The Weather
Today—Cloudy, windy and continued warm. Possible showers, colder at night. Yesterday—High, 71 at 3:55 p. m.; low, 47 at 2:10 a. m.
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N. Y. Man Quizzed in Harvey Girl's Death

Tax Cut Veto, Debt Paring Forecast in Truman Talk

Reduction Plea, Firm Stand for Weaker Nations, Highlight Banquet Address

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

President Truman last night praised Republican support of American foreign policy, and then reinforced his warning against a prime GOP domestic goal, reduction of taxes.

Implicit in his remarks at a $100-a-plate Jefferson Day dinner, was a threat to veto a tax-cut bill if it is enacted at the expense of harsh economy or a failure to reduce substantially the national debt.

Mr. Truman opened his speech by saying that the United States must take "a positive stand" in helping weak countries resist aggression by the strong, a reference to what has come to be called the "Truman Doctrine."

He announced proudly that the United States would wind up the fiscal year of 1947 "in the black" the first balanced budget in 17 years.

Warns Against Cuts

Without naming the Republican Party, Mr. Truman warned that any substantial reduction of the 1948 budget he submitted to Congress would be "false" economy and an "invitation to disaster."

He said that now, when the Nation is having prosperous years, "it is time to start paying off the colossal national debt "in earnest."

As for tax reduction, to which the Republicans in the Eightieth Congress are committed, he said he would support that at the "proper time."

He warned businessmen and others against going "whole hog for profits," saying that such a course spelled inflation and eventually unemployment.

President Truman spoke at the local Jefferson Day banquet at the Mayflower, a rally jammed by enthusiastic Democrats who paid $100 a plate to help swell the party's war chest for 1948.

Places had been set for notables representing all elements of the Democratic Party—left wingers like Henry A. Wallace and such leaders of big-city machines as Frank Sampson, chief of Tammany Hall.

Cites Monroe Doctrine

Mr. Truman, at the outset, led up to a discussion of his own epochal foreign policy by talking about the Monroe Doctrine, which in itself was a warning to the Holy Alliance, dominated by Czarist Russia, to stay out of the New World.

He recalled that Thomas Jeffer-

See TRUMAN, Page 9, Column 6.

Plymouth Car Prices Slashed $25 to $55

Detroit, April 5 (AP).—Price reductions ranging from $25 to $55 on Plymouth passenger automobiles were announced today by Chrysler Corp.

Plymouth thus becomes the second leading car maker to announce price slashes this year, the Ford Motor Co. having previously reduced the listings on its Ford line from $15 to $50. A Plymouth two-door sedan was reduced $45, from $1144.25.

The Plymouth reductions were announced without comment and came as negotiations were pending with the CIO United Automobile Workers' Union over wage-increase demands and other contract changes.

The Plymouth slash, like that announced last January by Henry Ford 2d, Ford Motor Co. president, was contrary to the general trend in the car industry, which has seen retail prices mount steadily since price control was removed.

Current prices are up in some instances as much as 50 per cent over those that prevailed before the war.

Last Thursday, the Hudson Motor Car Co. increased its prices by $25 to $69 because of increased cost of materials.

In Washington, the Chrysler announcement brought prompt praise from the White House. "It is a move in the right direction," said Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman. "I congratulate the company."

Chrysler announced the following reductions in Plymouth factory retail prices: De luxe four-door sedan, $35 to $1196.50; de luxe two-door sedan, $45 to $1144.25; de luxe coupe, $55 to $1171.25; de luxe three-passenger coupe, $35 to $1117.50; special de luxe four-door sedan, $25 to $1284.75; special de luxe two-door sedan, $35 to $1232.75; special de luxe club coupe, $45 to $1259.50, and special de luxe three-passenger coupe, $25 to $1200.50.

Jamaica Mud Turns Pay Dirt

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

LONG SHOT CLODHOPS HOME—Sassanid (arrow), with T. Meloche up, splashes through mud and water to lead the field to the wire in the first race yesterday as Jamaica (N. Y.), opened for the season. Railbirds, perched under umbrellas, watched the tote board flash $54.90, $23.90 and $13.50 for the winner

Wynn Pitches And Bats Nats To 6-2 Victory

Sets Down Phillies With Eight Hits, Delights Bluege

By Shirley Povich
Post Reporter

Orlando, Fla., April 5.—Early Wynn breezed through an eight-hit pitching performance against the Phillies today and bashed out a couple of productive hits himself to deliver a very satisfactory 6-2 victory to the Nats.

It was all very pleasing to Manager Ossie Bluege and Owner Clark Griffith, who watched the Nats explode a six-hit offensive in the sixth inning that fetched four runs and put the crusher on the Phillies. Even Johnny Sullivan got a two-bagger.

Altogether the Nats pummeled Possehl, the Phils' supposed rookie pitching sensation, for 10 hits in six innings and then rapped their old pal Dutch Leonard for two more hits when he poked his cherubic face into the proceedings in the seventh.

The Nats failed to score off Leonard in the two innings he pitched, however, thanks to Rollie Hemsley's alert retrieve of a short passed ball and his throw to Leonard at the plate that caught Travis trying to score from third base.

Vernon Pounds Ball

Mickey Vernon did all right. He banged three line drive singles in his first three trips to the plate. But it was Wynn who hit the longest ball, a line drive into the center field trees that was ruled a ground rule double.

Going into the ninth inning, Wynn was pitching five-hit ball and Jim Tabor, who scored the Phils' lone run of the first eight

See NATS, Page 6, Column 8.

French Seize Agent

Paris, April 5 (AP)—The National Surety police announced today the arrest in Germany of Georges Delfanne, 34, a Belgian whom they described as a dangerous secret agent of the Gestapo when the Germans occupied Paris. Police attributed to him the cold water bath torture used to extort information from French patriots.

By 2 Lengths:

Darby Dieppe Wins $10,000 Bowie 'Cap

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Bowie, April 5.—Darby Dieppe, a big gray horse who ran his heart out trying to win the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness in 1945, came back from the scrap heap of broken-down thoroughbreds today to win the $10,000 added Bowie Handicap.

At Louisville Darby Dieppe chased Hoop, Jr. and Pot o' Luck to the wire and a week later at Pimlico he was the show payoff behind Polynesian and Hoop, Jr.

The now 5-year-old bounced around New England and New York tracks for several months after that and finally went so lame he had to be temporarily retired. Early this week he came back to action here on a sloppy track and ran like a fugitive from a can of dog food.

Was Champ Yesterday

But today—ah, today—he was a champ. Coming through the stretch he looked like the gray ghost of something or another and when the wire was reached he was two lengths ahead of Gustave Ring's Prefect and the Art Dale Stable's Gorget.

Darby Dieppe was performing in the colors of Art Rooney, the owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers, who probably could use him now that Bill Dudley has hung up his cleats.

Among 18,000 present, Darby Dieppe had only a scattered backing. The faithful were paid off in the back of the stands at the rate of $15.40 for each $2 investment.

The off tackle rush of Darby Dieppe was worth $7250 to Rooney, enough to buy steaks for football players after several games.

Dieppe Far Back Early

Darby Dieppe didn't look like "the horse in motion" at the start. He seemed determined to clinch sixth position, a spot worth nothing here, in the early stages. At this time Gorget and On the River, the latter a winner in a sea of mud this week but a dud on dry land, were burning oil out in front.

Prefect was rated along in third position and waiting for the early

See BOWIE, Page 6, Column 3.

7-Agency Plan For Germany Agreed Upon

Ministers Are Near Timetable Accord on Provisional Regime

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

Moscow, April 5.—France today abandoned her long and stubborn opposition to early establishment of central administrative departments for Germany.

The result was that all four foreign ministers agreed for the first time on the need of setting up such departments as soon as possible. These will be the embryos which will grow into a provisional and then a permanent German government.

The creation of such agencies depends, of course, upon agreement of the foreign ministers to treat Germany as an economic whole. And this, in turn, depends upon setting the level of industry and reparations.

Small Step Forward

Today's agreement was therefore mainly academic yet it represented one small step forward. The Potsdam Conference—which France did not attend called for establishment of central administrative departments "particularly in the fields of finance, transport, industry, communications, foreign trade and industry."

During the past week, the Russians have agreed to include food and agriculture which the Americans and the British felt to be essential to the working of an all-German economy. The French, however, have held out until now for Allied rather than German departments on the ground it was too early to let the Germans have such nation-wide responsibilities.

The Ministers' decision was not quite final but after a three and a half hour meeting it was felt

See MOSCOW, Page 2, Column 4.

Woman's Body Found in River

The body of an elderly woman was found floating in the Potomac River yesterday about 100 feet below the Memorial Bridge.

She was identified a short time later as Mrs. Mary C. Grovermann, 77, wife of a Washington jeweler and a lifelong Capital resident. She lived at 2021 Klingle rd. nw., with her husband and son, Earl Grovermann.

The son said she had been missing since 5 p. m. yesterday and believed she fell into the river.

In addition to her husband and son, she leaves a brother, Joseph Meyers, of Klingle rd. nw.

The body was found by John Deasy, 32-year-old Navy Department employe, 4802 Nebraska ave. nw., who was walking along the seawall. It was recovered by the Harbor Police and taken to the District Morgue.

The son said his mother had not been in ill-health, did not appear despondent and had left no notes indicating intention of taking her own life.

Deputy Coroner Christopher J. Murphy was investigating the death last night.

5 Americans Killed

U. S. Marines, Chinese Troops Pursue Red Attacking Forces

Tientsin, China, April 5 (AP).—U. S. Marines and Chinese government troops were in hot pursuit of Chinese Communists who killed five U. S. Marines and wounded 16 today in a smartly planned raid on the Marines' principal North China depot, at Hsinho, 22 miles east of Tientsin.

[The Navy last night released the names of five marines killed by Chinese Communist forces near Tangku. The dead are:

[Pfc. Salvatore L. Di Nenna, Dorchester, Mass.; Pfc. John T. Peloro, Bloomfield, N. J.; Pvt. Joseph D. Powroznik, North Jackson, Ohio; Pfc. Alford E. Per Key, Mullens, W. Va.; Pvt. Frank C. Spencer, jr., Norwood, N. Y.]

Most, if not all, of the Marine deaths occurred when the raiders blew up part of the ammunition dump. The Communists left six of their own dead on the scene of the four-hour battle and carried away an estimated 100 wounded. No prisoners were taken on either side.

Four hundred Chinese government troops took up the pursuit northward while Marine observation planes kept the retreating raiders under surveillance.

The Marines themselves organized a heavily armed convoy under

See MARINES, Page 2, Column 7.

Phone Strike Arbitration Effort Seen

Schwellenbach Takes Over Conciliation Moves; Walkout 'Seems Inevitable'

BULLETIN

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach announced last night he still hopes to avert the Nation-wide telephone strike.

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach personally took over the Government's feverish conciliation efforts yesterday, in face of a union announcement that a Nation-wide telephone strike, set for 6 a. m. tomorrow, "still seems inevitable."

At a late hour last night, the Labor Secretary was still conducting discussions with the national representatives of telephone industry, management and labor. He was believed to be seeking a basis for arbitrating the points of dispute.

Joseph Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, declared following a conference with the Labor Secretary, that his union stood ready to "consider" arbitration, or any other proposal which might avert the communications walkout.

Talk With Craig Reported

The Secretary of Labor was understood to have conferred here also with C. F. Craig, vice president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., parent company of the Bell System telephone companies and plants. There was no statement forthcoming from Craig, who has steadfastly insisted that the points of dispute must be settled between the AT&T subsidiaries and the regional affiliates of the telephone union.

NFTW Chief Beirne said that Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach had "explored" with him the possibilities of arbitration. "It seems to me that such a discussion with the national union now represents a clear and complete breakdown of local negotiations."

Beirne's reference was to the fact that day-and-night negotiations sessions between Bell subsidiaries and NFTW affiliates, both here and in other cities, have thus far failed to crack the management-union deadlock.

Spaatz Stresses Defense Value Of Air Power

By the Associated Press

Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the Army Air Forces, summed up yesterday an argument for adequate air defense with this observation:

"In the evolution of air power, as in the evolution of man, an unstable world permits only the survival of the fittest."

Spaatz wrote in the publication, Military Affairs, that "it is obvious that a program to provide for national air defense such as that envisioned by the Army Air Forces is expensive, but the events which highlight the evolution of air power have convinced a great many thinking Americans that air power provides the greatest amount of defense procurable for their tax dollar."

Vandenberg Lauded

London, April 5 (AP)—The conservative weekly Spectator said today the Vandenberg proposal to put a United Nations halter on American aid to Greece and Turkey "shows a realization that America is not going to rule the world, but to accept its fair share of the task of ruling."

Mother Hurt In Gun Mishap

An 18-year-old Arlington, Va., boy yesterday accidentally shot his mother in the chest with a .45-caliber automatic.

The woman, Mrs. Alma W. McKay, 41, of 819 S. Irving st., was admitted to Arlington Hospital, conscious and thought to be in a not serious condition.

Hospital authorities reported the bullet struck a rib just above Mrs. McKay's heart. It glanced off through muscle tissue and did not enter the body cavity.

Police were told the boy, Warren McKay, who was discharged recently after 26 months' service with the Merchant Marine as a radio operator, was putting the pistol in a suitcase when it discharged.

The youth told police he thought all of the bullets had been taken from the gun.

The father, William McKay, an electrician with the American Oil Co., in Rosslyn, Va., was home at the time, but outside of the house.

Women Are Blaze Victims

Early-Morning Fires Leave Two Dead and Eight Injured

Post Staff Photo

Fire heroine Joyce Walton, 20, Navy Bureau of Medicine employe, finds her clothing ruined, a waste-basket of letters and her room burned

Pre-dawn fires yesterday took the lives of two women Government employes, and injured eight others, two seriously.

Four other barracks residents who received first-aid for scratches and bruises were not identified.

Mrs. Sara P. Thorne, 51, an employe of the Internal Revenue Bureau, died of suffocation, in a fire that burned out the library of her home at 4444 47th st. nw.

Miss Cornelia Mayr, 57, a Navy Department employe, died at 12:24 p. m. at Emergency Hospital of second and third degree burns to her entire body. She was one of three women critically burned in a fire that swept a wing of Alcott Hall, the two-story Government barracks in West Potomac Park.

Miss Sadie Gordon, 25, an employe of the Navy Bureau of Ships, and Miss Clara Briggs, 58, also a Navy worker, were reported in a serious condition at Emergency.

The fire at Alcott Hall routed more than 400 women from the dormitory shortly after 4 a. m. Quick thinking by the Government employes was credited with preventing the fire from becoming a disaster. Six rooms on the lower floor of corridor F were completely burned out and there was extensive damage to a dozen more rooms on both floors.

Miss Margaret Moore Crane, director of Alcott Hall, said the three women were burned when they tried to save belongings. She said she thought they had left the building with the others when the fire bell sounded and must have returned to their rooms.

Miss Crane said that Miss Mayr had removed clothing from her closet and thrown it out the window and was packing other belongings when the flames forced her from the room and down the blazing corridor.

The fire in the Thorne home, a 10-room brick structure, was discovered about 3 a. m. Neighbors called police when they heard the shouts of Talmadge M. Thorne, Internal Revenue attorney and husband of the fire victim.

Police smashed glass at the front door to enter the house but were forced back by the smoke. They summoned firemen, who found Mrs. Thorne unconscious on the floor of the upstairs hall. She was not burned, they said. She was pronounced dead on the scene by

See FIRE, Page 11, Column 4.

Lewis Urges Safety Closing Of 2529 Mines

BULLETIN

Coal Mines Administrator N. H. Collisson last night rejected a demand by John L. Lewis that all but two of the Nation's soft coal mines be kept closed until they have been certified safe by Federal inspectors.

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

John L. Lewis yesterday demanded that all but two of the 2531 Government-operated soft-coal mines be closed until certified as safe by Federal mine inspectors.

This move would extend indefinitely the six-day shutdown called by Lewis last week as a "memorial" for 111 miners killed March 25 in a Centralia, Ill., explosion. Most of the mines were scheduled to reopen tonight at midnight.

It was apparent last night that, whatever action the Government might take, few miners would return to work tomorrow in the face of Lewis' demand. Heads of UMW locals throughout the coal fields were reported as declaring their members would not enter the pits until they had been certified as safe.

Effected Indirectly

By his demand Lewis has effected indirectly the Nation-wide shutdown of soft coal mines which the Supreme Court ruled he could not do by outright strike.

Had the Interior Department, which is operating the mines for the Government, not secured an injunction restraining Lewis from calling a strike, the mines would have been closed April 1 in the periodic walkout which traditionally accompanies renegotiation of the miners' contract. As it hap-

See COAL, Page 2, Column 1.

Showers Forecast

Visitors to Join Washington In Observing Easter Sunday

Tens of thousands of Washingtonians will flock to sunrise and church services throughout the metropolitan area today to mark the advent of Easter Sunday.

They will be joined by thousands of visitors to the Nation's Capital, who yesterday continued to pour into town for a holiday sojourn.

The forecast for the District is considerable cloudiness and "a few showers," chiefly between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. It will be "continued warm and windy," the Weather Bureau reports, with a high of 70 degrees.

Churches across the city were preparing for the joyous rituals, terminating Holy Week. And thousands of youngsters were busy dying and painting Easter eggs in preparation for traditional egg hunts.

Washingtonians will have their choice of attending a number of sunrise services. The list includes:

5:35 a. m.—Magruder Park, Hyattsville, Md., sponsored by Prince Georges County YMCA.

5:45 a. m.—Fort Lincoln, sponsored by the Organized Bible Class Association.

6 a. m.—Faith Lutheran Church, Arlington, Va.

6:30 a. m.—Bethesda-Chevy

See DAY, Page 11, Column 1.

Middle-Aged Friend, Wife Freed; Time Gap Is Clew

Embassy Aide Still Alive on Monday And Tuesday, Says Medical Examiner

By Dorothea Andrews and Roger Farquhar
Post Reporters

Wynona Harvey probably was alive up until 48 hours before her body was found face-down in the waters of an isolated section of Rocky Run last Thursday afternoon.

This was learned late yesterday from a Virginia medical expert as Hugh C. Jones, Arlington detective captain, questioned an acquaintance of the girl in New York.

Jones, working out of Manhattan Police Headquarters, went to Irvington, N. Y., in nearby Westchester County, and questioned a businessman identified by Irvington Police Chief Bernard F. McCall as Andrew Gilchrist, a 50-year-old exporter who lives in Dobbs Ferry.

Man and Wife Released

Gilchrist came to the Irvington police station at the request of McCall and there talked to Jones and two other detectives. He was accompanied by his wife, who is reported to have returned recently from a stay in Europe.

Jones said later that Gilchrist's name had been mentioned in correspondence found in Wynona Harvey's room.

Gilchrist and his wife, appeared at the station at about 1 o'clock and were questioned until 5:30. They then were released.

Although he offered no comment on progress of his investigation, Jones said he planned to spend the night in nearby Tarrytown. He said he would continue his investigation in the New York area today.

Those at the scene at the time the Gilchrist couple appeared described Gilchrist as a man close to 50, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with a thin face. He weighs about 160 pounds, has dark hair, and is well dressed. His wife was described as a "cute girl" of between 26 and 27.

Still Alive Last Monday

The new turn in efforts to reconstruct the circumstances of the 25-year-old brunette embassy secretary's death came from Dr. H. S. Breyfogle, Virginia's chief medical examiner, who is conducting laboratory tests in Richmond on blood, stomach contents, and specimens of tissue from the girl's body.

Dr. Breyfogle stated that from the medical evidence presented to him, he did not believe the girl could have been dead more than 48 hours before her body was found.

This means that the Harvey girl was alive on Sunday and on Monday, and that the earliest possible time of her death is sometime Tuesday. It was on that day that she was reported missing by her sister, Marguerite Harvey, a nurse at Arlington Hospital.

Whereabouts of Wynona Harvey between Sunday and Tuesday is still unknown. Police have been uncommunicative as to what line efforts at tracing the girl have taken since she left her two roommates on Sunday afternoon at their address at 1827 Belmont rd. nw., purportedly on her way to see her sister at Arlington Hospital.

Dead at Least 24 Hours

Earlier in the day Dr. W. C. Welburn, Arlington County coroner, pointed out that it is very difficult to estimate the time of death except by the fact that rigor mortis is no longer present in the body. He said that in the Harvey case rigor mortis had passed completely from the body, indicating that the Harvey girl had been dead for "all of 24 hours."

The fact that it was cool weather, and that the body was found in cold water, Dr. Welburn explained, might have contributed to the condition of the body, which was not bloated, and which showed "very little decomposition."

Dr. Breyfogle said that, on the basis of the medical evidence in his possession, the possibility that the Harvey girl might have died elsewhere and been brought to the isolated spot at Rocky Run was "not ruled out."

In support of this theory is the fact that the cheek of the dead girl rested on a jagged rock, but that the rock had made no indentation in the flesh.

Dr. Breyfogle said late yesterday that tests so far conducted on parts of the body brought to Richmond from Arlington have brought only "negative" results. Blood tests, he said, were conducted but did not rule out the possibility that the girl died of drowning.

Dr. Breyfogle said that he was inclined to agree with previous medical opinion that drowning was the cause of death.

Tests still to be conducted are

See BODY, Page 2, Column 2.

Tremendous Farm Production Held Costly in Soil Fertility

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

The tremendous production by Americans farms during the war years has lost this Nation billions of dollars in soil fertility, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told the Oklahoma City Soil Clinic yesterday.

However, due to soil conservation legislation passed just before hostilities began, the record food production this time was accomplished without the "reckless soil waste during and after World War I," he said.

Despite modern soil-saving programs, Anderson said, "erosion is estimated to cost this country close to six billion dollars every year."

Loss Reasons Listed

"This consists of losses in plant food materials, damage to reservoirs, streams, harbors and irrigation ditches; drainage and flood losses; railroad and highway damage, etc."

Poor farming practices have cost this country a great part of its heritage of plenty, Anderson said.

"Already more than half our farmland has been seriously injured," he asserted.

"Specifically, 282 million acres of crop and grazing land have been either ruined or badly damaged.

"Another 775 million acres of crop, grazing, forest and other land show scars of considerable erosion."

Farm Land in Danger

The farm land of the country today, he reported, is in the following condition: "100 million acres of former crop land no longer suitable for cultivation; another 100 million in critical condition; a third 100 million in serous condition; another 150 million subject to erosion."

Today only "about 100 million acres are not in danger," he declared.

The secretary declared that the topsoil—the producing soil of the Nation, has shrunk from an average depth of abount nine inches to six inches. "In some places it is all gone," he said.

"As a Nation we have been squandering our national wealth," Anderson said, in pleading for continued and increased soil conservation.

"History tells us that nations which spend irreplaceable resources become impoverished and are doomed to a seat along the sidelines of history.

"It is not necessary to continue squandering our wealth," he asserted, "but there is neither time nor land to waste."

COAL

From Page 1

pened, Lewis closed the mines for "mourning" on the precise day originally set for the strike and apparently will keep them closed as tightly and as indefinitely as if there had been no injunction.

The mine workers' chief made his demand in a letter to Capt. N. H. Collison, USN, Coal Mines administrator under Krug, Collison had asked Lewis to name any mines the UMW considered too hazardous to be reopened until they conform to the Federal Code of Safety Standards.

Lewis named them all except two.

He pointed out that R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, had reported March 28 that recent inspections had shown only two soft coal mines "to be complying with the Mine Safety Code."

"Conforming to your request, therefore," Lewis wrote, "and acting in behalf of the Mine Workers of the United States, whose lives are endangered, I officially request that you order all bituminous coal mines closed until reinspection has been made by Federal mine inspection together with certification by him that they are in conformity with the Federal Mine Safety Code."

The two mines certified as safe were identified by the Interior Department as the Stansbury, Wyo., and Reliance No. 1, Wyo., mines of the Union Pacific Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railway.

518 Ordered Closed

Last Thursday Interior Secretary Krug ordered 518 mines to remain closed after the "mourning" period until safety committees of the UMW had joined in ruling them safe. He ordered the remaining 2013 Government-operated mines to remain closed until certified as safe by their managers.

Few, if any of the 518 mines were expected to reopen tomorrow, since union committees were refusing to take responsibility for declaring the mines safe for operations.

Lewis already had recommended that his UMW members, who recognize his authority as absolute, not to return to any mines they considered unsafe.

In testimony before congressional committees and in a news conference at UMW headquarters here last week Lewis blamed the Centralia disaster on Krug's "criminal negligence" and demanded his removal from the Cabinet. President Truman subsequently referred to Krug as efficient and said he had no intention of removing him.

Generally Critical

Congressional reaction to Lewis' latest surprise maneuver was generally critical, though a few members were sympathetic. Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), whom Lewis characterized at a hearing Thursday as a "labor hater," asked: "Why didn't Lewis make that suggestion before the Centralia disaster?"

He pointed out that Lewis had authority to call out the miners before the explosion if conditions in the mine were unsafe.

"Whatever he said about Mr. Krug applies equally to himself," Hoffman declared.

Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) said all Illinois mines should have been closed "long ago." But he felt, he added, that all mines could be made safe in a short time so dangerous conditions need not create a coal shortage.

Representative Case (R., S. Dak.) said Lewis was in a position to gain "public sympathy for the miners, but it will be lost if he makes unreasonable demands."

Surprised at Number

Representative Jensen (R., Iowa) expressed surprise that so many mines were considered unsafe and Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) said it was "more urgent than ever that Congress get to work on the whole coal problem at the earliest possible moment."

Senator Revercomb (R., W. Va.) said every mine known to be unsafe should be closed until it can be made safe, but he saw no reason why necessary measures could not be promptly taken.

As to the time required, the Interior Department said it had 171 coal mine inspectors, 22 of whom have just finished training. Should it be possible to complete inspection of each mine in an average time of three days, it was pointed out, inspection of more than 2500 mines would require at least two months.

Bayless Scoffs at Rating

In Omaha, headquarters of the company owning the only two "safe" mines in the country, President I. N. Bayless of the Union Pacific Coal Co. scoffed at the rating given two of his mines. He said the safe certification "just happened" and claimed "many other mines are equally safe."

"On the day of the inspection," he told the Associated Press, "these two mines just happened not to have anything wrong called to the attention of the inspector. It's more difficult to get a mine certified as safe than not to find a flyspeck in your house."

In Centralia, a Senate subcommittee neared completion of a first-hand inspection of the scene of the tragedy which precipitated the present crisis. It heard testimony that a sixteenth of an inch of coal dust on the mine floor can cause an explosion if not mixed with rock dust. It also received a request from Lewis to appear as a witness.

Good Stockpile Reported

The Solid Fuels Administration reported here last night that nearly 50 million tons of soft coal were in consumers' stockpiles on March 1. During the week before the "mourning period," the administration said, soft coal production reached an estimated 12,150,000 tons.

BODY

From Page 1

of a chemical nature, he said, and will prove whether there was any poison or "knockout drops" in the stomach of the dead girl. The tests also will show whether poison, if present, was sufficient to induce death, or whether it was sufficient to induce unconsciousness.

As the investigation into the Harvey girl's death was pressed yesterday, throngs of curious went to the spot just off the George Washington Memorial Parkway where her body was found.

Sex Issue Ruled Out

Meanwhile, possibility that the girl might have fallen or been pushed from the top of the culvert into the rocky ravine was ruled out definitely by Dr. W. C. Welburn. He declared that even if the girl had been dead, and had been thrown from the culvert top 20 feet above the run, there would have been bruises and possible lacerations on her body.

Dr. Welburn repeated, emphatically, that there were no scratches, marks or bruises anywhere on her body. He elaborated on previous testimony that the girl had not been raped, had not had sexual intercourse prior to her death, was not pregnant, and had not had an abortion.

Motive Uncertain

The police so far have refused comment on what possible motive there could have been for the girl's death, if it is definitely established that she was murdered.

The dead girl's mother, Mrs. Stella Harvey of Gretna, Va., still believes that the girl met with foul play. This belief seems to have been strengthened by the statement of the Arlington County coroner yesterday.

Funeral services for Miss Harvey will be held at 3 p. m. today at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myrptis Harvey, in Gretna. The body was taken to Gretna yesterday, accompanied by two of Miss Harvey's sisters, Miss Marguerite Harvey of Arlington and Miss Willithea Harvey of New York.

Weatherman's Phenomenon . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

SNOW SOWN FROM AIRPLANE—Col. E. S. Ellison, weatherman of Portland, Oreg., created this snowfall, turning to rain (center), by sowing dry ice pellets from an airplane above the clouds. A photographer flew in the distance to record this result. Elliston said the snow extended from 5 to 10 miles in a slender line

MOSCOW

From Page 1

only a few drafting stages were needed to pin it together. The French, for example, want a reservation that the new agencies shall not apply to the Saar and that their establishment shall not prejudice future decisions over the status of the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

All four Ministers also agreed to make the new German agencies subject to the "guidance" of the Allied Control Council in Berlin. They disagreed sharply, however, over the role to be played by the four zone commanders.

The United States and Britain do not want the zone commanders to override decisions of the German department except for security reasons. The Russians want all four zone commanders to have the power of suspending German administrative decisions which, in their individual opinion violate instructions of the Allied Control Council. United States Secretary of State Marshall and British Foreign Minister Bevin protested today that economic unity would be obliterated if every zone commander could interfere as he saw fit. The disagreement may be settled by letting the zone commanders have the right of appeal to the Allied Control Council without overriding power.

The ministers also came close to agreeing that a "German advisory council"—virtually the same thing as a provisional government—be established three months after formation of the administrative departments. In this case it was the timetable that caused the difficulty. The Russians wanted to wait until the administrative departments had more experience, the French until the German boundaries had been fixed.

When it came to the makeup of the German advisory council, they ran straightforward into old disagreements that had baffled them earlier this week. The Russians still insisted that "democratic, anti-Nazi organizations, trade unions and political parties be included in this council or "shadow government," as well as representatives of the 18 German states or laender.

Marshall argued it would not be right to put elected officials on the same basis as representatives of unofficial bodies. He suggested the unofficial groups be consultants instead of being members of the council and argued that in the United States there is almost daily consultation with unofficial groups through committee hearings in Congress.

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov, with a grin on his face, said the foreign ministers' job was to democratize Germany; nobody suggested that their job was to democratize the United States.

Everyone, including Molotov and Marshall, laughed at one of the few quips that have come from the Russians in this conference.

Good humor was not so evident earlier in the day when Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky lost his temper at United States Ambassador Murphy in the coordinating committee. Vishinsky had outlined general proposals that would have given the central German government power over "national security." After all, he said, the United States has Federal as well as State police forces.

To French Delegate Couve de Murville and to Murphy, however, this meant that a Gestapo could be revived by some future German government. Vishinsky, "purple with anger," charged Murphy with deliberately distorting the Soviet position and the meaning of what he had said.

Vishinsky can be very terrible in his moments of anger, but Murphy was cool in answering him. The United States has had 170 years' experience operating the Federal system, he said, and the powers of the American police are constitutionally guarded."

"I want it noted," said Murphy, "that I do not intend to comment on the police system in the Soviet union."

Vishinsky quickly apologized, saying he didn't pretend to know as much about the American police systems as Murphy did. But the incident was disturbing, not for its show of Russian temper but for its new revelation that Russia wants government in Berlin with enough police power to establish a police state on Soviet lines.

The Ministers, themselves, will try to finish the subject of the German provisional government Monday. Then, if American wishes are followed, they will turn to the subject of Germany's future frontiers. The Americans would like to go through the whole agenda leaving the crucial reparations issue to be faced again at the end of the conference.

National Weather Summary

Copyr. 1947 Edw. L. A.Wagner

PREVIEW of U.S. WEATHER BUREAU, DEPT. of COMMERCE FORECAST ··· PERIOD ENDING 7:30 PM EST 4-6-47

TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST. Thunderstorms and rain showers will be scattered through the North and Middle Atlantic States, Easter Sunday. Those in the New England sector are forecast to diminish before noon, but the rest of the area will experience showers during the afternoon. Mild weather is indicated for the same portions of the country and afternoon temperatures will be above 60 degrees in the Northeast, except along some parts of the Atlantic Seaboard.

Thermometer readings will exceed 70 degrees, Easter Sunday afternoon in the South Atlantic States and will top 80 degrees in Florida. Only the Dakotas will have subfreezing temperatures.

Colder weather is indicated for the Lakes Region, upper Mississippi Valley and States southward to the Gulf Coast, but the Gulf States will remain comparatively mild.

Warmer conditions are promised the Western Plains, Rocky Mountain States and eastern sections of the Pacific Northwest States.

Clear, sunny skies will add to the Easter cheer in the Central Plains, New Mexico and Missouri.

It will be most cloudy from the Middle Atlantic States west-northwestward through the Great Lakes Region and Northern States to the Pacific Coast. Partial cloudiness will be the rule elsewhere in the United States, except for the areas of fair weather mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Cold air from Canada will be responsible for the temperature drops in the North Central States and other portions of Midwest.

Snowfall in the eastern part of the Dakotas will diminish, but flurries of snow are forecast in the northern Rockies, Utah and in upper Michigan. (Fotocast shows affected areas.) An influx of moist air from the Pacific will be causing the rain shown for coastal sections of the Northwest, also the showers in Idaho.

Flier Causes Tons of Snow, Then Rainfall

Portland, Oreg., April 5 (AP).—A man went upstairs yesterday to make snow again, this time seeding the clouds like a farmer does his fields and producing a snowfall in a long, straight line.

Col. E. S. Ellison, senior meteorologist of the Portland Weather Bureau, did the seeding, tossing handfuls of dry ice pellets out of the rear cockpit of an airplane over uninhabited hill country east of here.

This was at 10,000 feet. Then the airplane dived down under the clouds at 4000 feet and there was a long slender line of a snowfall extending 5 to 10 miles directly under the path that Col. Ellison had seeded, he reported on landing.

They followed the flakes down to within 800 feet of the ground, noting that most of them melted as they neared the warm earth, turning into a thin line of rain, he said.

The weatherman added that he used 17 pounds of dry ice—frozen carbon dioxide—in the experiment, and estimated that the resulting snow and rain totaled hundreds of tons.

Capital Transit Drivers Blame Passengers for 'Wayward Bus'

All a Bronx bus driver said when he ended a 1340-mile unauthorized trip in his empty bus from New York to Hollywood, Fla., recently was that he thought "the fellows at the bus company will understand."

The fellows at the Capital Transit Bus Co. understand too. They agree that William L. Cimillo just got fed up when, after 16 years of service, he turned off the route he knew so well in the Bronx and three days later ended up in the land of palms and oranges.

Mind, they aren't in sympathy with Cimillo—when speaking before their supervisors—but they do know that it was the "please-move-back-to-the-rear," and the "yes, lady, this bus goes downtown," that the made the Bronx driver take his paradise trip in an empty bus with no buzzers, no questions, no passengers, no move-to-the-rears—nothing but him and the 44 empty seats.

Nuts From Nutty Questions

Harvey M. Brown, 54, of 4223 New Hampshire ave. nw., who has been a District bus driver for 27 years said:

"It's the crazy questions that drive you nuts. People will ask you questions when the answers are written on signs all over the bus. They aren't experienced bus riders. Usually they only ride on Saturdays to go shopping.

"Out-of-towners usually show more sense than Washingtonians because the out-of-towners know enough to read the signs. Some people say, 'That guy doesn't have sense enough to drive a bus.' I feel like telling them that they don't have sense enough to even ride a bus. That Bronx driver just got disgusted with this kind of thing.

Or look at it the way R. W. Andrews, 47, of 1803 Forest Glen rd., Silver Spring, sees it. He's been driving buses for 21 years.

Case of the Persistent Lady

"Cimillo got fed up answering questions. Besides that he probably liked to travel by himself with nobody to bother him.

"It's the passengers that jam up in front of the white line when they want to get off that bother me. There was one lady in particular that got me griped. One day she was on her way downtown, when she asked a driver if he went to Pennsylvania ave. and 11th st. The driver said that he didn't, but the bus did. The driver was going to be relieved half way downtown.

"Every day after that time for quite a few years she asked the driver two questions: 'Are you going to Pennsylvania ave. and 11th st.'? Then after the driver told her he was, she would ask, 'Is the bus going to Pennsylvania ave. and 11th st.'? That's the kind of thing that makes drivers want to hit the open road."

Most Riders All Right

Also in sympathy with his Bronx fellow driver is Ollie H. Burke, 42, of 8914 2d ave., Silver Spring. Burke readily understands how an empty bus and an open road could tempt a driver. He said that most Washingtonians are very good bus passengers. But sometimes it's futile to help the odd one out. He uses this story as an explanation of his sympathy.

"In 1942 an old lady started riding with me on 16th st. Everyday she boarded at Madison st. with her knitting and sat directly behind me. She was quite deaf. The first passenger to sit next to her would get the complete story on the knitting. It was for her grandson she would say. In 1945 she stopped riding with be. By that time she had fully completed one square foot of knitting material and no more. I think half the population of Washington knew about it."

Yarn of the Deaf Knitter

"But that's not all," continued Burke. "One day she dropped her ball of yarn and it rolled down to the back of the bus. I sent a schoolboy after it to pick it up for her. I wanted to help her. The boy got down to the back of the bus and shouted that it was wound around a seat and he could not loosen it.

"'Well break the stuff,' I shouted back. Darned if that deaf lady didn't jump out of her seat, grab my coat and about tear it off my back.

"'Don't break my yarn,' she screamed.

"It's that kind of thing that brings buses to Florida."

MARINES

From Page 1

Col. Julian N. Frisbie, commandant of the Fifth Regiment.

(This dispatch thus implied, but did not flatly state, that the Marine convoy was a punitive expedition.)

A Marine statement said identification of the dead Chinese left no doubt that they were Communists.

Fourteen of the wounded Marines required surgery and three were critically hurt. However, the First Division's surgeon, Dr. Eugene V. Jobe, expressed hope that all would recover.

Marine accounts gave this description of this bloodiest brush to date with the Communists:

Presumably goaded by a shortage of ammunition and other supplies, the Communists closed in shortly after midnight, penetrated the munitions dump and began loading artillery shells onto pack mules.

Fleeing with their loot, the Communists exploded parts of the dump, which was defended by a guard company of the Fifth Regiment under Capt. Emil Radic of Hightstown, N. J.

Alerted by the explosions and gunfire, another Marine company quickly came up by rail from Tangku, 5 miles east of Hsinho, and leaped into weapons carriers to reach the scene of battle.

After the reinforcements arrived, the two Marine companies fought off the attackers and pursued them 5 miles north, halting at dawn.

Four hundred Chinese government troops aboard an armored train arrived from Tientsin at 8 a. m. and took up the pursuit.

A Marine observation plane spotted the fleeing Communists about noon and reported that they were carrying many stretchers.

Col. Frisbie flew from Peiping to take command of the Marine convoy and Admiral Charles M. Cooke, jr., United States Naval Commandant in the Western Pacific, flew from Tsingtao to confer with Maj. Gen. Samuel Howard, commandant of the First Marine Division.

Some accounts said the Marines sent two light tanks to the defense but that one was damaged and both were stopped by Communist mines.

The raid was the second on the Hsinho installation. On October 3, about 200 Communists wounded one Marine and carried off a quantity of ammunition at a cost of several dead.

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Maryland News

Easter Crowds Can Depend on Showers Here and There, Now and Then and So On

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—On-and-off, here-and-there April showers will sprinkle Easter church-goers in most of Maryland tomorrow, the Baltimore weather bureau predicted today.

"Better carry an umbrella," said Meteorologist George Brancato, explaining that it will rain "at irregular intervals" and with droplets descending at times on one part of a city and not on another.

Showers will let up in far western Maryland as early as 7 a. m., in mid-State Baltimore and Frederick about noontime, and on the Eastern Shore not until early afternon, Brancato said.

Plant Election Ordered

Hagerstown, April 5 (AP).—A collective bargaining election was ordered held at the Fairchild Aircraft plant here within one month for 53 general foremen and 168 foremen.

The National Labor Relations Board stipulated that the employes vote on whether they want to be affiliated with the Federal Labor Union, AFL, which petitioned for the election, the CIO, or neither.

La Plata Gets Playground

La Plata, Md., April 5.—The long-planned children's playground here moved closer to realization this week when James W. Wills donated an acre of land to the Town Commissioners for a site. The tract is located near the town water tower.

Equipping of the playground will be started shortly by the La Plata Lions Club, sponsors of the project. Funds amounting to $1500, raised by the club, will be used.

Coal Traffic Slumps

Coal traffic on the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads was in a sharp decline yesterday as a result of the United Mine Workers' "mourning holiday."

The Western Maryland Railroad reported car loadings had dropped from 600 to 60 since the start of the holiday Monday. The B. & O. said it handled 1587 newly loaded coal cars on its lines yesterday, compared to a daily average of 2490.

Middies Get Time Off

Annapolis, Md., April 5 (AP).—First classmen at the Naval Academy rejoiced today over a order issued by their superintendent. It gives them more time off.

Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, jr., announced that Middies in the graduating class will be allowed four weekend liberties between now and the end of May. These are in addition to the two liberties per term already granted first classmen.

Holloway broke tradition for the second class in February, when he gave them one weekend liberty a term. That privilege had been reserved for first classmen.

No Arrest; Fare Enough

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—Cab Driver Gerald E. Caldwell told police today he broke every traffic regulation he could think of in a 5-mile crosstown trip but couldn't get arrested. His passenger had a gun in his back.

Caldwell said the fare climbed into his cab with the declaration:

"This is a pistol. I've had a rough time tonight, and now I'm going to give you a rough time."

Caldwell set out in his carefully planned orgy of speeding and stoplight running, expecting any moment the gunman would relieve him of his receipts.

At the end of the trip, Caldwell said the passenger got out and told him:

"Here's $5.25. That's all I've got, and that's all you're going to get."

The meter reading was $1.50.

Seaman Held in Killing

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—Milton Don Santos, 35-year-old Brazilian seaman, was held in the Baltimore Central Police Station today pending arraignment before a United States commissioner on a charge of fatally stabbing a shipmate while their ship was at anchor in the Black Sea Port of Novorossisk, Russia, last January 21. Fred Hallford, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Baltimore, said Don Santos was arrested yesterday when the S S Thomas Eakins docked.

Glee Club of V. M. I. to Furnish Easter Music

EASTER sunrise services will be resumed at the Natural Bridge of Virginia today for the first time in several years. Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Herbert Dillard, assisted by Cadet Allan Sylvester and Cadet C. Richard Eichhorn, the glee club of Virginia Military Institute will provide music

Nurses Deny Lax Attitude In Sick Care

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—Nurses here professed themselves "shocked" today at a hospital administrator's statement that nurses in general are adopting a "to hell with patients'" attitude.

Claude W. Munger, director of St. Luke's Hospital in New York and professor of hospital administration at Columbia University, leveled the criticism at nurses in a hospital conference at Roanoke, Va.

"To me it is a sorry sight to witness the decadent tendency in a great profession of human service," Munger said, "which refuses, even at the risk of safety of desperately sick persons in hospitals to keep the shoulder to the wheel until nurse supply can meet numerical demands."

Attitude Deplored

Nurses are saying, "To hell with patients. Let's get our share," when it comes to better working hours and more pay, he said.

Miss Anna Wolfe, director of nursing at Johns Hopkins Hospital, who said she knew Munger, said she was "shocked" to hear him quoted to that effect.

Mrs. Vernon H. Norwood, president of the Maryland State Nurses Association, termed Munger's statement a "burning" one, adding that the speaker "may have had unfortunate experience with nursing problems, or he may just be on edge, like so many other people."

"Nurses are not less compassionate, nor are they neglecting their duties," she declared, "even if there is too much to do and too few hands to do it."

Cites Added Burdens

Miss Jane Nash, director of the Church Home and Hospital, said intensive treatments to speed up curative processes have added a great burden to nursing duties.

"Just because a person cannot get a special nurse for every ailment does not mean nurses are neglecting their jobs," Miss Nash asserted.

"I have no patience with persons who believe that girls go into the nursing profession only for the profit they can get out of it. There is too much sacrifice in nursing."

Virginian Hits Safety Closing Of 30 Mines

Secretary of the Interior Krug's "safety" order closing down a third of Virginia's tipple mines, is not justified on the basis of reports from the State's mine inspectors, according to John Hopkins Hall, jr., State Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

Commissioner Hall said yesterday that he had been informed by Chief Mine Inspector Creed P. Kelly that the Secretary's order had resulted in the closing of 30 Virginia tipple mines—the major producing underground operations in the State—of a total of approximately 90. Scores of the smaller wagon mines were unaffected by the Federal official's order.

The labor commissioner stated that although the reports showed "some unsafe conditions, mining is a continuing unsafe operation . . . if you closed down every mine where not every factor was perfect, you wouldn't get any coal mined."

None of the reports—all of which had been filed since January—showed conditions which in his judgment would have justified the shutting down of the mines, Commissioner Hall said.

"If they had, we'd have shut them down a long time ago," he said.

The commissioner explained that Virginia's mine operators were "very much surprised" by the Krug order and that they think the Secretary of the Interior is forwarding to all the closed pits questionnaires which must be filled out by local operating managers and by miners' safety committees before the mines will be allowed to reopen.

The United Mine Workers' six-day period of mourning, which union officials denied was a strike, began yesterday to have the impact of one. Railroads in Virginia reported a sharp curtailment in coal loadings and at least one road predicted the worst was yet to come.

Commissioner Hall said yesterday that more than 25 per cent of all men engaged in mining operations in Virginia will be thrown out of work by the Krug order. The mines have an estimated total employment of 5189 men. All mines in Virginia employ between 18,000 and 20,000 workers, the labor official stated.

Sen. Tydings Backs Truman For Reelection

New Haven, Conn., April 5 (AP).—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) declared tonight he is confident the voters in 1948 will say, "We want more of the matchless and progressive leadership of Harry S. Truman."

In an address prepared for delivery at a Jefferson Day banquet, Maryland's senior Senator told Connecticut Democrats the Nation can look to the future with confidence because "basically, our country is prosperous, our people are generally employed, and perhaps in the most difficult period in all history we have an able, respected, forceful and successful leadership at the helm of the Nation's affairs in the person of Harry S. Truman."

Tydings said World War II was caused "in a large measure by Republican repudiation of Woodrow Wilson's superhuman effort to give the world an enduring peace.

Attempt to Avoid War

"It is a Democratic Administration that is now leading in the extremely difficult task of again attempting to settle international disputes and differences in the forum of reason, right and justice, rather than by resort to the battlefield.

"Where great world-wide efforts have been made to organize men and societies into a world community of peace and law and order, Democratic Presidents and Democratic Administrations have carried the flag.

"Conversely, with some notable exceptions such as Senator Vandenberg and some other Republicans, the Republican Party has for the most part been a drag on all such efforts.

"That party . . . struck down the work of our great World War I leader, adopted isolationism and contributed immeasurably to the bringing on of World War II.

Seek to Rectify Mistake

"The Truman Administration is working with might and main to rectify this mistake.

"We have the inept and fumbling leadership of the present high Republican command in Congress to impress upon the people of all parties the answer to that interrogation which was widely proclaimed in the last national election.

"Everywhere, the Republicans were asking, 'Have you had enough?'

"In November, 1948, after a two-year demonstration of the incapacity of the Republican Party to deal with national and international events, the American people will thunder their answer:

"' Yes, we have had enough of you. We want more of the matchless and progressive leadership of Harry S. Truman until this task of building a world of law and order has been consummated and we can feel that our homes and our loved ones have every chance of being spared another international catastrophe.'"

State Asks Man Be Freed

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—Prosecutors today asked for the acquittal of one of three defendants they had charged with arson and murder in the fire-bombing of a waterfront lodging house October 31.

Six Latin-American seamen died in the blaze.

William J. O'Donnell, assistant State's attorney, asked Criminal Court judges to acquit John A. Bridges, jr., a seaman from Charleston, S. C., after one week's testimony.

O'Donnell and Deputy State's Attorney William H. Maynard, who had presented the State's case against Bridges, said that if the scope of the evidence had been known at the time the case was before the grand jury, Bridges probably would not have been indicted.

O'Connell asked for the conviction of Walter Haas on charges of arson and first-degree murder for the incendiary bombings of what was described in testimony as strikebreaker headquarters.

He asked for conviction of John H. Hatgimisios on a charge of being "an accessory after the fact." Under Maryland law, conviction on this charge calls for life imprisonment or hanging.

Seaman Marty Vicks of Philadelphia and Kennon W. Langham of Brewton, Ala., are awaiting a separate jury trial on charges that they actually carried out the fire bombings.

Leesburg P-TA Elects

Leesburg, Va., April 5.—Mrs. E. B. White has been elected president of the Leesburg Parent-Teacher Association for the coming year. She succeeds Mrs. Roscoe B. Rhoads. Other officers elected include Mrs. Gray Hume, jr., vice president; Miss Wanda Lee Womeldorph, secretary; Mrs. J. Manly Cobb, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elijah Myers, treasurer.

Strike Threat Alerts Police At Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., April 5 (AP).—Police Commissioner Thomas G. Basil announced today preparations in case telephone workers strike Monday, outlining plans for emergency calls and regulations for picketing.

City and county police will go on a 24-hour cruising duty during the strike period, Basil said.

He declared, "The police will enforce the regulations and cooperate with the telephone company in enforcing emergency conditions and with the pickets in preventing disorder.

"There will be no partiality displayed by the police. They simply will be cooperating in preventing any disturbance and we expect none.

Union spokesmen, who attended a meeting at City Hall called by Basil and Sergt. Brooke Meade of the Anne Arundel County police force, said picketing was scheduled to start at 6 a. m. Monday.

Also attending the meeting were telephone, gas and electric, police and fire officials.

As for picketing, Basil said, "we do not want two pickets walking side by side. The pickets must walk continuously. There must be no stopping or loitering. There must not be any interference with free passage of people on the sidewalk or to the free passage of people in and out of the buildings. We do not anticipate any trouble. I want that understood."

He said police patrol cars would cruise with red blinkers at night, ready to lend assistance to citizens.

Silent Woman Proves Tough Nut for Police

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—Baltimore cops are hoping word of Magistrate Henry B. Mann's solution to the pickle posed by a woman who wouldn't talk, even to give her name—and therefore couldn't be locked up—doesn't get around.

She was charged with disorderly conduct when an astounded pawnbroker told police she came into his shop and stood there without saying a word.

She was silent too in Northeastern Police Station, until they clapped her into a detention cell. There she broke into song.

After a hearing, Magistrate Mann ordered her confined in the city jail in default of $50 fine. City jailers refused to accept her without knowing her name.

At a second hearing yesterday the magistrate solved this stumper by revoking the fine and ordering her examined by city psychiatrists.

Cops are afraid they'll be confronted with a spate of nontalking woman prisoners—almost more troublesome than the talking kind.

Bird to Run Again For Va. Senate

Richmond, Va., April 4 (AP).—State Senator Lloyd C. Bird of the Thirty-fourth District announced today that he will be a candidate for renomination and election this year.

The district includes Chesterfield, James City, Charles City, Hanover and New Kent counties and the City of Williamsburg.

Meanwhile, Delegate Samuel C. Swanson of Pittsylvania County also announced himself a candidate for reelection, and Peter D. Copes of Accomack announced he would not seek reelection to the house.

Sunrise Service Slated Today on Jefferson's Rock

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., April 5. Hundreds of worshipers from Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia are expected to climb to Jefferson's Rock near here for the annual Easter sunrise service tomorrow at 6 a. m.

The rock overlooks the Shenandoah River gorge and provides a view of the Blue Ridge Mountains in one direction, the Appalachian in another and between them the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah.

This year a public-address system will be used for the first time, the Rev. E. Frank Shrader, pastor of the Camp Hill Methodist Church here, announced today. In case of rain the services will be transferred to the church.

Whale Is Big Job For Tallow Plant

Norfolk, Va., April 5 (AP).—Rigging of a cable capable of bearing the 35,000 to 40,000-pound whale kept workers at the Norfolk Tallow Co. busy today.

The whale, after two days on a mud flat in Little Creek, was towed to the tallow company plant at Moneypoint by the tug Ajax Friday afternoon. He was tied up in the slip at the plant last night.

Killed by about 50 shots fired by a Navy gunner's mate, the 65-foot whale was hauled off the mud bank at high tide. About 30 per cent of the whale is composed of valuable oil, with 30 per cent more, approximately, meat and bones. The rest of the mammal is moisture, it is said.

Fireboats Rush Back to Nordhoff As Onions Steam

Norfolk, Va., April 5 (AP).—A second alarm which sent Coast Guard and Navy firefighting vessels hurrying to the Liberty ship Charles Nordhoff as the vessel rode at anchor here today turned out to be nothing more than steam from about 30 tons of onions in the No. 4 cargo hold.

The second fire report aboard the vessel came after the Nordhoff had been escorted to an anchorage off the Virginia Railway piers by the Coast Guard cutter Cherokee, one of several ships that went to the aid of the freighter yesterday after fire broke out in the No. 4 hold.

Comdr. W. H. Snyder, district Coast Guard headquarters chief operations officer, said today three explosions occurred while the ship was afire yesterday.

The Nordhoff radioed yesterday afternoon that a fire had broken out in the hold. Then about 170 miles northeast of Cape Henry, she headed for the shelter of Lynnhaven Roads while the Coast Guard cutter Agassiz was sent from Norfolk to assist firefighting operations.

Judge Elliott Dies In Anne Arundel

Annapolis, Md., April 5 (AP).—Judge William B. Elliott of the Anne Arundel County Orphans Court died yesterday.

Judge Elliott, who had presided over the court for the last 16 years, was reelected to another term in the November, 1946, election.

Funeral Services will be held Monday.

W. Virginians Told U. S. Must Act as World Policeman

Martinsburg, W. Va., April 5.—Americans must be educated to the new responsibilities assumed by the United States in replacing Great Britain as the democratic policing power of the world, Howard S. LeRoy of Washington declared here.

LeRoy, chairman of the international service committee of the Rotary International, told a meeting of the local Rotarians Thursday:

"The American people must come to realize that this Nation can no longer make declarations of policy with the expectation that Great Britain will back them up with its power. The power must now be furnished by this country.

Grange Monthly Salutes Virginia Senator Members

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—The April issue of the National Grange monthly, official organ of the National Grange, says the Middletown Grange in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley enjoys a unique distinction in having two United States Senators—Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson—among its members.

The article, stating that the Middleton Grange, which was organized in 1928, is one of the most alert and influential in the State, contains brief sketches of the two Senators.

"To say that Senator Byrd is an apple grower is to put it very modestly, indeed," the article says. "He is probably the greatest apple grower in the world. His orchards in Virginia and West Virginia contain a total of 237,000 trees. Last year he grew approximately 11 million bushels of apples. Winchester is the greatest apple market in the wold and Byrd contributes his full share toward giving it that distinction."

The article stresses Senator Robertson's activities as a conservationist from the sponsorship of legislation creating the State Game Commission and his service as its first chairman to his support of the Soil Conservation Service in Congress.

Student Advisory Group

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Russell B. Gill, principal of Petersburg High School, has been appointed chairman of the State Student Cooperative Association's advisory committee.

The appointment was announced yesterday by George B. Zehmer, president of the Virginia Cooperative Education Association, who also announced that Mrs. Leslie Fox Keyser of Front Royal, H. C. Graybeal of Radford State Teachers College; Wilbur S. Pence of Madison College, Harrisonburg, and F. W. Sisson of the College of William and Mary had been named as vice chairmen.

Other officers include James Bauserman of Fairfax, secretary; Dr. Alfred B. Dixon, principal of John Marshall High, Richmond, director of public relations; G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, as the representative of the State Department of Education, and R. F. Williams of Richmond, as representative of the Virginia Education Association.

Wreckage of Virginia Plane Crash

Associated Press Photo

THE WRECKAGE of an Army A-26 two-engined bomber lies in a wooded part of Chesterfield County, Virginia, where it crashed and exploded April 3. Two officers and three enlisted men were killed. The craft was en route from Myrtle Beach, S. C., to Washington

Virginia News

Former State Treasurer Murphy to Run For Richmond House of Delegates Seat

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—W. Tayloe Murphy of Warsaw, former State treasurer, today announced his candidacy for the House of Delegates from Richmond and Lancaster counties, subject to the August Democratic primary.

Murphy will be opposed by Dabney Overton, Warsaw attorney, who announced his candidacy last week. W. Collin Chilton, who represents the district, has stated that he will not seek reelection. Murphy represented the District before being named State treasurer.

Other political developments today were announcements by Senator Robert O. Norris of Lively, that he would be a candidate to succeed himself as the Senator from Lancaster, Northumberland, King George, Richmond and Westmoreland, and by Paul Crockett that he would seek reelection to the house. Both are Democrats. Crockett now representing York, Charles City, James City, new Kent and Williamsburg.

Senator Norris is the oldest member of the upper house in point of service while Crockett has served in the House since 1941, being elected without opposition for the past two terms. Norris is chairman of the Senate Courts of Justice Committee. Crockett is chairman of a special legislative committee studying restocking and propagation of game and game fish and a member of a special committee for a war memorial museum in Newport News. Crockett, if elected, will be first ranking member of the Committee on Chesapeake and its Tributaries and second ranking member of the Committee on Schools and Colleges.

Elected in Manassas

Manassas, Va., April 5.—Mrs. L. Gregory has been installed as first president of the recently organized Francis Cannon Post, No. 7589, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary. Other officers are: Senior vice president, Mrs. Martha Tribby; junior vice president, Mrs. A. O. Mauck; treasurer, Mrs. Melverine Arno; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Lee Worley.

Teachers to Get Bonus

Winchester, Va., April 5.—One hundred and seven Frederick County public school teachers will share a bonus of $15,692 at the end of the present school term, according to an announcement by Leslie Kline, superintendent. The bonus, which will amount to approximately a month's salary for each teacher, represents $12,071 appropriated by the special session of the General Assembly and $3621 required from the Board of Supervisors to qualify for the State funds.

Harvard Head to Speak

Blacksburg, Va., April 5.—Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University and wartime head of the civilian phase of atomic energy development, will address a faculty student convocation at Virginia Tech on April 24. His topic will be atomic energy.

Conant

Dr. Conant was appointed to the National Defense Research Committee upon its creation in June, 1940, and became its chairman when it was made part of the Office of Scientific Research and Development the following year. Shortly afterwards, he was placed in charge of a sub-group responsible to O. S. R. D. for the mapping of the atomic research program.

When the program was turned over to the War Department's Manhattan District, Dr. Conant was named to the military policy committee responsible for the overall policy of the atomic bomb project and served as scientific adviser to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

Hospital Gets $6000

Staunton, Va., April 5 (AP).—A gift of $6000 to the King's Daughters Hospital Building has been made by the Leader Publishing Co. in memory of the late Gen. Hierome L. Opie, founder of the Evening Leader and the News Leader Here.

Three in Sheriff Fight

Fredericksburg, Va., April 5. A third candidate, Maury G. "Sam" Snead, today entered the race for the office of sheriff of Stafford County. Snead, who was a State policeman for 16 years, is now a civilian employe at the Quantico Marine Base. He is seeking the nomination in the Democratic primary in August.

The other two candidates, Ryland C. Heflin, Republican, and Alaric R. MacGregory, independent, have announced for the November general election.

Health Talks Slated

Manassas, Va., April 5.—Talks on health will be given at meetings of Prince William County home demonstration clubs next week, Miss Leona Kline, county home agent, announced today.

Miss Mabel Fisher, county nurse, will address the Sudley Road Home Demonstration Club Wednesday at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. L. M. Mitchell on services of the local health department. On Thursday, at 2 p. m. Miss Fisher will speak to the Bristow Home Demonstration Club at the home of Miss Clara Breeden.

Cancer control will be discussed at a meeting Friday at 2 p. m. of the Manassas Home Demonstration Club at the residence of Mrs. Dudley Martin.

McGee Cows Do Best

Fredericksburg, Va., April 5.—A total of 171,875 pounds of milk and 8404 pounds of butterfat were produced by the 293 cows tested in the Fredericksburg Dairy Herd Association's program during March. The average per cow was 586 pounds of milk and 28.6 pounds of butterfat.

The James McGee herd was high with 623 pounds of milk and 34.4 pounds of butterfat. Top cow was "Belle," of the John Alrich herd, which yielded 1590 pounds of milk and 70 pounds of butterfat.

May Day at W. & M.

Williamsburg, Va., April 5.—Colorful May Day exercises will be conducted at the College of William and Mary May 3 by the Women Students Cooperative Government Association.

A queen and her court will be selected after the spring vacation. The royal group will preside at the program in the college's sunken garden. The day's events will include a dance, song contest and modern dance recital.

Va. U. Photo Winner

Charlottesville, Va., April 5.—Franklin J. Wood of New York City was awarded the sweepstakes prize in the first annual photographic contest conducted by the University Center of the University of Virginia.

Wood won the contest with a photo of a Buddhist shrine. He also took first ribbon in the war photo classification with a picture of a Shiri temple on Okinawa. The photographs entered in the contest will be displayed in Madison Hall at the university until Friday.

Woman Sentenced

Berryville, Va., April 5.—Mrs. Madeline Jones Johnson, recently arrested for throwing a pan of boiling water in her husband's face, Walker Johnson, has been given a 12-month suspended jail sentence and placed on probation for two years.

Tuck for Temperance

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Aims of Youth Temperance Education Week have been indorsed by Governor Tuck who has urged church, civic and other organizations to cooperate and continue a year-round program to "acquaint our young people with the pitfalls involved in the improper use of alcoholic beverages."

The period, from April 13 to April 19, is being sponsored by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of which Mrs. H. W. Phillips is State president.

Home-Town Reunion

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Two cars collided shortly before midnight at Lombardy and Leigh streets here, the drivers being slightly injured.

At Medical College Hospital a physician asked for their names.

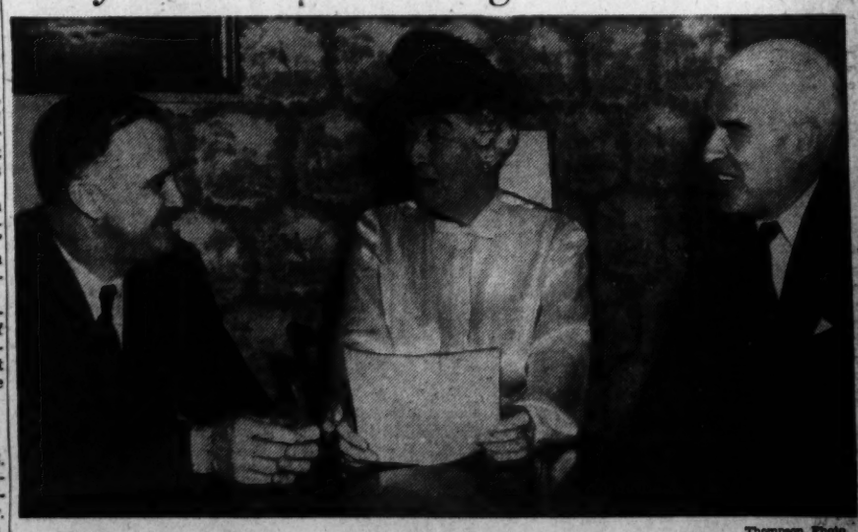
"Willie Contermash, 21, Stamford, Conn.," said one.

"Edward Perran, 21, Stamford, Conn.," said the second.

Bird Housing Shortage

Winchester, Va., April 5 (AP).—A new housing shortage has developed in the Winchester area—this one a scarcity of sheltered nesting places for birds.

3-Day Music Festival Being Planned



Thompson Photo

PLANS for the Virginia Musical Festival in mid-June are being discussed by this threesome at the University of Virginia. From left to right are: Colgate W. Darden, jr., president-elect of the university; Miss Meta Glass, president of the festival and former president of Sweet Briar College, and Edward R. Stettinius, jr., rector of the university. The festival will be held in the McIntire Amphitheater at the university

Tree Pruning Aids Growth

Pruning is important for a shade tree's welfare as well as for maintaining its pleasing appearance. Branches may die for lack of it. As a tree grows little branches form close together. Not all can properly develop. Most will be crowded out to make room for remaining branches.

Often when small twigs or branches die no injury results. Dead branches of any size, however, pose a dangerous problem. Weakened by decay, the ends fall to the ground, leaving projecting stubs over which the bark cannot heal. These stubs gradually decay farther until the good living tissue in an adjoining branch of the trunk is affected.

Trees should be pruned regularly so the dead wood is removed before disease has had time to spread into the main trunk. In pruning all cuts should be made flush with the trunk. They also should be covered with a wound dressing to keep out spores of disease - causing fungi during the healing process.

Permit Is Requested For Four Dwellings

Four two-story brick and frame dwellings will be constructed at 318-24 Quackenbos st. ne., by Frederick W. Landwehr, if the latter's application for a building permit is approved. The building program will cost $38,000.

Permit Is Granted For 12 Dwellings

A building permit to erect 12 two-story masonry dwellings at 30 to 62 Varnum st. ne., has been granted J. B. Tiffey & Son, owners and builders, by the District Building Inspectors's Office.

Estimated cost of the building program was set at $108,000.

Clocking Atomic Speed

An electronic robot developed by Yale University can measure the speed of atomic particles to one thousandth of a millionth of a second.

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Bay Window Adds Distinction

This five-room house suggests the present-day tendency for formal dining to give way to buffet suppers. The dining-room has been scaled down to pleasant living—big enough for comfort, small enough for charm. The old front porch has a new offspring, too. Porches are still built for sitting, but they're now scaled down to pleasant sitting size. This one is roofed, with a flagstone terrace and may be screened in. There's a vista both ways through the bay window. If you're inside looking out, you get a nice eyeful of nature. If you're outside looking in, you see white paneling, a fireplace and bookcase. The home is Plan 1006, Better Homes & Gardens, Des Moines.

Prune Hedge Early to Right Height

Cut the hedge that has outgrown its desired height just as soon as possible to preserve the strength for the buds that will remain. Where severe cutting back is in order use a tree pruner rather than the usual pruning shears, because the latter usually are not strong enough to cut through the thick branches.

Cut back from 4 to 6 inches more than the hedge is to be during the coming season because its beauty is dependent on the few inches of new growth made from the old wood.

LET'S TALK ABOUT GARDENS

Early Spring Is Critical Period for Lawn

By James H. Beattie

LAWN CARE should be one of the first spring activities. Reseeding or sodding of bare spots in old lawns and sowing of new lawns must be done in very early spring, usually early April. Sowing seed at later dates is risky and seldom gives satisfactory results. Fertilizer must also be applied in early spring. The first weeks in spring are critical times for the lawn, whether it is old or newly seeded.

Walking on the lawn while it is wet and soft is distinctly injurious, but as soon as the ground is firm underfoot the surface should be vigorously raked to remove debris accumulated during winter.

Some follow the excellent practice of top dressing the lawn in autumn with compost. Only the coarse material which would interfere with the lawn mower should be removed.

Unfortunately, many lawns have patches of crabgrass which appea in spring as dead spots. Rake these vigorously, removing and burning dead material. Some prefer to remove the top few inches of soil from these crabgrass spots, replacing it with fresh earth not infested with crabgrass seed.

Others make a practice of sodding bare patches as they appear year by year. The more common method is to reseed the spots. The seed should be well raked in, but not covered deeply, and the spots either lightly rolled or patted with the back of a shovel.

Grass seed should be used at the rate of 1 to 1½ ounces per 20 square feet of surface.

Help Bluegrass

CRABGRASS seedlings do not withstand shade, and if the lawn grass, principally bluegrass, is maintained in a vigorous, healthy condition, it will control crabgrass effectively. The most important practice is to fertilize liberally during early spring. Any commercial fertilizer containing a high proportion of nitrogen is satisfactory.

A 10-6-4 mixture is recommended, but the standard 5-10-5 garden fertilizer will do. Some additional nitrogen may well be used to supplement this mixture.

Five to 10 pounds of the fertilizer mixture to each 1000 square feet should be applied, with the application repeated some two or three weeks later on poor lawns. Uniform distribution is desirable and should be applied when the grass is dry, just before a rain or a heavy watering.

Underwood Photo

This lawn owes its luxuriance in part to a top dressing of compost applied the previous autumn

Lime is not a fertilizer and its principal use is to correct acidity. Grass thrives under moderately acid conditions and there is a general tendency to overestimate the importance of lawn lime applications. Twenty-five to 50 pounds of ground limestone applied to each 1000 square feet of lawn area every three or four years is usually good practice. Lime may be applied at any time except with the fertilizer. The practice of applying coarse quicklime is usually objectionable.

Mowing the Lawn

DO NOT set the mower low and cut the grass close to the ground. The bar should be set so the grass is cut about an inch and a half above the surface. This does not disturb the bluegrass crowns and has the opportunity to shade and smother the crabgrass. Lawn clippings should not be removed unless the grass has grown tall and there would be danger of smothering the lawn.

Great harm is done many lawns by too frequent, light waterings. Such light waterings do not penetrate deeply to the grass roots and the grass is easily injured by drought. Infrequent complete soakings to a depth of several inches is far better. Constant watering during summer stimulates crabgrass growth.

The best way to control weeds is to have a dense turf where there is no room for them. Fertilization, proper mowing, leaving the clippings on the lawn, and infrequent soakings instead of continuous light sprinklings all add up to a fine turf.

Regardless of good care, weeds do gain a foothold and must be controlled. Fortunately 2, 4-D weed killer is effective against dandelion, plaintains and the wild onion. These preparations do not kill adult crabgrass, nutgrass and other weedy grasses and sedges.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University has recently described a method for controlling crabgrass seedlings in the lawn with the 2, 4-D preparations. During the first warm days of spring, when the temperature is at least 80 F., roughen the crabgrass spots and thoroughly moisten the soil with the 2, 4-D solution made in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, using two or three times as much of the diluted solution as is normally recommended.

This treatment is not effective against adult crabgrass, but it kills crabgrass seedlings.

Establishing New Lawn

DEEP, well-drained soil with an abundance of organic matter and a liberal admixture of fertilizer, especially phosphate and ground limestone, supplies the foundation for a permanent, high-grade lawn.

Don't sod over an improperly prepared foundation. Unless there is a good supply of topsoil on the site, create a good foundation before seeding or sodding.

A season or two devoted to cover crops accompanied by the judicious use of fertilizer and ground limestone will usually put most sites in condition for the establishment of a permanent lawn. Some prefer to haul in topsoil. This method is costly but often worth the expense.

With good topsoil on the site, merely mix in commercial fertilizer, some extra superphosphate and ground limestone, smooth and seed not later than April 15 or, better still, in September.

If there is no soil on the site, as is usually the case around new homes, create soil before attempting to establish a lawn. This may be done by mixing in organic matter, manure, compost or other suitable material or by growing cover crops and working them into the ground.

Fertilizer and ground limestone should be liberally used. Quick results may be obtained by hauling topsoil from outside sources. Fall seeding is best.

Sodding is a quick way to establish a lawn but it is a great mistake to sod over subsoil fills around homes and expect good results. There should always be a few inches of good soil under the sod.

Next week: About Garden Onions.

About This Late Season

This is a cold, late spring, but there is still ample time for planting all the garden crops. Even the earliest ones have plenty of time for full development.

Blooming Span Lasts From May 'til Frost

Annuals Color Garden After Perennials Fade

By Alfred Putz

IF it were not for the annual flowers our gardens would be seriously short of color once the spring display of the perennial kinds declined. They take the lead when June arrives and carry on well into the late fall. Of course, there also are perennials at that time, and very good ones, such as the hardy phlox and hemerocallis, but it still takes a good assortment of annuals to weave a complete and rich color pattern.

Often annuals are sown without any consideration for their blooming season, which leads to a dearth of flowers at certain times, much to the disappointment of the gardener who pictured a glorious display right through the season.

Usually it is a lack of early-flowering annuals which causes the most trouble, because marigolds, zinnias, scabiosa, asters and many more favorites will fill the garden with color from July until fall frost.

Early Sowing Important

SOME OF THESE may be had in flower in June if started indoors, but that takes more time and care than most gardeners can afford. The solution lies in choosing a good representation of early flowering hardy annuals which can be sown outdoors just as soon as the ground is dry enough for preparation.

In many cases it is not even necessary to spade the soil if it is in good tilth. Just work the surface 3 to 4 inches deep into a fine crumbly mass. That can be done some time before the lower layers are dry enough to permit spading without destroying the soil's good physical condition.

Sow Early Flowers Early

TO get early flowers, early sowing is important. Remember that the seeds of the hardy annuals are not hurt in any way by freezing temperatures and neither are the seedlings which have ventured forth.

If sown in earliest April in the vicinity of Washington, some of them will start to bloom by mid-May, or about 45 days after sowing. There are only a few which grow that fast, but the soil must not be too rich or they will take their own time.

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BERRY, JAMES W. On Friday, April 4, 1947, at Suburban Hospital, JAMES W. BERRY, husband of Katharine L. Berry, father of John Lathan Berry and son of the late James and Ella Hynes Berry. Services will be held at Cawley's Chapel, 1750 Pa. ave. nw., on Monday, April 7, at 9:30 a. m. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Va. Please omit flowers.

CALLAHAN, RESSA. On Friday, April 4, 1947, at Garfield Memorial Hospital, RESSA CALLAHAN of 605 Taylor st. nw., beloved mother of Thelma C. and Mary Etta Callahan. Remains resting at the above address until 12 noon Monday. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, April 7, at 3 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

COGAR, SIDNEY JANE. On Wednesday, April 2, 1947, at Coral Gables, Fla., SIDNEY JANE COGAR, of 4505 Kennedy st., Hyattsville, Md., beloved wife of the late Adam Cogar, and mother of Hesta Bailey, Pearl Cramer, Grace Devlin, Ethel Stanley, Emma, Melvin, Marvin, Lester, Fenton, and Burdette Cogar. Mrs. Cogar rests at Gasch's funeral home, 4739 Baltimore ave., Hyattsville, Md., where services will be held on Monday, April 7, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment National Memorial Park Cemetery, Falls Church, Va.

HALL, JANETTE A. On Thursday, April 3, 1947, at Mt. Alto Hospital, JANETTE A. HALL, beloved wife of Charles A. Hall; daughter of Mrs. Johnson Kelly, and sister of Mrs. Mancia Brennan. Remains resting at Hysong funeral home, 1300 N st. nw., where services will be held on Monday, April 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

HARPER, MARGARET ELEANOR. On Friday, April 4, 1947, Margaret Eleanor Harper of 2646 Cathedral ave. nw., wife of the late Franklin West Harper; mother of Helen V. Harper, and sister of Joseph W. McKeicher. Services at the above residence on Monday, April 7, at 3 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

HOWARD, RICHARD S. On Thursday, April 3, 1947, at his residence, 2221 Naylor rd. se., RICHARD S. HOWARD, the beloved husband of Marguerite B. Howard (nee Schanz) and father of Mrs. Virginia R. Bell and Robert D. Howard and brother of Mrs. Gertrude Seiby, Edgar, James, Walter, and Erwin Howard. Funeral services at the Thomas F. Murray funeral home, 2007 Nichols ave. se., on Monday, April 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

JOHNSTON, CORA D. On Friday, April 4, 1947, at her residence, 3901 New Hampshire ave. nw., CORA D. JOHNSTON, the beloved wife of George W. Johnston; mother of Arthur H., Paul D. and Charles E. Johnston, and Mrs. Lillian C. Mangum; sister of Thomas Kelly, and Mrs. Carrie Davis of Cedar Point, Md. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, April 7, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

KING, MARY HURT. On Friday, April 4, 1947, MARY HURT KING of 3613 Monart pl. nw., wife of the late Tom Cobb King, mother of Margaret L. King and Thomas Cobb King, mother-in-law of Mrs. Thomas Cobb King and sister of Mrs. G. B. Sanders of Camden, N. C. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, Mount Montclair, N. J.

LANGHORNE, FRANCES H. On Thursday, April 3, at her home, 3808 Morrison st. nw., Chevy Chase, D. C., Frances H. Langhorne, beloved wife of the late George T. Langhorne and mother of Donald T. Langhorne. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, Monday, April 7, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

MITMAN, CAROLYN M. On Thursday, April 3, 1947, at her residence, 2505 No. Custis rd., Arlington, Va., CAROLYN M. MITMAN, beloved wife of Thomas C. Mitman, mother of Mrs. Austin D. Clark of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Louis C. Mitman of Arlington, Va., and sister of Edwin C. Sobers of Williamsport, Pa. Also surviving are six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Remains resting at the Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held on Monday, April 7, at 2 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

MOUNTJOY, WILLIAM EDGAR. On Friday, April 4, 1947, at his residence, RFD, Haymarket, Va., WILLIAM EDGAR MOUNTJOY, husband of Ocelia Pickst Mountjoy, and father of Mrs. Mary Welby Uttierbach and Mrs. Charles C. Magaha. He is also survived by two grandchildren. Services on Sunday, April 6, at 3 p. m. at his residence, RFD, Haymarket, Va. Interment Warrenton Cemetery, Warrenton, Va.

POORE, LIEUT. COL. JAMES EDWARDS, U. S. Army, retired. On Thursday, April 3, 1947, LIEUT. COL. JAMES EDWARDS POORE of 9051 River View rd. se., husband of Pearl Payseur Poore, father of Col. James E. Poore, Jr., and Mrs. Nancy Poore Tufts; brother of Mrs. Rosa P. Bowen and Mrs. Mamie Gambrell. Also survived by six grandchildren. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, April 8, at 12:30 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery

Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Extreme Right, Left Hit CSC's Loyalty Program

After two weeks of debate over the President's loyalty policy, this is the only sure conclusion that can be made:

That the average person would trust only himself to decide which Federal workers are loyal. There's that much suspicion and fear in us.

Kluttz

Behind the conclusion is a lot more finagling than appears at first glance—and it may mean trouble eventually for both the Civil Service Commission and the FBI.

These are several of the things I have in mind:

From both the extreme right and left come stories that the top layer of both the Civil Service Commission and the FBI must be replaced by people who think as they do if the loyalty program is to go ahead. It seems to me that this condition is a solid recommendation for both agencies.

The commission targets are its three members, members of its loyalty board, and certain of its investigators. At least interested in the move is known to be several extreme right-wing members of Congress. And from the far left many of the same people are attacked because it was the commission that fought through the courts and got established the cornerstone of the President's program—that no person whose loyalty is reasonably in doubt should work for the Government.

The commission is the center of attack because it will do most of the employe investigating under the program. But it isn't news to report the Communists and their pals are out for the scalp of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief. However, Hoover's FBI has been criticized from the far right because it won't come right out and say this or that employe is disloyal and should be fired.

To me, the most ominious turn of events is an open move by some few investigators of civil service, and people who expect to be investigators in its enlarged program, to dictate loyalty policy, conditions under which they will work and so forth. And this handful of extreme rightists has friends in powerful positions on Capitol Hill.

In other words, these zealots are trying to make the loyalty investigating division the tail that wags the dog. They want to run the commission instead of work for it and follow its policies.

The best thing the commission could do is to fire the few extremists it has on its staff, and to make sure no new ones are hired.

But the loyalty program first must be approved by Congress before it can become effective. And despite widespread approval in Congress of the program, the feeling is growing that Congress will take its time and perhaps change it drastically before okaying the money to put it in operation.

UNRRA: This international relief agency is down to about 1100 employes at headquarters here and gradual layoffs will be continued until the end of this year. On July 1, it will have 840 employes; October 1, 470 people, and 235 by the end of the year.

LABOR: Three employes with 30 or more years of service will be fired in Labor's Conciliation Service if its budget as voted by the House becomes law. They are Ross Colwell, 39 years; Edward Cunningham, 37 years, and E. P. Marsh, 30 years of service. To be fired by a spite rider after that length of service is a fine thank you.

NAVY: Civil Service has handed down a decision which is widely interpreted as meaning veterans can't be demoted. The decision was made in the case of many veterans who were demoted in Navy's Boston shipyard, and it's true that Civil Service ordered the veterans restored to their supervisory jobs. But for this reason:

Civil Service ruled that the veterans could not as a group be demoted for the blanket reason of "shortage of funds." The Veterans' Preference Act states clearly that before a veteran can be demoted he must be notified 30 days in advance; be given detailed reasons, and that the demotions must be for the good of the service. A technical reason won the veterans' appeal.

The commission made it clear that Navy or any other agency could demote any veteran if he's dealt with on an individual basis and the proper procedure is followed.

Aircraft to Fly Over Va. Cities During Army Week

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Late-type Army aircraft from Langley Field are going to make a series of flights over five Virginia cities during Army Week, April 6-12.

The flight plans were announced today by Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Johnson, jr., commanding officer of the Richmond Army Air Base, and Col. A. S. Knight, State senior instructor, organized reserves, Virginia Military District.

The first flight will pass over Roanoke at 9:30 a. m. on April 8. The second flight will fly over Fredericksburg at 10 a. m., and over Norfolk at 10:30 a. m. on April 9.

On April 10 a flight will pass over Fredericksburg at 11:39 a. m., Roanoke at 1:33 p. m., Petersburg at 2:12 p. m., Richmond at 2:23 p. m., and Norfolk at 2:49 p. m.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, April 5 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—None. Compared with week ago, largely steer run for week with good steers predominating; general trade active all week; slaughter steers fully steady to strong; she stock fully steady with week to 25 cents lower prices on common cows; bulls steady; stockers and feeders active, unchanged; truck lot top good and choice fed steers around 1110 lbs., 25.16, week's top; several loads and lots 23.50@25.00; top medium to average good lightweight short feds, 20.00@23.25; rank and file medium grade steers downward to 17.75.

Heifers scarce, few top good 22.75, mostly 15.50@22.00; top medium and good young heifer type beef cows 16.00@18.50; bulk common and medium cows of dairy breeding 12.00@14.00, few to 13.00; canners and cutters 9.50@11.50; shelly canners downward from 9.00; good beef bulls 19.00; bulk 17.50@18.50; medium and good weighty sausage bulls 15.50@17.00; light and medium weight 13.50@15.00; choice 570 to 613 lbs. steer and feeder steers, 21.00; good mostly 19.00@20.00; common and medium 16.00@18.00.

CALVES—None. Compared with week ago, vealers active, 1.00 higher; mixed lots, good and choice, largely 22.00@26.00; strictly choice 27.00; common and medium 10.00@17.00; culls around 6.00; underweights down to 5.00.

HOGS—None. Compared with week ago, barrows and gilts from 180 to 220 lbs., 75 higher than a week ago; all other weights and sows 90 higher; late market, good and choice 120 to 140 lbs., 24.00@24.25; 140 to 160 lbs., 25.00@25.25; 160 to 180 lbs., 26.00@26.25; 180 to 220 lbs., 27.25@25.50; 220 to 250 lbs. 26.50@26.75; 250 to 300 lbs., 25.50@25.75; 300 to 350 lbs., 24.50@24.75; 350 lbs. up, 23.50@23.75; good and choice sows 21.50@21.75, with heavy sows selling considerably lower.

SHEEP—None. Compared with week ago, receipts slaughter lambs and slaughter ewes too meager all week to warrant fair test to market; inquiry broad and undertone steady; good and choice 80 to 110 lb. wooled lambs quotable from 23.50 down; good and choice slaughter ewes 9.00 down.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, April 5 (AP) (USDA).—HOGS—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago, barrows and gilts 75@1.00 higher, sows 50@75 up.

CATTLE—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago; after dragging early in week at dull to lower prices, all killing classes reacted upward and closed measurably higher on very active trade; fed steers and yearlings finished fully 50, instances 75 or more over late last week; heifers mostly 50 up; receipts, curtailed sharply late in week following set of draggy markets; both local and outside interests bought competitively late in week; average-medium to good steers and yearlings closed at 21.75@26.00, latter cattle carrying weight; comparable heifers, 19.50@23.75; several strings medium to average-good light steers sold late in week 1.00@1.25 over Monday, and 27.75 top steers late in week stood much lower in choice grade than 27.50 offerings exactly a week earlier; week's extreme top average-choice 1300 lb. steers, 22.25; next highest price, 22.00; high-choice 1125 lb. steers at midweek, 27.35; load 1726 lb. high-dressing but aged choice steers late in week, 27.50; top on heifers during week, 25.00, these not strictly choice; strictly good young cows sold up to 18.50; bulk beef cows closed at 13.25@15.50, with canners and cutters at 10.00@12.75; only underweight canners selling down to 9.50 and below; heavy sausage paid, however, very sparingly; stock cattle bulls steady; calves steady, stock cattle bulls steady; calves steady, stock cattle bulls reached 17.00, and choice vealers 26.00, weakened further on draggy market at 17.50@20.00 mostly.

SHEEP—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago: Monday's receipts heaviest since last October and slaughter lamb prices declined 50, supplies only moderate on subsequent days, but trading generally slow, with a weak undertone and no price recovery developed; Eastern order buyers took a liberal quota on each of the four sessions with these interests the main prop under the market; from midweek on; 14 cars good and choice fed wooled Western lambs, including 12 loads 90-106 lb. Coloradas at week's 23.10 top, next best price and closing top 23.00 for around 12 cars good to choice woolskins, many lots less attractive from finish and weight standpoint, but grading largely good to choice 22.00@22.75, inside price for 110 lb. averages, some fat but very muddy 110 lb. fed wooled lambs, 21.25@21.50; most medium to good wooled lambs, 21.25@21.75, few medium, 19.00, with common down to 16.50; good and choice fed shorn 101 lb. lambs with No. 2 pelts, 20.50; slaughter ewes steady to 50 higher; three decks common to medium Western ewes, 9.50 early, three cars 107 lb. comparable grades, 10.25 at midweek, few common down to 8.50; few aged slaughter bucks, 9.50; three decks 83 lb. shearing lambs, 21.50.

Station WFMD—Sunday

Frederick 930 KC.

7:30 a. m.—Christ for the Crisis.
8:00 a. m.—Community Hymns.
8:30 a. m.—Organ Reveries.
8:45 a. m.—Save the Children Federation.
9:00 a. m.—Rev. Anna Buff Bryant.
9:30 a. m.—Rev. E. E. Marquis.
10:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
10:30 a. m.—Full Gospel Church.
11:00 a. m.—Warren Sweeney.
11:05 a. m.—Baltimore Gospel Tabernacle.
12:00 noon—Music for Sunday.
12:15 p. m.—Church of the 4-square Gospel.
12:45 p. m.—Old Familiar Hymns.
1:30 p. m.—Lutheran Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
3:00 p. m.—M. Y. Philharmonic.
4:30 p. m.—Hour of Charm.
5:00 p. m.—Family Hour.
5:30 p. m.—Rosey Carmichael.
5:45 p. m.—W. L. Shirer.
6:00 p. m.—Ozzie and Harriet.
6:30 p. m.—Kate Smith Sings.
7:00 p. m.—Gene Autry Show.
7:30 p. m.—Blondie.
8:00 p. m.—Adventures of S. Spade.
8:30 p. m.—Crime Doctor.
8:55 p. m.—Ned Calmer.
9:00 p. m.—Hildegarde.
9:30 p. m.—Eddie Bracken Show.
10:00 p. m.—Take It or Leave It.
10:30 p. m.—We, the People.
11:00 p. m.—News With Ned Calmer.
11:10 p. m.—Feature Story.
11:15 p. m.—Report from U. N.
11:30 p. m.—Music You Know.
12:00 p. m.—News.

Station WCHV—Sunday

Charlottesville, Va. 1340 KC.

7:55 a. m.—News.
8:00 a. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
9:00 a. m.—Sunday Musicale.
9:15 a. m.—Latter Day Saints Service.
9:45 a. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
9:55 a. m.—News.
10:00 a. m.—Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 a. m.—Music for Sunday.
11:00 a. m.—Church Service.
12:00 noon—News Summary.
12:15 p. m.—Vagabond Songs.
12:30 p. m.—Sunday Strings.
12:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Music.
1:00 p. m.—Charlottesville Choir Festival.
1:30 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Sunday Serenade.
1:55 p. m.—Fact or Fiction.
2:00 p. m.—Longines Symphonette.
2:30 p. m.—Fred Waring.
2:45 p. m.—Eyes on the Future.
3:00 p. m.—Lest We Forget.
3:30 p. m.—Parade of Stars.
4:00 p. m.—Are These Our Children?
4:30 p. m.—This Week Around the World.
5:00 p. m.—Darts for Dough.
5:30 p. m.—David Harding, Counterspy.
6:00 p. m.—Drew Pearson.
6:15 p. m.—Monday Headlines.
6:30 p. m.—Greatest Story Ever Told.
7:00 p. m.—Court of Missing Heirs.
7:30 p. m.—The Clock.
8:00 p. m.—Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Walter Winchell.
9:15 p. m.—Louella Parsons.
9:30 p. m.—Jimmy Fidler.
9:45 p. m.—Policewoman.
10:00 p. m.—Theater Guild.
11:00 p. m.—News of Tomorrow.
11:15 p. m.—Set to Music.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Music.

Station WEPM—Sunday

Martinsburg, W. Va. 1340 KC.

8:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
8:15 a. m.—Sunday Morning Melodies.
8:30 a. m.—Gypsy Airs.
8:45 a. m.—Sacred Heart Program.
9:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
9:15 a. m.—Salute to the Hits.
9:30 a. m.—News Hash Bulletin Board.
10:00 a. m.—A. P. News.
10:05 a. m.—Organ Reveries.
10:30 a. m.—It Happened During the Week.
10:45 a. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 a. m.—Episcopal Church Service.
12:00 noon—A. P. News.
12:15 p. m.—Tunes at Noon.
12:30 p. m.—Dave Ross Show.
1:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
1:05 p. m.—Interlude.
1:15 p. m.—Book Review.
1:30 p. m.—The Poisal Trio.
1:45 p. m.—Leaders of Tomorrow.
2:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
2:05 p. m.—Symphony Hour.
3:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
3:05 p. m.—Your American Music.
3:30 p. m.—Preview of Tomorrow.
3:45 p. m.—Roadside Chapel.
4:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
4:05 p. m.—Dream Train.
4:30 p. m.—Music for Sunday.
5:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
5:05 p. m.—Religious News.
5:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's Hits.
6:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
6:05 p. m.—Today's Hits.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Special.
6:30 p. m.—Ray Bloch Presents.
7:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
7:05 p. m.—Artistry in Ivory.
7:15 p. m.—Denise Spitzer.
7:30 p. m.—Mt. Zion Methodist Church.
8:30 p. m.—Record Shop.
9:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
9:05 p. m.—Congressman Snyder.
9:15 p. m.—Treasury Program.
9:30 p. m.—Golden Album.
10:00 p. m.—A. P. News.
10:05 p. m.—Request Hour.
11:00 p. m.—A. P. News.

Mackenzie King Leaves Va. Resort

Virginia Beach, Va., April 5 (AP). Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, left today for an undisclosed destination after a week's rest at this seashore resort.

King declined to divulge the next stop on his itinerary when he left the Cavalier Hotel. However, when he arrived here last Sunday his secretary, J. E. Handy, said the Prime Minister hoped to visit Williamsburg and other "storied places" in the southern States before returning to Ottawa.

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If there is a telephone strike, operators may not be available to assist on calls for fire, ambulance and police. The public is requested to remember these directions in event of an emergency:

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To Call the Police ..... DIAL NAtional 3313
To Call the Park Police ..... DIAL DIstrict 1400
To Call an Ambulance ..... DIAL HObart 3322

MARYLAND

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Tower	DIAL TOwer 5151
Shepherd-Sligo-Silver Spring	DIAL SHepherd 3200
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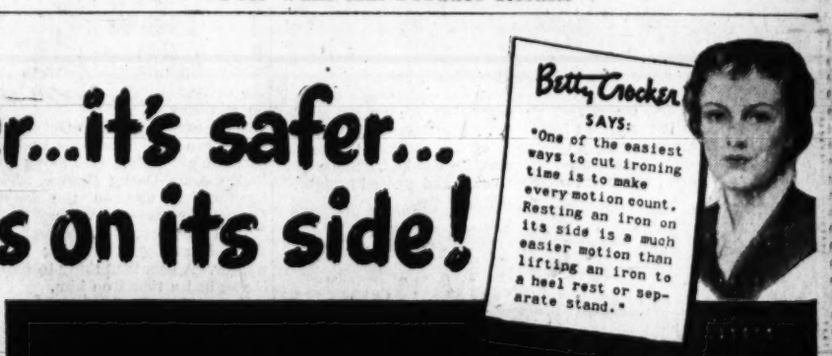
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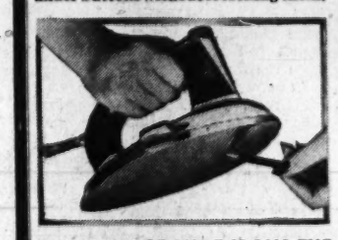
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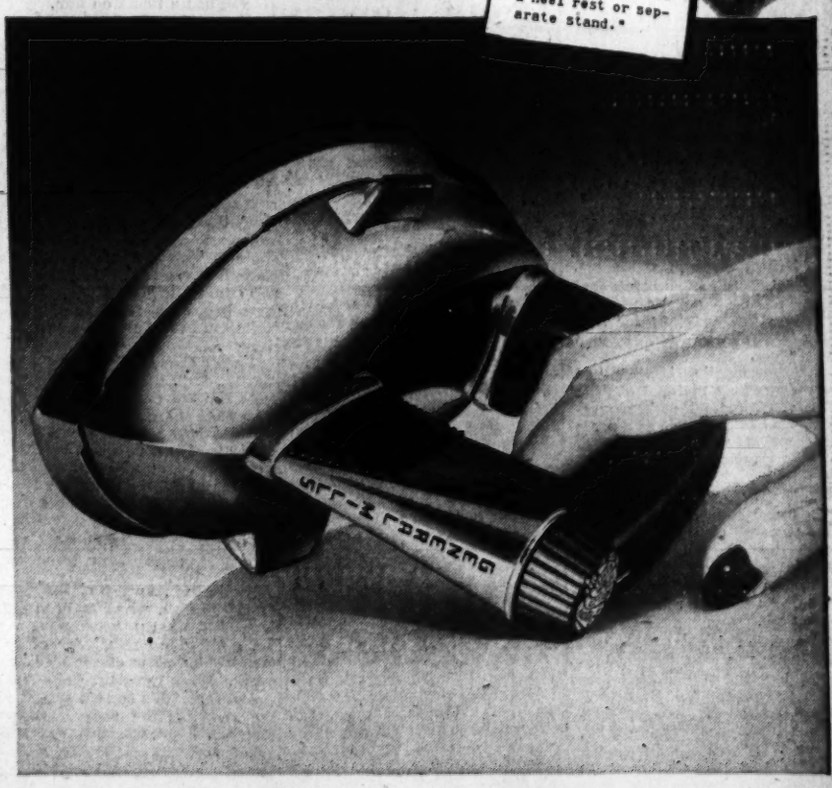

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Demaret 3 Strokes Up in Masters Golf

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

ORLANDO, FLA., April 5.—National Football League Commissioner Bert Bell did not discover until after the Filchock-Hapes fix attempt broke that his authority did not include the power to bar convicted players for life. . . . The only persons liable to expulsion were club owners and team officials before Bell ordered the by-laws rewritten to cover transgressing athletes as well. . . . The Yankees were rebuffed by the Browns when they tried to buy Outfielder Walter Judnich. . . . Manager Bucky Harris is currently suffering from the absence of DiMaggio and the presence of MacPhail. . . . Most golf critics have credited Babe Didrikson Zaharias' long hitting as the chief reason for her dominance of the woman's golf scene, but Stewart Maiden, first golf instructor of Bobby Jones, recently declared in a published interview that "Babe's pitching and putting are now as perfect as any golfer's in history, including Jones." . . . The two men with the quickest hands for tagging baserunners in the American League, according to Umpire Charley Berry, are Lou Boudreau of Cleveland and Joe Kuhel of the White Sox. . . . Boley Danciewicz has quit as assistant football coach of the Boston Yankees, to take a similar job with Buff Donelli, coach at Boston Unisity.

POVICH

ONE FACTOR THAT hastened the release of Rookie Rufe Leonard by the Nats was the fact that he signed with the Washington club, not one of its farm teams, and thus would command a $5000 salary minimum . . . The magazine Golfdom reports that tests made at the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago show that the velocity of the best postwar golf balls is as great as the prewar brand . . . The Pirates may not be the best club in the National League, but they'll be the most entertained. Owner Frank McKinney is tossing a big party for them at his Columbus (Ohio) farm on the way north, at which Bing Crosby and Bob Hope will perform . . . The biggest threat to George Case's base-stealing title is not George Stirnweiss of the Yankees, who is fat and slow, but Bob Dillinger, Browns' rookie third baseman, who the other day stole three bases in a single game for the second time this spring . . . Sam Snead won't defend his British Open title this summer inasmuch as the dates clash with George S. Mays Tam O'Shanter tournament which offers $30,000 in prizes in contrast to the meager cash of the British Open.

OSSIE BLUEGE, irked by the speculation over who will be his opening-game pitcher on April 14—Buck Newsom or Early Wynn—has announced he will make no selection until the day before the game . . . Irksome as it may be to Bluege, however, we speculate that Newsom will be his choice, because following the opener with the Yankees the Nats move to Boston for three games and Newsom is notoriously ineffective against the Red Sox . . . Pete Cawthon, who has coached at Alabama, Texas Tech, Austin, Rice, Texas and with Brooklyn and Detroit in the pro league, has quit football to conduct a boys' camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

A sizeable bet was made this week that Buddy Lewis, Stan Spence, Mickey Vernon and Cecil Travis will make more hits during 1947 than any four players on any other American League club. Jimmy Wasdell, the former Nat first baseman, has popped up as the regular right fielder of the Indians because of his consistent hitting in the spring games . . . The hottest feud of the moment in the American League involves Manager Ossie Bluege of the Nats and Jeff Heath of the Browns who almost came to blows in Miami last week after swapping insults from the bench.

ON LIFETIME won-and-lost averages, Clark Griffith rates No. 6 among all the pitchers of baseball history. When he managed the White Sox to the American League's first pennant, he also led the league in pitching . . . Commissioner Bert Bell's orders to National Football League teams, directing them not to sell tickets to known gamblers, is at least curious inasmuch as three of the league's club owners are known gamblers . . . The Pittsburgh Steelers are still trying to get Bill Dudley to change his mind and give up the idea of retiring from pro football . . . Scrappy little Ellis Clary, the former Nat who recently clashed with Manager Frank Snyder of the Toledo club and was demoted to the bench, offered to battle him for a $1000 side bet . . . The major leagues forbid its ball players to pose for cigarette or beer ads in baseball uniform, but Stan Musial gets around it nicely by posing with his favorite cigarette in civilian dress, with suit, shirt, collar and tie topped by the unmistakable baseball cap with the Cardinal's insignia . . . Jim Russell, Pittsburgh outfielder roiled Manager Ben Chapman of the Phillies the other day when, while the Pirates were winning, he cracked, "Same old Phillies" to Chapman, who hates the expression and wanted to fight.

Trout Hurls, Bats Tigers To 14-3 Win

New Orleans, April 5 (AP).—Paul (Dizzy) Trout treated himself to a big day by pitching a 14-3 victory for the Detroit Tigers over New Orleans today and slugging a homer and three singles in the process.

Besides going the route on the mound, Dizzy smashed a 352-foot four-bagger over the left field fence, scored four runs, and picked up a base on balls with his three other hits for a perfect day at bat.

Trout gave the Southern Association team nine hits while the Tigers clubbed former major leaguers Tommy Sunkel and George Washburn for 16 blows. The Tigers batted around in the second for six runs.

Jackie Robinson Hurt

Havanna, April 5 (AP)—Jackie Robinson, Montreal's Negro first baseman, received a slightly wrenched back and a bruised right elbow in an exhibition baseball game with the Brooklyn Dodgers today when Catcher Bruce Edwards slid into him on a play at first.

Robinson was taken out of the game but said he would be back in action tomorrow. Edwards had singled off third baseman Lew Riggs' glove but was caught between first and second. Chased back toward first, Edwards slid in under a high throw and upset Robinson, who fell heavily but walked off under his own power.

Welsh Retains Top Net Rank

Barney Welsh, Rockville lawyer who never has been ranked anything but first among Washington area tennis players since 1933, again got the top rating yesterday as the District of Columbia Tennis Association announced its rankings for 1947.

Moving up in second place as several stars remained unranked because of insufficient action was Allie Ritzenberg, with Art Dreyer third. Welsh was also rated tops in men's doubles along with his perennial partner, Hugh Lynch.

Leading the ladies is Ann Gray, who pairs with Alice Jones as the best women's doubles team. At the head of mixed doubles is C. Alphonso Smith and his British war bride, Priscilla.

Smith has been newly elected president of the association, succeeding Col. Arthur Ristine. Members of the association are Army-Navy, Columbia, Edgemoor, Kenwood and the D. C. Public Parks Association.

BOWIE

From Page 1

speed guys to collapse. Well, On the River gave up but Gorget held on stubbornly.

In the early stretch Prefect moved up on the outside and his backers shouted gleefully. But along the inside came Darby Dieppe. The handwriting was on the inside fence. He answered Jockey R. J. Martin's urging, shot through on the rail and was a going away winner. A beautiful thing to see—if you had a ticket on him.

Harry (Band Leader) James, whose Colleto proved a stinkero yesterday, had his first chance of the meeting to blow his own horn after the running of the first race. Mr. Betty Grable's His Nickel proved he was worth much more than the name implies by scampering home at a $9.80 mutuel.

Double Pays $30.20

Race fans take a lot for granted and those who took the hunch collected a bunch when the Art-Dale Stable's For Granted won the second race at $6. Boys and gals who toyed with the daily double and hopped the 9-4 combination collected $30.20 a day's pay in this league.

Jockey Carson Kirk of the Silver Spring, Md., Kirks, rode two winners for the day. The youngster who was known as "C. Jeerk" when he first began to ride at Charles Town is now a polished knight of the saddle. He got home with Gay Reveler at $8.80 in the third and Gray Warrior at $5.80 in the fifth.

Jockey Red Howell Suspended at Bowie

Bowie, Md., April 5 (AP).—Jockey "Red" Howell, who has been riding with success here, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting by order of the stewards today. Howell was accused of failing to report his correct weight to the clerk of the scales. Benny Marshio, his valet, also was suspended.

Babe Didrikson Enters Golf Show

LEFT, BABE DIDRIKSON ZAHARIAS in training for the 1932 Olympic games in which she was a sensation. Right, the Babe today as golf's No. 1 woman player

Babe Will Play Exhibitions In Celebrities Tourney Here

By Bus Ham
Post Reporter

Babe Didrikson Zaharias' booming tee shots will whistle down the fairways in the National Celebrities tournament at the Columbia Golf and Country Club, May 17-18.

The Babe, America's greatest all-round woman athlete of all time, yesterday accepted an invitation to participate in the big golf show with about 50 other national figures.

The Babe's part in the tournament will be in exhibition play. Her partners will be announced later.

In the National Titleholders even at Augusta, Ga., last week, Mrs. Zaharias won her thirteenth consecutive tournament championship. She posted a 72-hole total of 304.

In the National Celebrities tournament, the Babe will be in company of such notables as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, if he can arrange his schedule satisfactorily, Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Tommy Armour, Gene Sarazen, members of Congress, Supreme Court, Cabinet and other personages.

The celebrities will be held in support of Attorney General Tom Clark's program to interest more youngsters in sports and recreation.

Paul Revere Wins Deep Run

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—The favorite, Paul Revere, a 7-year-old bay gelding owned by Paul Mellon's Rokeby Stables, of Upperville, Va., won the Deep Run Hunt Cup today in the fifteenth annual Deep Run races at the Atlantic Rural Exposition Grounds.

Paul Revere's time was 6:43 3-5.

Ridden by Richard Douglas, the Rokeby entry took the lead in the three-mile race over timber when Stewart Felvey's 10-year-old chocolate gelding, Dominica, of Richmond, fell five-eigths of a mile from the finish.

In second place was Christopher M. Greer, jr.'s Refair, the only other of the five entries to finish. Refair was eight lengths behind.

Herndon Team Calls Meeting

Herndon, Va., April 5.—A meeting of the baseball team of the Herndon American Legion Post No. 91 has been scheduled for Monday, April 7 at 8:30 p. m. in the Legion Hall by Cecil B. Sibold, jr., athletic officer of the post. Sibold said persons interested in trying out for the team should attend.

Pauline Betz Suspended

Monte Carlo, Monaco, April 5 (U.P.)—Pauline Betz, foremost American Woman tennis star, announced today that the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association had suspended her. Preventing further participation in the International Tournament now in progress here.

Her announcement came shortly after she was defeated in a dramatic upset, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4 by Madga Rurak of Roumania.

The defeat administered by Miss Rurak in the semi-finals, precluded further participation by Miss Betz anyway, but she was in the midst of a European tour and the suspension probably will prevent her from other appearances.

Although she did not reveal why she was suspended, it was reported that she was negotiating with promoters in America to turn professional.

(In New York, Holcombe Ward, president of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, said that "we are investigating reports that Miss Betz is considering turning professional.")

Coolidge Tops Episcopal, 6-0

Hopping on Pitcher Henry Schacht for all of their hits and runs in the first four innings, Calvin Coolidge's Colts, defending interhigh champions, shut out Episcopal of Alexandria, 6-0, yesterday at Episcopal.

Coolidge's batterymen, Bill Witzel and Stan King, shared the leading roles in the victory. Witzel, slender righthander, hurled two hit ball, fanning 13 and walking four. King, all-high catcher for two straight years, belted a single and a homer, the latter with one on, to lead the batting attack.

The victory was Coolidge's second straight. It was Episcopal's first setback.

Coolidge	121	200	0—6	6	2
Episcopal	000	000	0—0	2	2

Witzel and King; Schacht and Goodwin.

Hoyas Defeat W. L. Nine, 5-3, On Late Rally

In a game that started out as a pitchers' duel and wound up as somewhat of a slugfest, Georgetown University's Hoyas defeated Washington and Lee's Generals of Lexington, Va., 5-3, yesterday at the Georgetown Medical Field.

It took a three-run rally that began after two were out in the eighth inning to turn the trick for the Hoyas, who were chalking up their first victory of the season in two games. The defeat was the third straight for W. and L., which has yet to win one.

Moskal Triples

Right-Handers Tom Flynn of Georgetown and Buck Leslie of W. and L., hooked up in a brilliant pitching duel that found the score tied at 1-all after six innings. However, Capt. Dick Smith, W. and L. coach, replaced Leslie with another right-hander, Johnny Liggon in the seventh, and it was off him that the Hoyas had their spree.

Jack Moskal, Hoya catcher, and alumnus of the Esquire All-Star game last season, led off the seventh with a lengthy triple down the left-field line. He came in while George Morehouse was grounding out.

Singles Start It

Flynn, coasting along on a four-hitter, and allowing only one hit, suddenly became wild, walking George Wood, Fred Vinson and Don Hillock to fill the bases. Wood and Vinson scored when Nelson Newcomb and Dick Working successfully laid down squeeze bunts.

Georgetown tied it at 3 all in the eighth on singles by Dick Falvey, Ray Corley and Al Naples. Moskal sent the latter two in with the winning runs on a clean single to center.

	AB	H	O	A
G'getown.				
M'house,rf	3	0	0	0
Connors,2b	3	1	4	1
Baker,1b	4	1	12	1
Rabe,cf	3	0	0	0
Schult,2b,)	1	0	1	0
Falvey,3b,)	2	1	1	0
Corley,lf	3	1	1	0
Naples,ss	4	2	1	1
Moskal,c	4	2	9	0
Flynn,p	2	0	0	5
Carroll,p	1	0	0	1
Totals	31	9	27	14

	AB	H	O	A
W. & L.				
Wood,cf	4	1	0	0
Vinson,3b	4	1	1	4
Bell,1b	2	0	17	0
Hillock,rf	3	1	2	0
Newcomb,lf	4	2	0	0
Working,2b	3	0	1	1
Radcliffe,c	1	0	3	2
Heinze,ss	4	0	0	4
Leslie,p	3	1	0	0
Liggon,p	1	0	0	2
Totals	28	6	24	19

W. and L.	000	010	020—3
Georgetown	100	000	13x—5

Runs—Wood, Vinson, Radcliffe, Baker, Moskal, Falvey, Corley, Naples. Error—Vinson. Runs batted in—Corley, Morehouse, Naples, Moskal (2), Wood, Newcomb, Working. Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hit—Moskal. Double play—Naples to Connors to Baker. Sacrifices—Bell, Working. Hits—Flynn, 6 in 7⅔; Carroll, 0 in 1⅓; Leslie, 4 in 6; Liggon, 3 in 2. Strikeouts—Flynn, 6; Carroll, 1; Leslie, 2. Base on balls—Leslie, 4; Flynn, 6. Hit by pitcher—Flynn (Radcliffe, 3), Leslie (Morehouse).

Silver Spring Drills

Candidates for the Silver Spring baseball team of the Montgomery County League are requested to attend practice today at 2 p. m. on the Brown's Field diamond.

Nelson, McSpaden Are Next With 213

By Chick Hosch
Associated Press Sports Writer

Augusta, Ga., April 5 (AP).—Jimmy Demaret, the year's leading money winner, overcame a stiff wind and erratic shots off the tee today to post a two-under par 70 for a three-stroke lead in the $10,000 Masters golf tournament. He had a 54-hole total of 210 to remain at the top of the heap.

The singing former Texan, who captured the 1940 Masters title by four strokes—biggest margin in any of the previous 10 events—had five birdies but was over par on each of three other holes.

Tied for second with 213 were the original gold dust twins, Harold McSpaden of Sanford, Me., and Byron Nelson of Roanoke, Tex., who won the event here in 1937 and 1942. McSpaden had a 70 today. Nelson shot a 72, making a marvelous recovery on the back nine after going out in a 39.

Hogan Has 214

Deadlocked with 214 were Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., the runner-up in 1942 and last year, Chick Harbert of Detroit, and Jim Ferrier of Chicago. Harbert and Hogan posted 71 today. Ferrier slipped to 38 on the back nine after going out in 35 to take 73.

A 35 on each nine, one under par in each case, enabled Demaret to shake off Cary Middlecoff, the sensational young Memphis dentist who shared the lead with the Ojai, Calif., pro at the halfway mark.

Middlecoff remained in the running with a brilliant recovery on the back nine after a poor 40, going out. He had a 36 coming in for 76 and a 216 total.

Demaret got off to a good start with a birdie on the 525-yard, par 4, second hole when he chipped to within 2 feet of the cup and dropped it. He lost the stroke on the short sixth when he missed the green and chipped poorly, needing two putts.

Two Straight Birdies

On the seventh and long eighth he carded birdies with putts of 2 feet and 15 feet, respectively, but lost a stroke on the ninth when his tee shot ended in the rough and his second caught a trap. He blasted out and two-putted the par four hole.

On the back nine he dropped a stroke on the eleventh when he drove into the woods, and while up against a tree, had to chip backwards into the open. At the long fifteenth he was home in two and two-putted for a birdie, and then laid his tee shot two feet from the cup on the short sixteenth to get another birdie.

Middlecoff, 26, the youngest pro entered here and who turned professional last month on a two-year trial basis, was even par on the first six holes but went one over on the seventh, two over on the eighth with a seven, and one over on the ninth and tenth. He recovered with some brilliant iron shots to birdie the thirteenth and fifteenth holes and par the rest until he came to the eighteenth, where he lost another stroke. He missed a four-foot putt at the seventeenth to take a par.

Demaret Wild Off Tees

Demaret was wild off the tees, but his accurate irons got him out of trouble in a majority of the cases. However, except for his 15-foot putt on the eighth hole, he made no others of importance.

Claude Harmon of Mamaroneck, N. Y., had an ace on the 155-yard twelfth hole. Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., shot the first nine in 32—lowest for this tournament—to take a 68. That tied the round of Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago, who posted a 68 today for a 217 total, the same as Harper.

Jimmy Demaret	140	70—210
Byron Nelson	141	72—213
Harold McSpaden	139	74—213
Chick Harbert	143	71—214
Cary Middlecoff	140	76—216
Chandler Harper	149	68—217
Dick Chapman	143	74—217
Fred Haas	144	73—217
Lloyd Mangrum	149	68—217
Lew Worsham	146	71—217
Johnny Palmer	143	74—217
Sam Snead	143	75—218
Bobby Locke	148	71—219
Johnny Bulla	145	74—219
Ed Dudley	147	73—220
Denny Shute	147	73—220
Ellsworth Vines	146	75—221
Frank Moore	150	71—221
Vic Ghezzi	150	71—221
George Schaeur	143	78—221
George Schneiter	143	78—221
George Fazio	145	78—223
Johnny Revolta	153	71—224
Gene Sarazen	148	77—225
Felix Serafin	151	74—225
Jim Turnesa	148	78—226
Zeke Riegel	152	77—229
George Hamer	155	75—230
Bobby Jones	154	77—231
Craig Wood	154	78—232
Billy Burke	156	81—237
Joe MacDonald	165	81—246
Frank Stranahan	145	70—215
Henry Picard	143	73—216
Dick Metz	144	72—216
Ed Oliver	142	74—216
Herman Barron	142	74—216
Toney Penna	141	75—216
Lawson Little	142	74—216
Horton Smith	142	76—218
Charles Congdon	149	75—224
Gene Kunes	147	78—225
Jim Ferrier	141	73—214
Ben Hogan	143	71—214
Claude Harmon	143	76—219
Harry Todd	148	71—219
Dutch Harrison	145	74—219
Herman Keiser	140	75—224
Bob Hamilton	150	74—224
Charles Yates	152	81—233

Wynn Hurls Nats to 6-2 Win Over Phils

From Page 1

innings, was the only man to get past second base against the chunky Washington right-hander.

Vernon drove in the Nats' first run with a single to center in the opening inning after Grace had walked, but in the second inning the Phils tied it at 1-1 after filling the bases with none out on singles by Tabor and McCormick and a walk. Tabor scored on Verban's infield out.

Wynn's long crash to center for two bases started the Nats to a run in the third and they eventually got it on Spence's infield single and Vernon's single to center.

Pounce on Possehl

The next development of note was the Nats' assault on young Possehl in the sixth. Vernon singled, Travis popped out, Priddy singled to right, Mancuso singled to left, Sullivan doubled to left center, Wynn singled to center, Grace flied out and Lewis doubled to right center. It added up to six runs.

The Phils were a futile outfit against Wynn until the ninth when they clustered singles by Pinch Hitter Gilbert, Wyrostek and Ennis to collect another lonesome run.

Tomorrow Buck Newsom will attempt to join Sid Hudson, Mickey Haefner and Early Wynn as a nine-inning pitcher. He'll face the Phillies and try to get the Nats their fifth straight exhibition game victory . . . Former Nat Benny Bengough was acting manager of the Phils today in the absence of Ben Chapman, who will rejoin the club at Birmingham . . . The Phillies today turned down an offer of five players by the Brooklyn Dodgers for their rookie outfielder, Del Ennis . . . Dutch Leonard, slimmer than he ever was with the Nats, is now rated one of the Phils' top pitchers . . . His chief rooter is Catcher Rollie Hemsley, who will have no job if Leonard does not stay with the club. Hemsley was engaged only to catch Leonard's knuckle ball . . . It's apparent now that Manager Bluege plans to alternate George Case and Joe Grace in left field after the season starts, depending on the pitching the Nats face . . . Grace, who made two more fancy catches today and hit the ball hard, is now solidly in the esteem of the Nats' bosses.

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lapoinie, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0
‖Northey	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyrostek, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Ennis, rf.	5	0	2	5	0	0
Grace, lf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	1	6	1	0
Padgett, c.	1	0	1	4	1	0
Hemsley, c.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Verban, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0	0
§Gilbert	1	1	1	0	0	0
Possehl, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
‡Dominick	0	0	0	0	0	0
¶Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leonard, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
‖Mullen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	8	24	4	0

†Ran for Padgett in seventh.
‡Batted for Possehl in seventh.
§Batted for Verban in ninth.
¶Batted for Leonard in ninth.
‖Batted for Lapoinie in ninth.

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Grace, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Lewis, rf.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Spence, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Vernon, 1b.	4	1	3	8	1	0
Travis, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Priddy, 2b.	3	1	2	1	3	0
Evans, c.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Mancuso, c.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Wynn, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	12	27	8	0

Philadelphia	010	000	001—2
WASHINGTON	101	004	00x—6

Runs batted in—Vernon (2), Verban, Mancuso, Wynn, Grace, Sullivan, Evans. Two-base hits—Evans, Wynn. Sullivan, Lewis, Priddy. Stolen base—Tabor. Double play—Priddy to Sullivan to Vernon. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 8. Base on balls—Wynn, 6; Possehl, 3; Leonard, 1. Strikeouts—Wynn, 2; Possehl, 5; Leonard, 2. Hits—Possehl, 10 in 6; Leonard, 2 in 2. Balk—Possehl. Loser—Possehl. Umpires—Berry, McKinley, Gore. Time, 2:05.

'Wynn' With Ease

Exhibition Baseball

Philadelphia (A)	000	000	000—0
Pittsburgh (N)	410	000	00x—5

Marchildon and Guerra; Roe and Salkeld.

New York (A)	000	200	001—3
Atlanta (SA)	000	010	000—1

Chandler, Gumpert (7) and Robinson, Houk (7); Thompson, Mooty (9) and Marble, Ultsmay (8). Winner—Chandler. Loser—Thompson. Home run—Kenaples.

Montreal (IL)	000	010	110—3
Brooklyn (N)	000	051	00x—6

Gerhauser, Meagher (4) and Sandlock; Gregg, Higbe (6) and Edwards, Bragan (6).

Bee Bee Goes Again Monday

Bee Bee Washington gets his final indoor workout of the season tomorrow night at Turner's Arena with a Canadian importation, Solly Zalter, providing the opposition.

Zalter is a 20-year-old Montreal kid who's been fighting professionally for three years. Matchmaker Gabe Menendez spotted him in Baltimore recently fighting Howard Bennett and was impressed with Zalter's style. He thinks he'll give Old Double B a rousing evening.

Bee Bee, cranking up for the summer season, put away Carmen DeJohn in four rounds in his last Turner's Arena expedition and looked as sharp as a razor doing it.

Irish Tommy McKeagney, Oxford, Mass., middleweight, will meet Johnny Hansbury in a six-round semifinal. Red Jeter will oppose Johnny Gill, Red Gaddis will take on Henry Young, and Sammy Thompson will clash with Banks B-29 in four-round contests.

Shorter Duck Season Likely

By the Associated Press

Albert M. Day, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said today it probably will be necessary to curtail—but not close completely—the waterfowl hunting season next fall.

Day based his estimate on the agency's annual waterfowl inventory which placed the North American population of ducks and geese at 54 millions. This is 26 million less than in January, 1946. This is the greatest one-year decline in waterfowl population on record.

"In spite of the fact that waterfowl numbers have fallen almost to the 1939 total, I do not now think it will be necessary to establish a complete closed season for next fall," Day said.

"I think we will be able to recommend some kind of an open season, but what it will be depends largely upon conditions in the breeding grounds next summer."

The Audubon Society recently recommended that no duck hunting whatever be allowed next fall.

Team Wants Games

The Atchison and Keller unlimited baseball team is looking for games. The team will practice Monday at 5:30 p. m. at Tech High and new pitching and outfielding candidates are invited to attend. Teams interested in games call Hobson at Adams 4622.

Baseball Clinics Extended to County Areas

The Walter Johnson Memorial Baseball School has caught the fancy of youngsters to such an extent that clinics will be held in the adjacent counties as well as in the District.

Representatives of recreation departments of Arlington, Fairfax, Prince Georges and Montmomery counties will meet at The Post at 8 o'clock Monday night to outline plans for Saturday schools in their respective areas.

Another meeting is scheduled for Wednesday night, 8 o'clock, at District Recreation headquarters, 3149 16th st. nw., as a dress rehearsal for the opening of schools April 19 at 22 District locations.

Volunteers, former major and minor leaguers, recreational leaders and others numbering more than 60 will attend the District meeting. Assignments and all details in the conduct of schools will be completed at that time.

Recreation leaders who will speak for the counties at Monday's meeting are Jim Meade, Prince Georges; Col. E. Brooke Lee, Montgomery; Buck Richardson, Arlington, and Bob Mavity, Fairfax.

It is tentatively planned to conduct at least two schools in each county.

Howard Loses To Panzer, 15-7

Panzer College of New Jersey spoiled the 1947 baseball debut of Howard University by defeating the Washington team, 15-7, yesterday on the North Ellipse.

It was an evenly played game until the ninth when Panzer came up with a 9-run rally. Bus Fitzgerald collected four of Howard's seven hits.

Maryland Park Leagues Will Meet Tuesday

A meeting of handball representatives interested in joining leagues under the sponsorship of the Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission are invited to meet at 7 p. m. Tuesday in the Liquor Dispensary Building, 8500 Colesville rd. The softball division will meet at 8:30 p. m. Umpires and baseballs are furnished by the league which charges no franchise fee.

Nature Has Wildlife Plan and Mr. Knight Tells You About It

THE POST TODAY presents a new and unique daily and Sunday feature that immediately should become the fisherman's and hunter's handbook.

It is called "Solunar Tables," compiled by John Alden Knight, noted sportsman, author and creator of the solunar theory that the movement of moon and sun direct, to a large extent, the times when a fish or animal is hungriest.

Fishing is best when the fish is feeding, "Solunar Tables" tell you.

Hunting, either birds or game, is also affected by solunar conditions.

If you aren't a hunter, "Solunar Tables" will help you with your pets. All animals are affected by sun and moon movements.

FOR INSTANCE, the best time to train your dog is at the height of a "major" period. Seldom does a dog sleep during these periods. He is more alert and apt to understand your commands, hence, easier to train.

JOHN ALDEN KNIGHT

If you are a bird fancier, "Solunar Tables" will give you the best feeding times. If you have an outdoor feeding station, these tables will tell you when best to put out the food. If your bird is the cage type, these tables will tip you off on when to place the food in the cage.

If you have goldfish, it is much more fun to watch the fish eat merely to toss the food in the water. "Solunar Tables" tell you when.

These "solunar" periods, four a day, will show when all living things grow keenly alert and stir about. These periods, you'll learn, are the best times of the day to hunt, fish, feed your dog, study wildlife or anything else connected with fish or animal.

In short, Nature has a plan that Knight has caught onto, and now he's passing it along to you exclusively in The Post.

"SOLUNAR TABLES" will appear daily in The Post. On Sunday there will be a week of tables as well as a column by Knight.

The schedule of Solunar Periods, as printed below, has been taken from John Alden Knight's SOLUNAR TABLES. Plan your days so that you will be fishing in good territory or hunting in good cover during these times, if you wish to find the best sport that each day has to offer.

The Major Periods are shown in boldface type. These begin at the times shown and last for an hour and a half or two hours thereafter. The Minor Periods, shown in regular type, are of somewhat shorter duration.

(Use Eastern Standard Time)

April		A.M.		P.M.	
Date	Day	Minor	Major	Minor	Major
6	Sunday	6:20	12:30	6:45	12:55
7	Monday	7:05	1:15	7:30	1:40
8	Tuesday	7:50	2:00	8:15	2:29
9	Wednesday	8:30	2:40	8:55	3:05
10	Thursday	9:15	3:30	9:45	3:55
11	Friday	10:05	4:15	10:30	4:40
12	Saturday	10:50	5:05	11:20	5:30
13	Sunday	11:45	5:50		6:15

Knight developed his solunar theory on the old premise of "moon up, moon down," which hunters and fishermen unknowingly have been using for years.

He started developing his theory in 1936 when he was rushed from a luncheon table by a veteran guide who "knew" the fish were biting. Knight said afterward he enjoyed "the best fishing of his life."

These Solunar Tables" have been localized for the Washington, Maryland and Virginia area.

Check them for their accuracy when you decide to fish, hunt, feed your dog or pet or wild birds. Check them with the hour of the days when your canary sings most.

You will be amazed at the accuracy of "Solunar Tables."

Watch for them daily and Sunday in The Post.

District Boxers In AAU Meet

Boston, April 5 (AP).—One champion will defend his title and four other entrants who lost to last year's titlists are among the 153 amateur boxers who will fight for national AAU crowns at the Boston Garden Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Leo Kelley, dusky puncher from Pittsburgh, is the only 1946 champion returning to defend his crown in the 126-pound class.

Eight promising youngsters will represent Washington, D. C., attended by a bevy of trainers, seconds and advisors. District of Columbia entries are John Arduini, Puggy King, Claude Lawrence, Charles Carhart, Ray Mansfield, Ken Swann, George Fuller and William Bailey.

College Sailing Halted After Boats Capsize

Annapolis, Md., April 5 (AP).—High winds forced cancellation of the first intercollegiate sailing regatta of the season on the Severn River today after two boats capsized and one was unable to start in the only race sailed.

A Navy knockabout, skippered by Pete Jefferson, crossed the line first, but George Washington registered more points with its three craft.

Both Navy and Drexel, the third team participating, had boats capsized during the race. There were no casualties.

Too Many Tips

'Lucky Stiffs' In Press Box Not So Lucky

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Haight

LAST WEEK at Bowie a cash customer stood in front of the press box, scowled at the handicappers and turf writers and growled: "You lucky stiffs. Come to the track every day and get paid for it. And you win all the money, too. I'll bet you're in on every good thing that goes to the post."

What this fellow didn't know was that many of the "lucky stiffs" are much better known to the counterman at a small loan office than the receiving teller at the corner bank.

True, the press gang at the track gets in on an occasional good tip. However, they generally receive so much inside information—sometimes on four horses in a six-horse race—that they are no better off than John Q. Public and his sister, Susie Q.

Some handicappers bet religiously on their own picks and, in the long run, it seldom is a profitable venture. Others will wager on their selections if backed by some stable encouragement. Still others just "pot" around, the same as the average racegoer.

There's an old track saying—when you do, they don't, and when they do, you don't. In other words, turfwriters bet their figure horses generally when they don't win, but once they go against them they invariably start to win.

The scribes occasionally "get well" as they call making a killing.

SOME YEARS AGO on the day of a big race at Havre de Grace, the press box was crowded with writers from the largest dailies in the East.

A trainer stopped by and said: "You fellows better have a bet on my 2-year-old today. He ought to go pretty good." Some time later an owner who is sort of a publicity hound came by and left the impression that his horse had a chance in the second race.

As is often the case, the scribes didn't discuss these tips but almost without exception they bought daily doubles on the combination. Well, the tip on the first race won and it was discovered that out of 16 tickets sold on this pair, 11 of the press crew had pasteboards riding on the same horse in the second race.

And the double was going to pay a healthy $987.

The second race horse was off poorly and the press coop sagged with groans. But he came to the outside in the stretch, the boy socked him with the whip and he closed like a bullet, three horses going into the wire like a team, and the "photo" sign showed on the results board.

PHILADELPHIA writer knelt in the back of the press box and bowed his head. Another scribe assumed the same position. It wasn't long until 11 of the top names in race writing along the Atlantic Coast were lined up silently asking help.

They were still in that position when an old colored clocker who was watching for the result shouted, "Everything's all right, gentlemen. He win it."

Well, from the celebration that followed you would have thought these guys had just driven the last spike in the first transcontinental railroad.

I forgot to tell you that I wasn't one of the lucky 11.

I had a terrific toothache when I got up in the morning and visited the dentist. When I arrived at the track the double had closed and my good friends failed to mention the tips.

It was a bad day for me—I lost a $987 daily double, plus a tooth. However, I sincerely hope that more than one man who passed the collection basket in church the following Sunday morning was amazed at certain contributions.

Somehow, it seems, I can hear those dimes dropping.

Tanforan

1—1 1/16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Grasshopper II, 111 (Nichols) 6.30 5.20 3.50
Joe Wat, 115 (Longden) 8.10 4.60
Coo Lot, 116 (Neves) 3.50
Rockwood Play, White Mar, †Valiant Prince, Sweeping Manna, †Great Wall, Magic Sword, Loose Talk, †Vain Vickie also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.
†G. A. Sweare entry.
2—1 1/16; $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.
Sir Wickie, 117 (Richochet) 8.10 5.20 3.60
Silver Leader, 113 (Linnenberg) 14.80 8.40
Roman Carnival, 117 (Frater) 5.60
War Steer, Wiredaid, Iron Fox, Paternalmiss, Ironocrats, Dick's Agent, Pride-Lo-Co, Butter Wafer, Firpash also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.
3—1 1/16; $2000; 2-year-olds; allowances.
First Salve, 128 (Trout) 7.80 4.20 2.80
Skiddoo, 120 (Longden) 5.60 4.40
Call Roll, 120 (Shelby) 4.40
Golden Glory, Major J. B., Air Express, Wise Lass, Palmanne, Glory's Chance, Madrita also ran. Time, 0:54⅘.

Jamaica Entries

1—5/8; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming

Steel Heigh	117	Tintary	103
Linwood Rose	112	Rose Heinze	108
Wayne	119	Fire Warden	115
Gusher	108	Asthellne	101
Still Life	115		

2—5/8; $4000; maiden 2-year-olds.

Whetmalkum	113	Gay Song	120
Ky Blaze	120	Parhelion	120
Mandamus	120	Teapack Comet	120
Stage Kid	120		

3—3/4; $4000; maiden 3-year-olds.

Deep Texas	120	War Admrl	120
Tantalk Danny	120	Outlaw	120
The Barber II	120	Master Mind	120
Tide Rise	120		

4—1 1/16; $4500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Leander	120	Capt. Patrick	109
Green Dream	120	Red Devil	120
Mister Valet	114		

5—5½; $5000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Mother	106	Miss Kimo	120
Sylvia Dear	103	Stage Mother	108
Foxy Ray	120	Miss Reckless	118
Keynote	115	Dangerous Age	108

6—6½; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Stolan	113	Set Point	113
His Daughter	108	Crack Time	118
Champion Frank	120	Sole Parade	118
Blen Pal	118		

7—1 1/16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Grecian	108	Happy Me	113
Chicago	113	Woodland Lad	114
†Sweet Peter	114	Lady Dunne	110
Sunset Ray	114	†Kimberley	117
Bright Gallant	117	Senator O.	113
Hilltop	114	Lanova	109

†Mattie and Bieber entry.

Flucie Stewart Named Basketball Coach at Maryland

New Mentor To Report On May 15

The new director of Maryland University's basketball fortunes will be Flucie Stewart, present athletic director at the Appalachian branch of North Carolina State Teachers College at Boone, N. C., it was announced yesterday.

Stewart succeeds H. Burton Shipley, for 24 years the Terrapins basketball coach until his resignation was accepted this week by Athletic Director Jim Tatum. Stewart is expected to report to his new job May 15.

Coached at Furman

A graduate of Furman University in 1932 after playing football, basketball and baseball with the Hurricanes, the new Terp guide stayed on as basketball coach at Furman until he moved to Boone in 1935.

In 1940 Stewart shifted to Tampa University as director of athletics, going from there into the Navy in 1942. He attained the rank of lieutenant commander and saw action at Tarawa and Saipan before leaving the service in 1945.

Cagers Won Title

After finishing out the 1945 gridiron season as an assistant coach at Clemson, Stewart returned to Appalachian where his 1946 football team won six and lost three games. His basketball team that season won 18 of 23 games and took the North Carolina State Conference crown. Other Stewart-coached court teams at Appalachian won conference titltes in 1939 and 1940 and played in the national intercollegiate tournament at Kansas City.

The latest addition to the Old Line coaching staff is married but childless.

Terp Gridmen Rest

Football Coach Jim Tatum of the University of Maryland, yesterday called a "breather" in Old Line spring grid drills which have gone on since February 10. Next practice for the Terps is April 14.

Tatum expressed pleasure with Maryland's backfield prospects, but was less satisfied with the line. His No. 1 team at present consists of Joe Drach and Bob Stuart, tackles; Laroy Morter and Aubrey McCall, ends; Jack McQuade and Ed Schwarz, guards; Gene Kinney, center; Viv Turyn at quarterback, Bill Poling and Lou Gambino, halfbacks, and Harry Bonk at fullback.

Fourteen Teams Enter Howard Relay Meet

At least 14 schools will compete in the first Howard University relays since before the war on April 12 at Howard Stadium, it was revealed yesterday. Included among collegiate entries are Miner Teachers College, Union, Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, Morgan State, Lincoln, La-Salle, North Carolina State College and Shaw.

Scholastic teams will represent Cardozo, Armstrong, Dunbar, Phelps and Douglass.

Gulfstream

1—1/2; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Cyrus P.	116	Gay Rover	114
Lucky Barney	122	Tallassmore	116
Lantern	114	Lochlea	122
Giants All	104	Sir Echo	116
Tetramore	104	Lochlea	111
Jenkins	116	Little Shifter	106
Caesar B.	122	Homer	116
Prairie Flower	104	Air Transit	116

2—5/8; $2300; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Ann Mac	109	Carey Street	109
Miss Florida	109	Ever Blue	110
Ann Francis	109	La Morenita	112
Blazing Away	105	Bolo Trudie	112
Miss Snip	104	Oak Sugar	100
Inahurry	109	Rockwood Dave	114
Big Affair	110	Petty Cash	109
Wheel Player	113		

3—5/8; $2300; maiden 3-year-olds.

Glasmal	118	Rockwood Bill	120
Crow's Bill	120	gir Prince	120
Blower	120	Rene Upstart	120
Brunch	118	Manna H.	120
†Chargrey	118	†Charm	120
Lady Rhomatic	110		

†Glenwood Farms entry.

4—1/2; $2300; maiden 2-year-olds.

Flagstaff	120	Spy High	120
Tricky Deal	120	Silver Flutter	120
Dauntedid	120	†Wander Step	120
Pore Daddy	120	Safe Bet	117
Peanuts Girl	117	Buck Ash	110
†Glenwood Kid	120	Slammish	120

†Glenwood Farms entry.

5—7/8; $2400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Glorious See	117	Ring Master	116
Delphian	122	Sun Moss	112
Airily	99	Tropea	117
Swift Town	115	Fetchit	112
Cecrops	112	Hogan	114
†Mile Cries	117	Sunday Knight	120
Sir Jinx	106	Jopier	112
†Tennis Ball	99	My Julie	105

†Joseph-Andrew-Trent entry.

6—3/4; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Allwill	113	Artillerist	113
Liksanno	108	Twink Shot	119
Burgoo Maid	117	General Don	120
Boy Film	116	Yemow	120
Green Shot	109	Tira Teddy	113
Danny J.	115	Cap Moonbeam	114

7—1 1/16; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claimign.

Molasses Bill	113	Metal Era	113
Lady Tyrant	105	Hasty Brook	113
Day Dodger	115	†Appointer	118
Pegtree	90	†Garden Pet	113
†Cega	106	Away	113
Spring Tornado	113	Damion's Maid	101
Strolling Dan	108	†Model Lady	108
Smooth Gallop	113		

†Silver Bar Stable-Ed-Ell Stable entry.
†Frances Stable entry.

8—1/2; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Game O' Chance	116	Transvaal II	116
Miss Charon	113	Cold Blast	115
Alfred Stuart	115	Winter Song	111
Dina Belle	109		

1—5/8; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Valdina Artist, 110 (Mora) 14.80 7.40 4.80
Ace Skipper, 118 (Roberts) 10.40 5.40
Rosemere Sis, 106 (Short) 4.30
Stagey Miss, Five Duchess, Sunawana, Catcher Dunne, Dale Maelic, Courtght, Michigander, Hidden Ace, Indian Giver.
2—3/4; $2400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Offenbach, 117 (Mora) 8.10 3.60 2.10
Dauntless Girl, 107 (Harris) 10.70 7.30
Thorobelle, 105 (Chestnut) 6.40
True Note, Tick Tack, King's Pride, Hedgethorn, Ackley, Edgemere Belle Cole, High Spirits, Pipind also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID 33.20.

3—1/2; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
†Rin Lee, 116 (Rogers) 6.50 4.30 3.30
Lambeck, 112 (Hanes) 5.10 5.10
Ipso Bound, 116 (Robertson) 5.90
Valdina Math, Little Lady, †Stell, Carmon, Set In, I'm O'Sullivan also ran. Time, 1:25⅘.
4—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Tollmeboy, 113 (Neal) 44.50 11.40 4.10
†Naval Base, 119 (Wright) 4.80 2.70
Foxy Rose, 110 (Lafleur) 2.90
Sweep Cold, Yankee Raider, Frank Munns, †Rumanock. Time, 1:45⅘.
†Tiguri-Camac entry.
5—1 1/16; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Cornish Knight, 112 (Richard) 14.90 7.90 5.50
Rappahannock, 109 (Rogers) 28.40 10.80
Dodson Argyle, 114 (Wright) 6.40
Countershock, Mr. Fleet, Salamanar, Pompeiian, Caliper, Balbsin, Kay's Love also ran. Time, 1:45.
6—1 1/16; $7500; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Eternal Reward, 122 (Richard) 2.80 2.20 out
Peter Jackson, 118 (Robertson) 2.80 out
Kingarvie, 114 (Rogers) out
Townhouse also ran. Time, 1:43⅘ (new track record).
7—1 1/16; $2400; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Sir Rose, 107 (Barr) 33.50 13.70 10.50
Tough Target, 118 (Rogers) 6.10 4.10
Guardian, 109 (Zufo) 2.90
Frau Wertz, Cassie Ann, Dennis Purtian, Rabbit Reeds, Flaming Chance, Love Story also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.
8—1 1/16; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Bullshot, 113 (Jessop) 5.50 4.00 3.10
Trends of Time, 103 (Gonzales) 6.80 5.30
Ernest, 108 (Sandinelli) 5.90
Surfside, On Omar, Glamour Dust, Lucky Change, Reserve, Red Fox also ran. Time, 1:53⅘.

Complete Results of Yesterday's Racing at Bowie Track

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1947.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $2000. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:00. Off at 2:00½. Winner, H. James' br. h. (7) by His Grace—Pamperniched II by Mason. Trained by J. H. Schoch. Value, $1500. Time, 1:52.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HIS NICKEL	(Gray)	112	9	5	5nk	4½	1½	1½	1½	$3.90
SUBDUE	(Dattile)	120	2	8	7nk	7½	6½	3½	2½	3.10
LADY ROMERY	(C.Kirk)	115	4	3	3½	3½	3½	2½	3½	1.80
BABE PUDDLE	(Lullo)	115	5	1	6½	6½	5½	4½	4½	13.50
BEFORE TIME	(Boston)	115	3	7	4½½	5½	4½	5½	5½	16.00
WESLEY A.	(Spencer)	115	7	6	8½	8½	8½	7½	6½	8.50
CANDLE ENDS	(Ballenger)	114	6	4	2½½	1½	2½½	6½	7½	10.50
AMPIE	(Owens)	115	8	9	9	9	9	8½	8½	26.70
CHANCE FAIR	(Padgett)	111	1	2	1½	2½	7½	9	9	14.70

HIS NICKEL, $9.80, $5.20, $3.00; SUBDUE, $6.00, $3.40; LADY ROMERY, $2.60.

HIS NICKEL was not hurried while well placed in the opening half, responded boldly when placed to a drive, came around the leaders to take command and was kept to a light drive to the end. SUBDUE lacked speed for the half, rallied and was wearing down the winner gradually. LADY ROMERY raced in a good position to the stretch and there tired. BABE PUDDLE closed with good energy. CANDLE ENDS raced CHANCE FAIR into defeat to take the lead but tired when challenged. CHANCE FAIR rushed to the front early but weakened badly.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $3000 to $4500. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:30. Off at 2:30. Winner, Art-Dale Stable's ro. m. (7) by Foray II—I'll Say by Gallant Fox. Trained by Claude Peltier. Value, $1800. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FOR GRANTED	(Keene)	108	5	3	4½½	3½	2½	1½	$2.90
PATRIOTIC FOX	(Lang)	115½	7	1	2½	2½	3½	2½½	17.90
M. LONGEINE	(Spencer)	103	8	2	1½½	1½½	1½½	3½½	7.30
SANDLAPPER	(Cisneros)	112	6	5	5½	5½	4½	4½	6.80
SHIFTY SUE	(Wirth)	114	3	6	6½	6½	6½	5½	4.20
WALTER HAIGHT	(West)	118	2	4	3nk	4½	5½	6½	10.70
LIQUIDATOR	(Delucia)	108	1	7	7	7	7	7	10.10
KITTY KILTS	(Kelly)	113	4	Refused.					7.30

FOR GRANTED, $6.00, $4.20, $3.00; PATRIOTIC FOX, $12.60, $6.40; M. LONGEINE, $4.80.

FOR GRANTED was steadied early, came to the outside for racing room and wore down the leaders to win going away. PATRIOTIC FOX was closest to M. LONGEINE'S early pace, came gamely in the stretch but could not reach the winner. M. LONGEINE went to the front early, set a good pace and weakened inside the sixteenth pole. SANDLAPPER closed willingly after saving ground. WALTER HAIGHT had early speed and failed to rally when shaken up. LIQUIDATOR was outrun. KITTY KILTS sulked and refused to break.

Daily Double—HIS NICKEL and FOR GRANTED—Paid $30.20

THIRD RACE—Four furlongs. Purse, $3000. For maiden 2-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:01. Off at 3:02. Winner, J. S. Phipps' b. g. (2) by Bimelech—Little Shook by Neddie. Trained by J. F. Smith. Value, $1900. Time, 0:47⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GAY REVELER	(C.Kirk)	118	3	2	1½½	1½	1½½	$3.40
JEAN JEAN	(Gray)	115	5	3	6½	3½	2½½	3.00
ONE PLAY	(Haskell)	115	1	1	2½	2½½	3½	4.30
HALLEAN	(Breen)	118	2	5	3½	4½	4½	17.20
WHITE FACE	(Conway)	113	4	6	5½	6½	5½	43.90
COMEWAGO	(West)	113	6	4	4½	5½	6½	9.70
EQUIBIT	(Howell)	118	8	10	8½	7½	7½	6.50
TEES CHIC	(Sarno)	118	7	8	7½	8½	8½	23.00
SAMBIA STEP	(Wirth)	118	9	7	9½	9½	9½	7.70
TOP FOOT	(Scoca)	118	10	9	10	10	10	44.80

GAY REVELER, $8.80, $4.40, $3.00; JEAN JEAN, $4.00, $2.60; ONE PLAY, $3.30.

GAY REVELER went to the front directly after the start, drew out gradually and won with speed in reserve. JEAN JEAN, off slowly, gained gradually and showed a good effort. ONE PLAY was first away and raced evenly to midstretch before tiring. HALLEAN was a forward factor early but could not stay. WHITE FACE raced wide. COMEWAGO finished speed and weakened. TOP FOOT was through after a furlong.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $2500 to $4500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 3:30. Off at 3:31. Winner, Bobanet Stable's b. g. (6) by Chicstraw—Henrietta Wildair by Wildair. Trained by A. Dunne. Value, $1800. Time, 1:13⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
IDEAL GIFT	(Padgett)	113	4	1	1nk	1½	1½	1½	$1.60
TEE MIDGE	(Keene)	110	5	2	2½	2½½	2½	2½	6.70
GRIAN	(Lullo)	112	2	4	3½	5½½	3½	3½	3.50
IRISH BAY	(Gray)	113	1	5	4nk	4nk	5½	4½	2.30
LIQUID LUNCH	(Grant)	108	3	3	2½½	3½	4½	5½	8.70
TICA TICA	(Chaffin)	105	6	6	6	6	6	6	17.50

IDEAL GIFT, $5.20, $3.60, $2.40; TEE MIDGE, $6.00, $3.60; GRIAN, $3.40.

IDEAL GIFT was first away, opened a good lead and won with speed in reserve. TEE MIDGE lacked early speed, came up boldly on the outside but was no match for the winner. GRIAN had no excuses. IRISH BAY was taken up when in close along the inside and weakened. LIQUID LUNCH was hurried to force the early pace and tired. TICA TICA was outrun.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds. Start bad. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 4:01. Off at 3:01½. Winner, G. Ring's gr. g. (3) by Halcyon—War Party by Man o' War. Trained by P. Catrone. Value, $1800. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GRAY WARRIOR	(C.Kirk)	122	5	2	1½	1°	1½½	1°	$1.90
REGAINED	(Desmar)	114	3	3	3½½	2½½	2½	2½	3.80
THE BAGEL	(Gilbert)	119	8	6	4°	3°	3½	3½½	4.80
WHIZZ HAPPY	(Sarno)	119	10	5	6½½	4°	4°	4°	4.70
LEADERSHIP	(Martin)	119	4	4	5°	5½	8°	5nk	10.50
HONEST KNAVE	(Root)	119	9	1	7½	7½½	5°	6½	30.10
COMAT	(Bossom)	119	2	10	10°	9°	6°	7°	26.80
RIVER MILL	(Dattile)	114	1	9	2½	6½	7½	8°	39.80
KANKEEKEE	(Cisneros)	119	6	7	8°	8½	9°	9°	50.30
MAJOR STONE	(O.Smith)	118	7	8	9°	10	10	10	54.60

GRAY WARRIOR, $5.80, $3.40, $2.40; REGAINED, $4.00, $3.00; THE BAGEL, $3.00.

GRAY WARRIOR went to the front in the opening furlong, shook off REGAINED, drew out and was an easy winner. REGAINED was closest to the pace throughout and came with good energy in the closing test. THE BAGEL went well placed and closed gamely. WHIZZ HAPPY raced wide and could not improve his positionunder strong handling. LEADERSHIP was never a factor. HONEST KNAVE had no excuses. RIVER MILL was through after showing early speed. The others were outrun from a bad start.

SIXTH RACE—The Bowie Handicap (thirty-second running). One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $10,000 added. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 4:31. Off at 4:32. Winner, Shamrock Stable's br. h. (3) by Foray II—La Croula by Solario. Trained by J. McCue. Value, $7250. Time, 1:48⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DARBY DIEPPE	(Martin)	115	7	2	6°½	4½	4nk	2°	1°	$5.70
PREFECT	(Gilbert)	118	6	4	3°½	3°	2½	3½	2nk	1.90
GORGET	(Keene)	108	1	1	2°	1°	1°	1½	3°	2.70
JACKAMINE	(West)	107	4	6	7°	7°	7°	6°	4°	2.20
SIGNALS BLOKE	(Grant)	107	2	7	4hd	5nk	6°	5½	5°	23.00
TRENTON	(Spencer)	103	5	5	5°	6°	5°	4½	6½	16.90
ON THE RIVER	(Lullo)	114	3	3	1nk	2°	3hd	7	7	4.60

DARBY DIEPPE, $15.40, $7.00, $4.20; PREFECT, $3.60, $2.40; GORGET, $2.80.

DARBY DIEPPE, off alertly and allowed to settle into his best stride, came to the inside to improve his position and disposed of GORGET to win going away. PREFECT was steadied while within striking distance, came out for racing room and hung in the final drive. GORGET was hard used to shake off THE RIVER, took a good lead when the latter stopped, could not resist the winner and was tiring at the close. JACKAMINE gained some ground and then faltered. SIGNALS BLOKE was never a factor. TRENTON raced wide.

SEVENTH RACE—The Front Wye. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $4000. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:06. Off at 5:08. Winner, High Ground Stable's br. g. (8) by Neddie—American Air by American Flag. Trained by T. Driscoll. Value, $3400. Time, 1:49.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
AMERICAN WOLF	(Conway)	107	10	3	2½½	1½	1½	1nk	$1.50
JEAN PLAY	(Root)	117	6	5	4nk	2nk	2½	2½½	9.70
TED WES	(Taylor)	117	3	10	9°	5°	3°	3°	7.50
FEATHER-BOB	(Scoma)	120	5	11	9°	8½½	6½	4½½	11.50
CHARLES HENNIE	(Kenny)	109	6	7	7½	8½½	8½	5°	33.50
KHAYORAM	(Spencer)	115	4	1	1°	2½	4½	6°	17.80
DOVE SHOOT	(Demar)	106	2	3	3°	3°	7°	7½½	7.60
PLUCKY TEDDY	(Manley)	112	1	9	10°	10°	10°	8½	11.80
FORGOTTEN ALLY	(Chaffin)	112	9	8	8°	9°	9½	9½	35.30
GEORGIE V.	(Lullo)	113	11	4	1°½	1°	1½	10°	8.70
YELLOW HORNET	(Bureau)	115	8	11	11	11	11	11	33.60

AMERICAN WOLF, $5.00, $3.60, $2.60; JEAN PLAY, $7.00, $4.40; TED WES, $3.60.

AMERICAN WOLF, rated while closest to the pace of GEORGIE V. opened a good lead when asked but had to be kept to pressure to stave off the closing bid of JEAN PLAY. The latter, rated while well placed for a half, rallied under a drive and was wearing the winner down at end. TED WES responded gamely when shaken up at the close. FEATHER-BOB lacked early speed and closed some ground. KHAYORAM tired. GEORGIE V. set a good early pace and quit.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:35. Off at 5:36. Winner, H. Bashi's b. g. (10) by Haste—Betty Betz by Blue Larkspur. Trained by H. Bashi. Value, $1800. Time, 1:49⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BETTY'S BOBBY	(Demar)	111	5	3	2°	1½½	2°	2nk	1½	$8.00
AERIAL GUNNER	(West)	113	8	6	3½½	5°	1nk	1½	3°	3.80
GAUNTLET	(Scocca)	112	3	5	7°	7°	3½	3°	3½	4.30
GENIAL SAM S.	(Cusimano)	117	2	2	4°	4°	4hd	4°	4°	6.40
CI LIGHT	(Gillespie)	114	1	7	6nk	6°	5°	5°	5°	14.80
ROBERT E. LEE	(C.Kirk)	120	4	1	1nk	2½½	4nk	6°	6°	3.00
GWENNIE'S PAL	(Chaffin)	114	6	4	4°	3nk	7°	7°	7°	10.70
TACARO FELATA	(Bureau)	107	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	34.90

BETTY'S BOBBY, $18.00, $8.80, $5.60; AERIAL GUNNER, $4.80, $3.00; GAUNTLET, $3.80.

BETTY'S BOBBY was an important factor throughout, shook off AERIAL GUNNER in the stretch, and drew out at the end. AERIAL GUNNER was rushed to the front on the outside but weakened thereafter. GAUNTLET came to the outside when ready but tired while trying to lug in during the final drive. GENIAL SAM S. was rushed early, dropped back, came on again and then weakened. CI LIGHT rallied mildly. ROBERT E. LEE was used up getting and forcing the early pace and stopped. GWENNIE'S PAL tired.

Bowie Entries

FIRST RACE—One and one-sixteenth mile; purse, $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

P.P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds.
1	La Cauna (Gillespie)	106	8-1
2	Whiteford Will (no boy)	104	4-1
3	Long Vallee (Sarno)	111	15-1
4	Irish Echo (Demar)	106	20-1
5	Gay Venture (F. Kelly)	111	5-1
6	Red Scout (no boy)	111	4-1
7	Chislam (no boy)	112	5-1
8	Black Bass (no boy)	114	7-2
9	Mt. Airy (no boy)	99	6-1
10	Wave Nurse (D. Scocca)	104	20-1
11	Miss R. (no boy)	106	30-1
12	River Bank (no boy)	109	15-1
13	On the Wane (no boy)	106	15-1
14	Epay (no boy)	106	15-1
15	Native Land (Dewitt)	109	12-1
16	Tody's Prize (no boy)	111	15-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Edgar B. (no boy)	117	8-1
2	Fair Reward (O'Brien)	106	20-1
3	Rocket Shell (Grant)	106	15-1
4	Taking Ways (no boy)	106	6-1
5	Notably (no boy)	112	6-1
6	Kerry Lass (Sarno)	108	12-1
7	Army Belle (Grant)	108	8-1
8	Tiltan (no boy)	108	4-1
9	Two Down (no boy)	113	15-1
10	Gallant Doe (Hamilton)	113	30-1
11	Run Bud Run (D. Scocca)	113	8-1
12	Mac Briar (Spencer)	111	15-1
13	Black Button (Allen)	106	30-1
14	Fair Date (no boy)	101	12-1
15	Ina Belle (Lewis)	108	6-1
16	Legalia (Padgett)	108	8-1

THIRD RACE—Four furlongs; purse, $2500; maiden 2-year-olds.

1	†Sweet Bobby (D. Scocca)	115	6-1
2	‡Equifuta (no boy)	115	8-1
3	Mad Pam (no boy)	115	12-1
4	‡Wianne Lad (no boy)	118	3-1
5	†Lord Camden (D. Scocca)	118	6-1
6	Caste Mark (no boy)	118	4-1
7	Tequilla (Martin)	118	3-1
8	‡Kenimere Miss (Sarno)	115	12-1
9	Gunner (Padgett)	118	10-1
10	Monifieth (no boy)	115	8-1
11	M. Derby Day (no boy)	118	15-1
12	Lord Duncan (no boy)	118	20-1
13	Paramount (no boy)	115	30-1
14	Brass Mark (Breen)	118	12-1
15	Mirage (no boy)	115	15-1
16	Mr. Tolson (Haskell)	118	4-1

†Stenar Stable and Kernan entry.
‡Hughes and Magann entry.
§Hall and Carlino entry.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

1	Forward March (Martin)	116	4-1
2	†Coral Star (Padgett)	108	3-1
3	Thunder (no boy)	114	15-1
4	Liberty Babe (Martin)	111	15-1
5	Mobilelo (no boy)	113	15-1
6	§Gold Braid (Sarno)	113	4-1
7	Gay Gasal (no boy)	114	4-1
8	Gray Bear (no boy)	113	6-1
9	Miss Yam (Delucia)	114	8-1
10	‡Scotch Sand (Sarno)	116	4-1
11	†Lovely Imp (Padgett)	108	3-1
12	Charge On (no boy)	113	30-1

†Bobanet Stable entry.
‡Paul and Chamblin

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

Ours is a troubled generation. Everything has happened to it in extremes. First came the stock market crash in 1929 and the worst depression in history. Then there was the slow but incomplete recovery into 1937, and zingo, another depression—not so deep and so long as the previous affair, but swift, devastating and confidence-destroying. Result: We are the children of the Great Depression. And it shows up in our outlook.

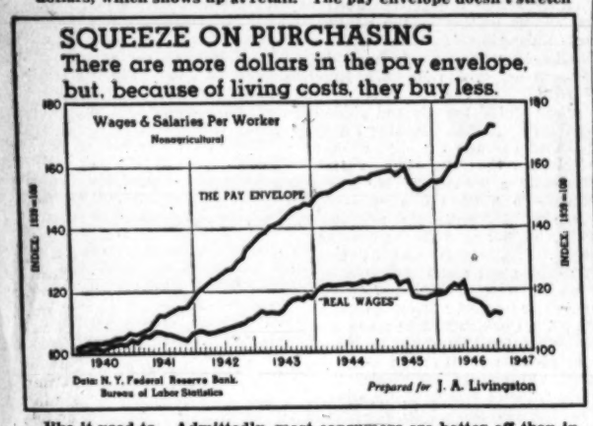
Livingston

You cannot mention, even sotto voce or with qualifications, the prospect of a business recession without giving some people the quivers. They still remember the dark, jobless days of 1930-33. To them, any suggestion of a business drop implies a repeat performance, a return to the days of desperation and deflation. Their minds snap back at once to the 53 per cent drop in production from 1929-33, or the 33 per cent drop in 1937-38, or the drop of the same magnitude in 1920-21 after the last war. Yet nothing so severe is probable.

Wanted: Dollars

There's just too much basic demand—both at home and abroad. The poverty of Greece makes daily headlines because of the political crisis there. But Great Britain, France, Russia, South American countries, China and almost every other country you can think of would be only too pleased to help prevent a recession here by buying American goods. There's only one difficulty: dollars. We're still selling more goods abroad that we're buying. And if we want to ship, we have to lend, or make gifts. Witness the proposed advance to Greece and the $3,500,000,000 credit to Great Britain.

At home, too, there's high demand but a momentary shortage of dollars, which shows up at retail. The pay envelope doesn't stretch



like it used to. Admittedly, most consumers are better off than in 1939. "Real income" of wage and salary workers is up 13 per cent. (See chart.) And the buying power of the farmer is up even more so. But since March, 1945, pay hasn't increased as fast as living costs. So real earnings have gone down.

Merchandising history is repeating in a small way. In December retailers held special sales, even on toys. That was beyond precedent—markdowns just before the Christmas rush! Again, just before Easter, when sales lagged, merchants put on special sales. It's a good example of the adaptability, of the sensitivity of American merchants to the public's purchasing pulse. At the first sign of weakness, down go prices, up goes sales pressure.

Inflation Test Ahead

We're going through a period of price readjustment. President Truman complimented Ford and International Harvester for recent cuts. The presidential hope is to price consumers into (instead of out of) the market; also to prevent another round of inflationary wage-price increases. The hope is that wage boosts can be held to about 10 per cent, and that industry will absorb them without raising prices, as in rubber tires.

The inflation test lies just ahead. Only last week the CIO Farm Equipment Workers served a 30-day strike notice on International Harvester; the wage contract expires April 15. Nash granted the United Auto Workers a 10-cent-an-hour "down payment" wage boost, pending the outcome of "big three" negotiations. Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, and Walter Reuther, head of the UAW, are due to square off for their second postwar round on April 10. And the United Steel Workers-United States Steel Corp. period for contract negotiations ends April 30.

By cutting prices, Ford and Harvester have given union leaders lower profits to shoot at. They would prefer to pass on the benefits of increased productivity to all consumers rather than to the select group of workers who make their products. At the same time, they are trying to avoid imbedding sharply higher wages into their cost levels and thus price some consumers out of the permanent market. Here's something of a paradox. Competition has not yet beaten hard goods prices down, yet Ford and Harvester cut.

In the soft goods lines, sales resistance and competition have begun to work—first in furs, jewelry and amusements, and now in liquor, tires, women's clothing and foodstuffs. Thus, the long-awaited price readjustment is under way. However, that doesn't mean that we're headed into a deep depression. Maybe men's shirts don't whoosh out of stores at $3.95 and $4.50, but let them come down and there'll be plenty of buyers underneath. Ditto for shoes, apparel and so on.

Buyers—At a Price

Unlike in 1929 or 1937, the country is not all bought up. It will take two to three years at least to meet cumulative demand for housing and automobiles—always basic influences in the United States business trend. Further, consumer income—though not high enough to encompass the current flow of goods to market at current price levels—is still high by any previous standards. Wages and salaries are at record levels; so is the volume of employment. Thus, any drop in production is apt to be moderate—say, of the 18 per cent magnitude in 1923-24 or the 7 per cent magnitude in 1927.

When so many people want so many things and have money—at a price—to buy them, you just can't have a major depression. The long-term trend is up. But that doesn't mean that we could not have, that we're not already having, a short-run depression.

Decline Expected In Construction, Survey Shows

New York, April 5 (AP).—A drop in current high volume of building contracts, before the construction industry attains continuous recovery, is expected by a large majority of general contractors whose opinions were surveyed by F. W. Dodge Corp., fact-finding organization for the industry.

The survey showed 53 per cent of 268 contractors in all parts of the country believed the peak in construction costs had been reached. And that the average decline expected before prices are stabilized is 14 per cent.

Only in the Pacific States, the report said, was opinion general that the peak had not been reached and contractors there anticipated further cost increases of 11 to 12 per cent in 1947.

The contractors were asked to report changes in costs of various building materials since January 1. More than half said prices were stable except for lumber, in which a decline was reported in several areas, and Portland cement, for which increases were reported.

Melville Shoe Sales In March Gained 5.8%

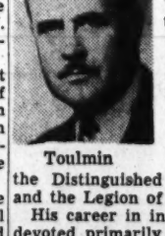
New York, April 5 (AP).—Sales of Melville Shoe Corp. in five weeks ended March 29 totaled $6,385,627, up 5.8 per cent from $6,033,313 in the like weeks a year ago. Sales for the year up to March 29 were $12,938,164, up 2.9 per cent over $12,575,160 a year earlier.

Lumber Shipments

Lumber shipments of 396 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 1.7 per cent above production for the week ending March 29, 1947. In the same week new orders of these mills were 1.4 per cent below production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 79 per cent of stocks.

Toulmin Elected By Tucker Corp.

Chicago, April 5.—Col. Harry Aubrey Toulmin, jr., attorney, executive, and engineer with offices in Dayton, Cincinnati, Springfield, Ohio, and Washington, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Tucker Corp., Preston T. Tucker, president, announced today.



Toulmin

Colonel Toulmin is the author of 20 books and holder of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit.

His career in industry has been devoted primarily to the development and production of heavy machinery such as Diesel engines, hydraulic turbines, pumps, valves, measuring instruments, electrical apparatus, shoe production machinery, chemical apparatus, and machine tools. He is the inventor of many pieces of equipment and holds numerous patents.

Production of New Packard Starts in June

A 1948 Super-Eight Convertible, "new from the tires up," has been developed and thoroughly tested by the Packard Motor Car Co., George T. Christopher, president and general manager has disclosed.

Describing it as "America's first all-new postwar convertible," he said the car will go into quantity production in June as a supplement to the present Clipper line. This is the new model about which he hinted last fall, Christopher added.

"Everything in this Super-Eight Convertible is brand new, from the tires up," he declared. "Packard spent nearly $1,500,000 in engineering and tooling-up for this model, its first new convertible since 1941. This fact will be readily understood by all who see its fine quality and striking design."

Stocks Near 3-Year Record For Dullness

New York, April 5.—The stock market today emerged from a generally losing week with mild irregularity persisting and dealings the slowest in going on three years.

Professionals accounted for virtually allll of the meager volume. Boardrooms were almost deserted by customers who elected to stretch the Good Friday holiday over a long weekend. Trends were indefinite from the start and leaders well jumbled at the close. Transfers of 270,000 shares were a low since July 29, 1944. They compared with 290,000 in the preceding short stretch. The aggregate of 3,120,490 for the five sessions, against 4,447,690 in the previous six-day week, was the smallest for any similar period since that ended October 14, 1944.

In the final Saturday proceedings, as throughout the week, a little buying was credited to the belief that the recent drying up of liquidation indicated the list was in shape to recover if the news warranted. From Monday on, however, accounts were trimmed by those who were bearish over taxes, business, foreign affairs, the threatened telephone strike and the soft coal situation.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Thur.
Advances	203	209
Declines	243	491
Unchanged	177	231
Total issues	668	928

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was unchanged at 65.1 but showed a net loss of .6 for the week. It was the narrowest market since October 19, last, only 668 issues registering.

Among the day's gainers Bethlehem was up 5/8 at 91, Goodrich 3/4 at 64¼, American Telephone ½ at 165½ and American Can 1 at 93. Improved were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, North American, Standard Oil (N. J.) and United Aircraft.

U. S. Gypsum yielded 1½ at 100, Goodyear ¾ at 54½, Sears Roebuck 5/8 at 35⅜ and J. I. Case ½ at 36. Minor declines were recorded for Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Western Union "A," Southern Pacific, Great Northern Railway, General Electric, Du Pont, Railway, General Electric, duPont,

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Peoples Drug Stores

Net sales of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries, for March totaled $3,850,163.61, an increase of $351,796.42 and 10.1 per cent over the third month of 1946. Sales for the first three months of 1947 aggregated $10,938,721.38, a gain of $985,390.14 and 9.9 per cent. During March the company operated 133 stores compared with 131 in that month last year.

Hamilton National Bank

The new Shepherd Park Branch of the Hamilton National Bank will open next Wednesday under the management of Assistant Cashier Hubert R. Bauckman, Wilmer J. Waller, president, announced yesterday.

Located at 7731 Alaska ave. nw., the new branch will render modern banking service and will be the ninth Hamilton office in operation.

Waller also announced the change in title of the office at 32nd and M sts. nw. from Potomac Branch to Georgetown Branch.

B. and L. Savings Gain

Savings of the public invested in insured savings and loan and building associations in the District of Columbia increased during 1946 to a total of $70,171,000, or by 12 per cent, according to a report from William H. Husband, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The combined resources of these 10 insured home financing asociations of the District reached the record figure of $85,089,000 at the end of the year, he said. Mortgages in their portfolios amounted to $67,857,000. The institutions' holdings of cash and Government bonds, equal to 18 per cent of total assets, brought their liquidity position to a higher proportion than at any time prior to the war.

D. C. Life Underwriters

William Herbert Danne, CPA, manager of the Washington office of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, will address the District of Columbia Chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters tomorrow on "Evaluation of Business Interests." The meeting will be held at the Mayflower Hotel beginning with a 6 o'clock dinner.

D. C. Appraisers Meeting

William B. Mason, jr., an official of the Federal Housing Administration will be the principal speaker before the monthly meeting of Washington Chapter, Society of Residential Appraisers Tuesday evening, at the Burlington Hotel. Dinner at 6:30 will precede the order of business.

Mason's talk will center around the F. H. A. method of cost estimation and its application for general use by cost engineers.

N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

C. A. Neale, B. F. Satterfield, Sidney Simon and Warren Stone, C. L. U., of the Washington office of the New York Life Insurance Co., will go to New York to attend the 100th anniversary of the company on April 10 and 11

Election of Carroll G. Hisey of the District of Columbia as a member of the American Institute of Accountants, has just been announced at the New York headquarters. He is included in the March election list of 36 practitioners from 24 States. Hisey is associated with William Gordon Buchanan & Co.

Earnings Statements

Continental Motors Corp. reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended last October 31 a net loss of $3,645,320, compared with a profit of $5,279,311, in the previous fiscal year. The loss in the latest year was after Federal tax credits of $11,750,000.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 270,000 shares; previous day, 680,000; week ago, 291,910; year ago, 691,780; two years ago, 372,420; January 1 to date, 69,051,456; year ago, 119,395,257; two years ago, 102,660,463.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, April 5.

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
40 Inds.	176.37	176.37	176.37	176.71	+0.19
30 Rrs.	48.45	48.51	48.36	48.39	—0.06
15 Utils.	35.83	35.93	35.81	35.92	—0.02
65 Stks.	63.35	63.46	63.27	63.38	+0.02

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 34,490; railroads, 12,720; utilities, 11,990; 65 stocks, 49,020.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	8	73¾	73½	73¾	— ¼
Acme Stl	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Adams Exp	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Admiral Corp	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Air Reduction	7	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Alleghany Corp	5	4¼	4	4¼	
Alleg Lud Stl	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Al Chem & Dye	1	176	175¾	176	
Allied Kid	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs	18	38⅛	34¼	34¾	— ⅝
Allis-Ch Mfg	4	36	36	36	— ⅛
Allis-Ch M pf	2	96¾	96½	96½	— ¼
Alpha P Cem	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Amerada Pet	2	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Am Airlines	32	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Am Airlines pf	1	78	78	78	
Am Cable & R	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Can	6	93	92½	93	+ 1
Am Crystal S	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Til	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Export L	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
Am H & L pf	1	53	53	53	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	11	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ½
Am Internat	1	11½	11½	11½	
Am Locomot	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Am M & Pdy	1	24	24	24	
Am Pow&Lt	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L$6 pf	2	121½	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
Am P&L$5 pf	2	109	109	109	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS	13	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill	5	33½	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R	2	36	36	36	— ⅛
Am Snuf	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Al Sumat Tob	1	47	47	47	+ 1½
Am Tel & Tel	8	165½	164¾	165½	+ ⅝
Am Tob B&W1$6	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am Tob B	21	70½	69¾	69¾	— ⅝
Am Viscose	10	53½	53	53	
Am Wat Wks	10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
Am W Wks pf	1	105½	105	105	— ½
Am Woolen	20	34¾	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop	6	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Anderson Clayt	2	53	52½	53	+ 2
Ander-Prich Oil	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Armour & Co	18	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	1	14	14	14	
Assd Dry Goods	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Atl Refining	1	34½	34½	34½	
Atlas Corp	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	9	9	9	
Avco Mfg	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Bald Loco	7	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
Balt & Ohio	7	14	14	14	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
Bangor & Ar	1	8	8	8	
Barber Asph	3	52½	52	52½	
Barnsdall Oil	3	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
Beech Airc	3	9¼	9	9	
Beech-Nut Pack	2	36	36	36	
Bell Aire	18	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Best & Co	4	31	31	31	
Beth Steel	9	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Blisg & Laugh	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
Borden Co	2	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
Borer Mfg Br	7	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Braniff Airw	7	12	12	12	
Bridgeport Br	12	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Strat	8	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Co	12	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Burling Mills	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Butler Bros	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Butte & N Z	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Byers A M	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Can Dry G Ale	9	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	10	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Case J I Co	3	36	36	36	— ⅛
Caterpill Tract	1	58	58	58	
Celanese Corp	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Cen Hud G & E	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Certain-teed Pd	1	17	17	17	
Champ P & F	3	22	22¾	22⅝	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio	14	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
Chicago Corp	2	8½	8½	8½	
Chi & E Ill	1	8⅝	8½	8½	
Chi & E Ill A	2	9	9	9	
Chi Grt West	2	7	7	7	
Chi Grt W pf	1	13	13	13	
Chi I & L A ct	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Chi M & St P	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Chi & N W	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Childs Co	9	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	9	96½	96	96½	+ ⅛
Cin G & E	5	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
CIT Finan	2	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
City Stores	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Clev Elli Illum	22	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	4	20⅜	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	3	48¾	48½	48¾	— ⅛
Colgate-PalP pf	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Colum G&El	30	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Colum Carbon	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	10	24	23¾	24	
Comwlth Edis	20	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Comwith & Sth	29	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Com & Sth pf	1	122	122	122	
Conde Nast	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-N	1	27	27	27	
Cons Coppermn	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison	13	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	2	47⅜	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Con R RCubspf	6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Consum Pow	4	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Container Corp	7	44⅞	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can	5	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Cont Can pf	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
Cont Motors	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Cont Oil Del	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Cont Steel	1	16½	16½	16½	
Corning Glass	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Coty Internat	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co	4	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
Cream of Wh	2	28½	28½	28½	
Crown Zellerb	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	1	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	3	26⅛	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Davega Stores	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Dayton P & L	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Decca Records	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	7	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Del L&W	8	7	7	7	— ⅛
Den & RGW ct	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	24	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Diamond Mat	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seat	14	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Dr Pepper	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	2	35½	35½	35½	
Dome Mines	2	19	19	19	
Dow Chem	3	160½	160½	160½	— ½
Dresser Indust	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
DuPont de N	2	185½	183¼	185½	+ ⅝
DuPont pf	1	128	128	128	
Eagle-Pich	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	12	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
East Stl	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak	2	240	240	240	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg	1	51½	51½	51½	
Ekco Prod	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7pf	1	166½	166½	166½	— ⅛
El Storage Bat	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Emerson El M	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Erie RR	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Erie RR pf A	1	55	55	55	
Eureka Wms	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Eversharp	1	18	18	18	
Ex-Cell-O	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel & R	2	7½	7½	7½	
Fed Lt&Trac	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Federat D Strs	2	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
Felt & T Mfg	1	24¼	24½	24¼	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R	2	57	56½	57	+ ⅛
Firth Carpet	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Florida Pow	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	6	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	3	13	13	13	
Food Mach	11	31	30	31	— 1
Foster Wheeler	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Froedt G&M	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trs	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Galvin Mfg	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Invest	1	14	14	14	
Gen Baking	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	27	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Gen Mills	1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
Gen Motors	12	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf	3	104	104	104	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Util	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Gen Real &Util	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Gen Tel	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T& Rub	2	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	6	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Goodrich (B F)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¾
Goodyr T&R	16	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
Graham-P Mot	1	4½	4½	4½	
Granby Con M	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Granite City Stl	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Grayson Robin	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gt North Ry pf	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Green (H L)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Greenf T&D	2	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
Greyhound Cor	16	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
Gulf M & OhW1	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gulf M&Oh	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— 1⅛
Gulf M & O pf	1	41	41	41	+ ½
Gulf Oil	1	62	62	62	
Hamil Watch	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Hart Sch & M	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Hercules Mot	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Hercules Pow	2	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
Hewitt Robins	4	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
Hires C E	9	25	25	25	— ⅛
Holland Furn	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Hollander & S	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Homestake Min	10	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Houd-Hershey	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Household Fin	2	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Houston L & P	1	88	88	88	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	6	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Howe Sound	1	36	36	36	— 1
Hudson & Man	4	8¾			
Hudson Motor	9	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Hupp Corp	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Idaho Power	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	7	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Ill-Term RR	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Ind Pw & Lt	1	27	27	27	
Ind Ill de Mex	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Indust Rayon	8	43⅝	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Inland Steel	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Inspirat C Cop	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Insuransh Ctf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Intercon Rub	1	8	8	8	
Interlake Iron	3	12	12	12	
Int Harvester	1	87	87	87	
Int Hydro-El A	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Int Min & Ch	4	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can	6

Text of President's Address To Jefferson Day Dinners

The text of President Truman's address last night to the Jefferson Day dinners of the Democratic Party:

MY FELLOW Democrats:

Our meeting together this evening carries forward an old party custom. In this annual tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, we, who are members of the party he founded—the Democratic Party—take great pride and feel deep satisfaction.

We know that as long as we remain free, the spirit of Thomas Jefferson lives in America. His spirit is the spirit of freedom. We are heartened by the knowledge that the light he kindled a century and a half ago shines today, in the United States. It shines even more strongly and steadily than in his time. What was then an untried faith is now a living reality.

But we know that no class, no party, no nation, has a monopoly on Jefferson's principles. Out of the silence of oppressed peoples, out of the despair of those who have lost freedom, there comes to us an expression of longing. Repeated again and again, in many tongues, from many directions, it is a plea of men, women and children for the freedom that Thomas Jefferson proclaimed as an inalienable right.

When we hear the cry for freedom arising from shores beyond our own, we can take heart from the words of Thomas Jefferson. In his letter to President Monroe, urging the adoption of what we now know as the Monroe Doctrine, he wrote:

"Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another."

WE, like Jefferson, have witnessed atrocious violations of the rights of nations.

We, too, have regarded them as occasions not to be slighted.

We, too, have declared our protest.

We must make that protest effective by aiding those peoples whose freedoms are endangered by foreign pressures.

We must take a positive stand. It is no longer enough merely to say "we don't want war." We must act in time—ahead of time—to stamp out the smoldering beginnings of any conflict that may threaten to spread over the world.

We know how the fire starts. We have seen it before—aggression by the strong against the weak, openly by the use of armed force and secretly by infiltration. We know how the fire spreads. And we know how it ends.

Let us not underestimate the task before us. The burden of our responsibility today is greater, even considering the size and resources of our expanded Nation, than it was in the time of Jefferson and Monroe. For the peril to man's freedom that existed then exists now on a much smaller earth—an earth whose broad oceans have shrunk and whose natural protections have been taken away by new weapons of destruction.

WHAT is the responsibility that we must assume?

Our responsibility is to stand guard before the edifice of lasting peace which, after so long a time, is at last being built.

That edifice is the United Nations.

The function of the United Nations is to quench the flames wherever they may break out; to match throughout the world and extinguish every spark that comes from a difference between governments; to do this, if possible, through the machinery of peaceful arbitration, but to do it in any case. This is so, even if armed conflict must be prevented by the use of an international police force.

We believe that formula is sound and workable. Our faith in it is strong and resolute. The United Nations is man's hope of putting out, and keeping out, the fires of war for all time. In supporting the United Nations we must, when necessary, supplement its activities. By aiding free nations to maintain their freedom we strengthen the United Nations in the performance of its functions.

THE foreign policy of this country transcends in importance any other question confronting us. It would be fatal if it were to become the subject of narrow political consideration.

Our foreign policy must not be wrecked on the rocks of partisanship.

United support of a policy that serves the interests of the Nation as a whole must be our aim.

I wish to commend the efforts of those members of both parties who have worked, side by side, to achieve this goal.

To meet the responsibilities placed upon us today this Nation must be strong. A strong United States means a country that maintains a military power commensurate with its responsibilities. It means a country of sound domestic economy. It means a country that holds its place in the forefront of industrial production and continues its leadership in creating the techniques of abundance. And it means, most of all, a strong, united, confident people, clear in the knowledge of their country's destiny, unshaken and unshakable in their resolve to live in a world of free peoples at peace.

No matter how great our military potential may be, military potential alone is not enough. It is necessary that we maintain sufficient military strength to convince the world that we intend to meet our responsibilities.

NOW, what of our domestic economy? How strong are we at home?

As we appraise our domestic scene—our mighty array of factories, mines, farms, producing at or near capacity, and with employment at an all-time high—our doubts, if we had any, are put to rest. We are viewing a panorama of prosperity—such prosperity as no generation of Americans before us ever experienced.

You may recall hearing dire predictions, in the last year and a half—predictions that the United States was heading into an economic plunge. It is significant that the most pessimistic cries of calamity came from men who had had little confidence in our American system of free enterprise.

They were wrong in their predictions. They were wrong because they do not understand the strength of our system of free competitive enterprise. Under that system, each man is free to go where he likes, to follow the calling of his choice, and to be rewarded in proportion to the productivity of the effort or the property he contributes. Insofar as we insure that each individual has the opportunity and inducement to make the largest contribution he can to this country's total production, we not only strengthen our nation against any possible encroachment, but we also set an example to all other peoples of the desirability of free government in the economic as well as the political sense.

Our country's financial stamina was tested in the recent war as it had never been tested before. But in spite of the tremendous cost of the war, we emerged with our financial leadership in the economic world greater than ever before. Beyond making our best effort to eliminate waste in the conduct of the war, the cost of the war was not a matter within our power to control. We emerged bearing a burden of debt, representing that cost, and what we do with that burden is a question of tremendous import, but fortunately it is a question that we have the power to decide for ourselves.

THE first decision that we made was to reduce Federal Government spending as quickly as possible.

The extent of retrenchments by the Government is shown by the record.

In the fiscal year 1945 the Federal Government spent 100 billion dollars. In 1946 we cut expenditures to 64 billion dollars. In 1947 we have further reduced expenditures to an estimated figure of 42 billion dollars. The budget for the next fiscal year, which I have sent to the Congress, totals 37½ billion dollars.

Not only have we greatly reduced expenditures, but we have made tremendous progress toward the elimination of deficits.

In the fiscal year 1945 the Federal Government had a deficit of over 53 billion dollars. In the fiscal year 1946 it was in the red by about 21 billion dollars. But now we have worked our way into the black, and I am happy to be able to say tonight that for the present fiscal year 1947 we shall balance the budget and we shall have a surplus.

I am determined that stringent economy shall govern all peacetime operations of the Government.

When the several departments and agencies were called upon, a few months ago, to submit their requests for funds for the coming fiscal year, they were told of my determination.

They responded by eliminating many of their former activities. This was not enough. When the estimates were in, I went over them, making further substantial reductions. When I finished, these department estimates had been reduced by a total of some seven billion dollars under their original level.

I was warned by some that I was going too far. I was aware of the risk. But I was aware, too, of the greater risk of a weakened postwar financial structure. I knew that in the public interest, sacrifices of some Government services had to be made.

The result was a budget of $37,500,000,000. That figure marked the borderline beyond which we could not reduce the activities of our Government without entering the area of false economy. In other words, further so-called "economies" would not have been economies at all. They would merely have meant curtailment of services that would cost our taxpayers—all taxpayers—more than the reduction in cost that appeared on the surface.

You, my fellow citizens, are properly cautious of false economy in your daily lives. If the foundation of your house needs repair, or if the roof leaks, you know that you are wasting money, not saving it, by failing to make that repair.

So with government. If we abandon our work of reclamation, of soil conservation, of preserving our forests, of developing our water resources, we are wasting money, not saving it. If we cease our vigilance along the borders of our country and at our ports of entry, we are wasting money, not saving it. If we falsely economize by reducing the staff of men and women who audit tax returns, or who increase the country's productivity by settling labor disputes, we are wasting money, not saving it. If we cut down the effectiveness of our armed forces, we run the risk of wasting both money and lives.

Any substntial reduction of the 1948 Federal budget, as submitted to the Congress, must be clearly understood by the American people as a venture into false economy. To the extent that we countenance any such reduction, we shall weaken our own house by our refusal to keep it in basic repair. At best, this is poor judgment. At worst, it is an invitation to disaster.

THE second decision we must make, affecting the strength and health of our economy, concerns the public debt. We must resolve to begin the long process of reducing that debt, which represents a large part of the cost of winning World War II. That debt amounts to almost $2000 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

In deciding whether we shall start substantial payment on the debt, or whether we shall reduce taxes instead, we are deciding a question which will affect the future of every one of us. Our decision will affect the number of jobs in the future, the wages men and women will earn, what those wages will buy, and how much our savings, our insurance and our bonds will be worth.

We, as a Nation, are now having prosperous years. This is the time when we must start paying off the debt in earnest. When a man is earning good wages, and at the same time owes a lot of money, he is wise if he uses his excess income to pay off his debts. He would be shortsighted if he cut his income just because he was not spending it all at the moment. When the people, through their government, owe a lot of money—as we do today—it is the course of wisdom to make payment on our debt. It would be extremely shortsighted to cut down the Federal revenue without making a real effort toward debt reduction.

I recognize, frankly, that the present burden of taxation on our people is too heavy to be considered as permanent, and at a proper time I will support tax reduction and tax readjustment designed to reduce the burden and to adjust that burden to the needs of a peacetime economy.

IN FURTHER evaluating the strength of our domestic economy, I must express to you my deep concern over the level of prices prevailing today. A system of free enterprise does not automatically work out its own adjustments without our giving thought to the process.

The main factor that can weaken our economy at this time is our own selfishness—the kind of selfishness which is now expressed in the form of unnecessarily high prices for many commodities and for many manufactured articles. These prices must be brought down if our entire economy is not to suffer.

With the exception of a very few items, all price controls have been removed. But freedom from such controls, like other freedoms, cannot be abused with impunity. A profound moral responsibility rests upon those citizens whose decisions have widespread effect on our markets—to put it simply, the responsibility of playing fair, of not going whole-hog for profits. The alternative is inflation, industry priced out of the market, and eventually, men priced out of their jobs.

THE world today looks to us for leadership.

The force of events makes it necessary that we assume that role.

This is a critical period of our national life. The process of adapting ourselves to the new concept of our world responsibility is naturally a difficult and painful one. The cost is necessarily great.

But it is not our nature to shirk our obligations. We have a heritage that constitutes the greatest resource of this Nation. I call it the spirit and character of the American people.

We are the people who gave to the world George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

But it is not our nature to shirk our obligations. We have a heritage that constitutes the greatest resource of this Nation. I call it the spirit and character of the American people.

We are the people who gave to the world George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We are a people who not only cherish freedom and defend it, if need be with our lives, but who also recognize the right of other men and other nations to share it.

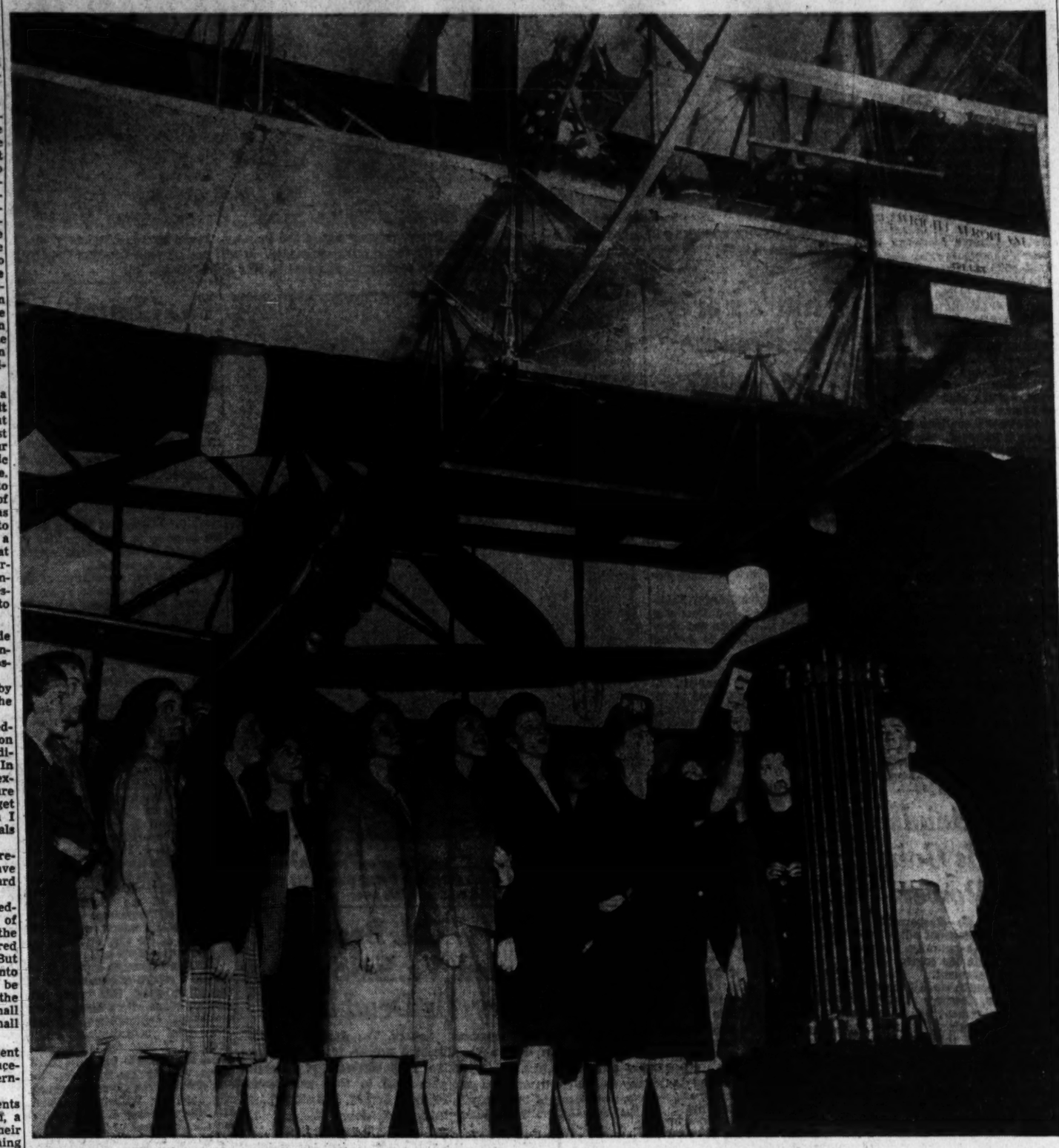
While the struggle for the rights of man goes forward in other parts of the world, the free people of America cannot look on with easy detachment, with indifference to the outcome.

In our effort to make permanent the peace of the world, we have much to preserve—much to improve—and much to pioneer.

As we strive to reach the fulfillment of our quest we will do well to recall the words of Thomas Jefferson:

"I have sworn, upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Virginia High School Students Tour Washington . . .



Post Staff Photo

VIEW 'MUSEUM PIECE'—Mrs. Ethel Moore, Natural Bridge (Va.) High School teacher and chaperone, points out a Wright brothers airplane at the Smithsonian Institution, visited yesterday by 27 students from Natural Bridge and Effinger High School, near Lexington, Va. They arrived in Washington Thursday for a three-day tour of the city. Says the sign on the plane: "Wright Aeroplane used by U. S. Army 1909-1910; first flying machine purchased and put into service by any Government"

Students Like Easter Tours Of Washington

By V. R. Montanari
Post Reporter

Those "foreign" buses you see on our streets or parked at local points of interest these days, marked "Magnolia Local School Board," or "Blue Ridge Lines," or "South Carolina School Bus—Stop!" are not evidence of runaway bus drivers who are tired of sticking to the same old routes back home.

They're just some of the vehicles which have carried hundreds of high school groups to their Nation's Capital during the past week, with this weekend as the climax of breathless Easter vacation tours.

Ebullient as ever, these youthful groups from Roanoke and Buffalo, from Birmingham, Mich., and from Chester, S. C., from New York and Richmond, have been pouring into the city by bus and train, complete with bobby sox, pastel green sweaters and saddle shoes for the feminine contingent, and checked jackets, sports shirts and every variety of camera on the boys. Guides, hotel men and transportation officials perspire, but smile tolerantly for the most part at this postwar comeback of the sightseeing younger set.

Stop Near Station

Most of them are staying at the hotels near the Union Station, others at the Ebbitt, New Colonial, Ambassador, Hamilton, Sheraton, Carroll, Burlington, Roosevelt and similar resting places for tired feet, as well as large tourist homes and the Washington Tourist Camp.

Not as particular as the adult visitors, they are willing to double up and triple up by way of extra beds and cots in their rooms. They pay less that way, and get a lot more fun out of it, too. Total costs run about $50 apiece for a three-day tour from States a few hundred miles away. In some cases, the teachers accompanying them get their trips free—but they have to work and take considerable responsibility.

Teachers and others in charge of the school groups usually let their charges go out "on their own" in the evening, with deadlines ranging from 10 to 11:30 when they must be back in their quarters. Movies and window shopping are favorite night occupations. Glen Echo is another attraction for those still here.

"We're breaking down a school tradition by coming down here instead of having the annual junior-senior prom this week," confided Harry Hardy, principal of the Vernon High School, Belle Vernon, Pa., as he herded his charges—24 girls and 16 boys—into the bus which had brought them to Washington.

'Wonderful Idea'

"In fact," he continued as the bus threaded through downtown traffic, with a hired sightseeing guide directing the Pennsylvania bus driver, "the idea wasn't accepted by all of them at first. But by two weeks ago most of the children and parents, too, had decided it was a wonderful idea."

Student faces and comments reflected the described enthusiasm, showing no letdown for the afternoon tour despite a full schedule of public buildings checked off during the morning. The lunch hour from 1 to 2 p. m. had brought considerable trade to the hotel's news and notions counter, where compacts and identification bracelets seemed to be the favorite buys for the girls. Postcards were bought by the dozen.

Fred Kessler, the young hometown driver who had brought them to the Capital, had been quickly accepted as one of the group. When the guide announced they were passing the Traffic Court, there were loud cries from the students throughout the bus of "That's where you'll end up tomorrow morning, Fred!" and "We'll bring you a ham sandwich in jail!"

The august scenes in the halls of the Capitol, the Congressional Library, the Supreme Court and other public buildings, and the historical and patriotic mementos of the Smithsonian, the Arlington Cemetery, the Lincoln and the Jefferson Memorials, bring out the serious side of the younger generation, though personal wisecracks still abound after the few moments of reverence usually accorded these monuments.

One girl remarked:

"Say, it's terrible that we won't be able to see Senator Bilbo, he was really one of the shows here, wasn't he?"

Smithsonian His Favorite

"Washington is a wonderful place for anybody the least interested in the Government to visit," said Don Frederick of Withrow High School, Cincinnati, yesterday. Like most of the other male students be picked the Smithsonian Institution as the most interesting of the many places he had seen.

"Of course," said Jim Ostendarp of the same school, "we were pretty thrilled when we saw the target shooting at the FBI. That showed us the skill of our Government agents." Both had cameras on shoulder straps and agreed this is a "photographer's paradise."

"There are plenty of stairs in this town," said Mary Berta of Hiram (Ohio) High School, as she prepared to walk up the 898 steps of the Washington Monument yesterday. Many school students prefer to walk up rather than take the elevator, not to save the 10-cent charge, but just for the "thrill," according to E. Winters of the National Park Service, who counted some 40 school groups visiting there yesterday. He clocked almost 1500 hardy members of these groups who walked up.

"Having a wonderful time, and wish you were here," quipped Virginia Sheller of Hiram (Ohio) High School, over a chorus of flippant remarks about my poor dogs are going to get a rest when I get home."

British War Bride Honored By Food-Wise Md. Neighbors

Post Staff Photo

In the kitchen of her farm home near Bel Alton, Md., Mrs. H. L. Jacobs, British war bride, whips up an American dish

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

Down in Southern Maryland where they pride themselves on their cooking, the Charles County Homemakers Club has just elected Mrs. H. L. Jacobs cochairman for food and nutrition.

Not the least of the reasons Mrs. Jacobs was elected, was her recent demonstration of American cooking in La Plata.

It was quite a conquest for Mrs. Jacobs. She's lived in this country only 12 months. A year ago March 27, she landed in New York, a British war bride in a strange country.

Incidentally last week she also was chosen president of the Bel Alton (Md.) Homemakers Club by her neighbors.

In a tiny kitchen in a farm apartment on the road to Chapel Point, Mrs. Jacobs last week cooked and discussed her cooking, her experiences in America, and the differences in American and English home habits.

The Same, Except . . .!

"Fundamentally," she said in the accents of the English Midlands from which she came," cooking is the same in England as here, except . . .

"First, you have more to cook with, a great deal more.

"Secondly, your dishes are generally more highly-seasoned . . .

"And then you have more trimmings—more salads, more sauces.

"But your basic outlay is much the same, only ours is much plainer.

"England was hit hard by the war, you know. We have to be most austere."

She has had some problems with American dishes, too, she explained.

"I'd never eaten corn before," she said, "and corn on the cob was so strange.

"I was timid attempting it at first, but I like it very well now, thank you."

Was Phone Supervisor

In her home in Nottinghamshire in the center of historic Sherwood Forest, Eleanor Ramsden was a war-time telephone supervisor when the Americans were billeted in her country. Among them was Sergt. Hughes Loxley Jacobs, of Bel Alton, son of Col. L. B. Jacobs of the Army Air Corps.

They were married in England in February 1944. Jacobs left almost at once for the Normandy beaches. His visits with his wife were seldom and short until she joined him here a year ago. Now they live near the Jacobs family home, while the son farms his father's 240 acres of Maryland soil.

She is getting to like American coffee—it is made much stronger here than in England. But this poses no difficulty, because her husband acquired the English habit for tea in England.

"He drinks more than I," she says. "Soon after dinner at night he brews a pot, and drinks it until bedtime."

Recently, the State demonstration cooking agent, Margaret McPheeters of the University of Maryland, held a meeting in Spring Hill.

"We each learned how to demonstrate all kinds of dishes," Mrs. Jacobs explains. "Savoury dishes, garnishes and salads, and bakery. My specialty was a vegetable ring."

Mrs. Jacobs now cooks on an oil stove—"I'd never attempted it before," she says. "In England it was usually coal, sometimes a little gas."

Menu

For the $100-a-plate Jefferson Day Dinner:

Diamond-Back Terrapin Soup, Maison
Filled Puffed Pastry, Celery and Olives
Vin Blanc Vrais (White Wine)
Lobster and Crabflake Newburg with Sherry
Old-Fashioned Cornbread
Broiled Fillet Mignon
Fresh Mushrooms Perigourdine
Burgundy
Asparagus Tips with Breadcrumbs and Butter
Potatoes Delmonico au Gratin
Brown Bread and Cheese Sandwich
Champagne
Parfait Old Glory
Madeline Anis Cake
Demitasse
Cigars, Cigarettes

TRUMAN

From Page 1

son had urged President Monroe to proclaim that doctrine.

"The burden of our responsibility today," Truman said, "is greater, even considering the size and resources of our Nation, than it was in the time of Jefferson and Monroe. For the peril to man's freedom that existed then exists now on a much smaller earth, an earth whose broad oceans have shrunk and whose natural protections have been taken away by new weapons of destruction."

He recalled Jefferson's letter to Monroe, a letter in which the third President protested against "atrocious violations of the rights of nations", by interference on the part of other nations, and said:

Urges Positive Stand

"We, like Jefferson, have witnessed atrocious violations of the rights of nations . . .

"We, too, have declared our protest.

"We must make that protest effective by aiding those peoples whose freedoms are endangered by foreign pressures.

"We must take a positive stand. It is no longer enough merely to say, 'We don't want war.' We must act in time—ahead of time—to stamp out the smoldering beginnings of any conflict that may threaten to spread over the world."

A prime responsibility of this country, he said, was to stand guard before the United Nations as the edifice of lasting peace.

After saying that foreign policy must not be wrecked on the rocks of partisanship, he praised those Republicans and Democrats who have worked side by side to achieve unity in the field of foreign affairs.

He then swung into domestic affairs, and put his office and prestige squarely in the path of the Republican drive toward severe budget slashes and tax reduction.

Holy City Faithful Gather for Easter

Throngs to Greet Jerusalem Dawn On Mount of Olives

Jerusalem, April 5 (AP).—Ancient bells will toll at dawn in this small, strife-wracked land tomorrow to herald the anniversary of the resurrection from the dead of the Prince of Peace.

When the first light breaks over the wooded Mount of Olives—the mount of Christ's ascension into Heaven—worshipers will begin a day of solemn reverence in the sacred places and at the traditional hours recorded in the New Testament story of the Christian miracle.

At the north edge of this Holy City, overlooking the Garden of Gethsemane, about 10,000 Moslems will pray at their Haram esh Sharif Mosque, and then set out on the long journey into the desert near Jericho, for the Moslem shrine of Nebi Musa.

The Jews will continue their observance of Passover. Their shoulders covered with prayer shawls, they will walk again to the Wailing Wall—a great barrier built from stones of Hebrew temples long ago destroyed, and located just outside the Moslem mosque area.

Worshipers of the Protestant faiths will hold services in various churches throughout the old and new city.

The faithful will flock to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, twin-domed structure of gray stone built 700 years ago on the spot where Byzantine Queen Helena first built a church to mark the place of the crucifixion and burial. In this church seven religions have chapels, altars and rights of worship.

Because of differences in calendars, tomorrow's Easter worship by the western Christians of the Roman church will coincide with the Palm Sunday of the Greek Orthodox, Syrian, Coptic, Armenian, Jacobite and Abyssinian faiths.

Aid to Tax Cuts

U. S. Income Rise Cheers Republicans

By Dayton Moore
United Press Staff Writer

Republicans last night hailed an unexpected windfall of increased Government income as the break which will allow them to fulfill their campaign promises to reduce the national debt and slash income taxes.

Their optimism was based on reports that congressional and Treasury fiscal experts are revising revenue estimates upwards by two billion dollars to three billion dollars.

One prediction placed Federal income for fiscal 1948 at 42 billion dollars. The highest previous estimate of fiscal 1948 income had been $39,100,000,000—a total which gave Republicans very little room to slash taxes and at the same time reduce the national debt.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) said the additional revenue should make it possible to balance the 1948 budget, cut taxes by the $3,830,000,000 figure approved by the House and make a sizable payment on the public debt. He said a debt reduction of three million dollars might be possible.

Although chances were brighter for a tax cut, there was no possibility of lowering withholding rates in time for the Treasury to put them into effect by July 1. But the income tax might be retroactive to that date.

Montgomery GOP Attacks Wartime Acts

The Montgomery County Republican delegation to the General Assembly yesterday lashed out at wartime actions of the Democrats.

Replying to a statement made Thursday by Lacy Shaw, chairman of the county Democratic State Central Committee, criticizing the delegation's actions at Annapolis, Anders R. Lofstrand, jr., chairman of the delegation, declared:

"Mr. Lacy Shaw's charges against the Republican State Senator and the all-Republican delegation were merely an attempt by him to whitewash the now defunct Democratic machine for its many failures in recent years."

Shew charged that the delegation had sponsored "a series of new schemes for new and oppressive county tax laws" and had supported the largest total of county bond issue authorizations ever passed in a single four-year term.

In his reply, Lofstrand said that "during the years when construction was impossible, no reserve was laid aside for county road construction and consequently an expanded road program is necessary."

"The present assessed valuation of the school buildings of Montgomery County is approximately 6½ million dollars. The budget for repairs and maintenance of these buildings for the past year was approximately $12,000," he declared.

"It is obvious that the school buildings and equipment, having such an assessed valuation could not be properly maintained at such a budget figure, and it is apparent to anyone who goes into any of the school buildings that this budget item for maintenance was inadequate," Loftstrand said.

Lofstrand said such "failures" forced the adoption of a seven-million-dollar bond issue. He declared the issue, which was criticized sharply in Shaw's statement, was the "direct result of the failures of the Democratic organization."

Johnson Booms Sen. Scott Lucas As Vice President

By the Associated Press

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), launched a one-man boom yesterday for Senator Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), as the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1948.

Johnson telegraphed Barney Whatley, chairman of a Jefferson Day dinner committee at Denver that he regretted he could not be there in person "to extend greetings to your guest speaker, the Honorable Scott Lucas, the next Vice President of the United States."

"History is repeating itself," Johnson said in his telegram. "Four years ago Harry Truman delivered the keynote address at the Colorado Democratic convention."

He has no doubt, Johnson told a reporter, that Mr. Truman will be renominated in 1948 and thinks Lucas "has a good chance to be the President's running mate."

School Lunch Funds To Be Redistributed

By the Associated Press

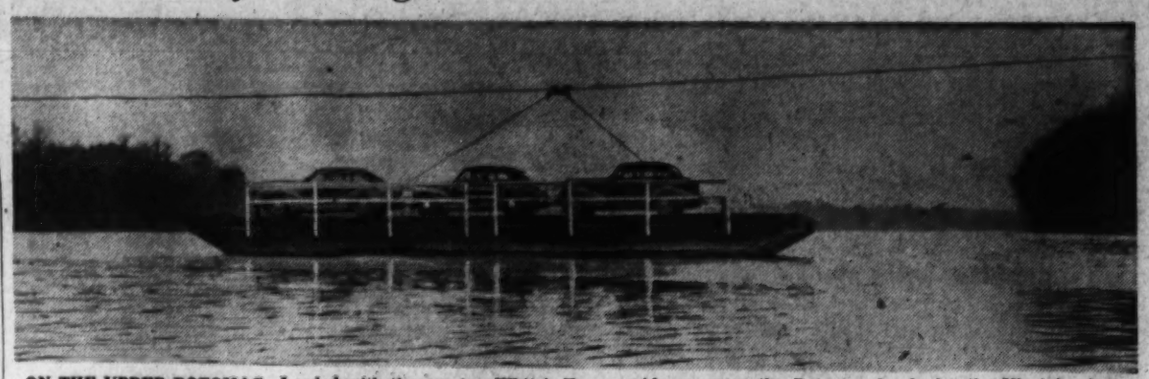
A spokesman for the Agriculture Department said yesterday about $3,500,000 will be reallocated from 13 States which have excess funds for the school lunch program to some 30 States in need of additional funds to continue that service.

He said final action on reallocating the funds probably will be taken next week, but the individual amounts to be transferred and the States involved are not available.

Fire Suffocates Birds

Cincinnati, April 5 (AP).—Fire today in the winter bird house at the Cincinnati Zoo suffocated 45 tropical birds valued at more than $5000.

White's Ferry Sails Again . . .



ON THE UPPER POTOMAC—Loaded with three autos, White's Ferry, midway across the Potomac, heads for the Virginia shore. Ferry, washed out by 1939 flood, resumes scheduled service today with war surplus equipment. It will run between Loudoun County, Va., and Montgomery County, Md., linking the roads from Poolesville, Md., and Leesburg, Va.

White's Ferry Will Resume Trips Today

Whites Ferry, which traces its history back to the Civil War, will resume trips across the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia today.

The service was discontinued in 1939 when floods washed away the old fery boat which plied the stream, carrying autos and passengers between upper Montgomery County, Md., and Loudoun County, Va. This forced motorists to use a lengthier route adding 20 miles to the road distance between the points.

Last year, Edwin Brown, Rockville attorney, and two Leesburg men, Richard B. Phillips and Robert Brundage, decided to reopen the historic line.

Bought 69-Foot Ferry

After acquiring the ferry rights, the trio purchased a 69-foot wood ferry, which saw service during the war as a temporary bridge support, and constructed concrete-based ferry slips. A gasoline engine was mounted on the ferry to propel it.

The ferry, which will be operated by two workmen, will offer service for four cars on each trip, Brown announced. Hours will be from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, and passenger car rates for the three-minute, 1100-foot crossing will be 75 cents one way and $1.25 round trip.

The inexperienced ferry executives do not look forward to much financial gain from the enterprise, but "hope it will pay expenses." At any rate, they feel it will help business in towns near both ends of the line and bring pleasure traffic to the area on weekends.

To Operate on Steel Cable

However, if the Potomac River reaches flood tide or freezes over, the service will be temporarily discontinued, Brown warned. There is little possibility of losing the present vessel, since it will operate along a steel cable somewhat in the manner of a streetcar, and be securely anchored at the slips on stormy days.

The ferry may be reached from Washington by driving to Rockville, out Route 28 to Dawsonville, along Route 107 to Poolesville and then straight ahead for 6 miles. On the Virginia side, the ferry may be approached by taking Route 15 north from Leesburg for 3 miles and then making a right turn.

Photos by O. B. Troup

DRIVING POWER—Engineer Claud Carter operates ferry motor, mounted on pivot for quick reversal. Ferry runs along metal cable stretched across the river

U. S. Officials Say Reds Gain Berlin Power

Berlin, April 5 (AP)—Responsible U. S. military government officials said today that Communism was winning a struggle for control of Berlin's city government.

In the four months since it won a city election, Berlin's Social Democratic government has been made virtually impotent by political maneuvers of the Russians an dthe Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (Sed), these officials said.

Disheartened Democratic leaders have theratened to resign and ask the Allied kommondantur to appoint a new city government, the informant said, but American officials are urging them to stay on in the hope that the foreign ministers council in Moscow may reach agreements easing Berlin's economic position.

"The election defeat was a stunning blow to the Russians and the German Communists," one American said, "but they were stunned only temporarily. They recovered with a plan to hamstring and sabotage the Social Democratic administration, aiming at victory in the1948 elections—and, by the present trend, it looks like they'll make it because their tactics are demoralizing the Social Democrats to the point they are fighting among themselves.

"And that isn't all. The Russians and the SED have made virtual satellites out of the far-rightist Liberal Democratic Party. It has progressed to the point where the Liberal Democrats walk out of city assembly sessions together with the SED on disputed isues, leaving the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats to carry on."

U. S. Protests Spanish Action Against Newsman

Madrid, Spain, April 5 (U.P.)—U. S. Charge d'Affaires Philip Bonsal today protested to the foreign office against action taken to withdraw credentials from Francis E. MacMahon, correspondent in Spain for the New York Post.

MacMahon arrived here last night from Seville after having been ordered by his home office to place himself under the protection of the U. S. Embassy.

A Spanish spokesman said "articles filed by MacMahon have been defamatory."

Turks Return Press Card

Ankara, Turkey, April 4 (U.P.)—The government press department today reinstated "provisionally" Arslan Humbaradji, New York Times correspondent whose press card was revoked for "repeated tendencious reports wilfully misrepresenting conditions in Turkey."

Russia Refuses Exit Visas for 15 War Brides

Moscow, April 5 (U.P.)—British Charge d'Affairs Frank Roberts said today that Britain will exert every effort to return 15 Russian brides of English and Canadian subjects to their husbands but "at the moment there is simply nothing we can do."

Russia has refused to grant exit visas for the women, declaring "we have need for every Soviet citizen. To leave now would be desertion of your duty to your country. If you want to be together, why can't your husbands come here?"

Two applications for visas by British husbands have been turned down.

B-29 Armada Cancels

Salina, Kans., April 5 (AP).—Low ceilings over the route caused cancellation today of the first flight of an armada of 18 B-29s from the Smoky Hill Army Airfield, it was announced.

Two Sought After Bungled Safe Robbery

An intensive search by members of four police forces, using a plane, squad cars and horses, failed yesterday to flush two would-be safe robbers who escaped in the woods behind the University of Maryland.

The two men jimmied the front door of the Lincoln Loan Service, Inc., at 16 Carroll ave., Takoma Park, and were hauling the company safe to a waiting auto when discovered about 6 a. m. yesterday, police said. The safe contained $135 and company papers.

John R. Parrish, an Electric Maid Bakery employe who was at work in the same building, was attracted by the commotion and called police. The burglars dropped the safe and sped away in a car, found to have been stolen in Washington, April 3.

Pvt. Frank Bell of Takoma Park police and Pvt. Preston Walter of Montgomery County police chased the pair at 90 miles per hour for nearly 4 miles along University lane, police said. Walter fired a shot at the fleeing auto, but it didn't stop until it ran into a ditch while attempting to turn onto Colesville rd. from University lane, he said.

The men jumped from the wrecked car and disappeared into the woods.

Additional police from Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, Takoma Park and University of Maryland joined in the search, some combing the woods on horseback or afoot, others surrounding the area in squad cars.

Montgomery County Police Corpl. Melvin Wheeler and Takoma Park Police Lieut. C. E. Thomas obtained a plane from Queens Chapel Airport and made an aerial search of the district.

The woodland search was abandoned early yesterday afternoon and police began checking locations where they believed the robbers might hide out.

Col. Brewer, Va. Ex-Speaker Is Dead at 82

Suffolk, Va., April 5 (AP).—Col. Richard Brewer, jr., 83, speakerof the Virginia House of Delegates from 1920 to 1926 and former Mayor of Suffolk, died at2:30 p. m., today at Lakeview Hospital. He had been ill fo ra long time.

The veteran Virginia legislator resigned last fall because of ill health from the State Board of Public Welfare on which he had served for almost 30 years.

Colonel Brewer, whose family came to Isle of Wight County in 1635 from London, England, was born in Prince George County on May 27, 1864. He was the son of R. L. Brewer, who served as Suffolk's first mayor from 1852 to 1856.

The former Virginia speaker was educated in the public schools of Suffolk and at the old Suffolk Military Academy.

He served his apprenticeship to the jewelry trade in Williamsport, Pa., and entered his family's jewelry firm here, known as R. L. Brewer & Son, becoming sole proprietor on the death of his father in 1903.

He was a member of the commission which journeyed to England to present Houdon's statute of George Washington which now stands in Trafalgar Square. He was descended from John Brewer of London.

His second wife, Miss Belle Ashburn of Nansemond Countyfi Va., survives him. He also leaves a daughter Mrs. F. Whitney Godwin of Suffolk, a sister, Miss Ann Brewer of Newport News, and two granddaughters.

Funeral services will be conducted here at 4 p. m. Monday with burial in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

One Held Guilty, Two Acquitted In Arson Deaths

Baltimore, April 5 (AP).—One man was found guilty and two others acquitted today of arson and murder charges in connection with a waterfront fire-bombing in which six Latin American sailors lost their lives during a union feud in last fall's maritime strikes.

A three-judge court cleared John A. Bridges, jr., 45, and John H. Hatgimisios, 28. Walter A. Haas was found guilty of arson and first degree murder and the judges deferred sentence.

The 33-year-old Haas testified he threw a marine wrench through a window of a rooming house one week before it was burned on October 31.

In final arguments, the prosecution had asked acquittal of Bridges, of Charleston, S. C., who was described as a "victim of circumstance." He drove a car from which was thrown the wrench carrying a red-crayon warning, "Stop rooming finks (scabs) in your house."

Both the Baltimore seamen denied any knowledge of how the fire started, but the State accused them of getting twoa out-of-town sailors to bomb the rooming house, described by Haas on the stand as "headquarters" for strike-breaking "finks."

Marty O. Vicks, 25, of Philadelphia, and Kennon W. Langham, 22, of Brewton, Ala., await a separate jury trial on murder and arson charges. The State accuses them of setting the fire.

National Smallpox Hunt Begun After N. Y. Death

Albany, April 5 (U.P.)—A Nationwide search for smallpox victims began today after the New York State Health Department reported that a man who had contracted the disease in Mexico died March 10 in Willard Parker Hospital in New York.

Health departments attempted to trace contacts made by the man en route from Mexico to New York.

Two patients who were in the hospital when the smallpox carrier was admitted have developed the illness.

British Buying in Spain Set at Hundred Million

London, April 5 (U.P.)—British sources said today that Britain would place orders in Spain this year for food and raw materials totalling some 100 million dollars.

The United States was expected to take exception to such trading, on the ground that it violated Britain's commitments under the American loan.

Average Senator Is 56 Years Old And an Attorney

New York, April 5 (U.P.)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. put the United States Senate under a microscope and came up today with the following report:

The average age of a Senator is 56.3 years.

The youngest is Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), 37, and the oldest is Arthur Capper (R., Kans.), 81.

Almost all are family men; 91 of the 96 are or have been married, and 9 of every 10 of the married have had one or more children.

One in three Senators has been Governor of his State, two in three have practiced law and about three in four have been to college.

Santa Claus Postmaster Dies Of Heart Attack

Santa Claus, Ind., April 5 (U.P.)—Postmaster Oscar L. Phillips, 57, believed by thousands of children to be "the real Santa Claus" because he answered their Christmas letters, died today of a heart attack.

For 12 years, Phillips and his helpers handled Christmas mail totalling as many as 4,500,000 pieces in one season. They stamped Christmas cards and gift packages with the famous "Santa Claus" postmark and answered every letter written by children.

British Royalty Visits Gold Mine In South Africa

Johannesburg, South Africa, April 5 (U.P.)—The British royal family descended 7343 feet into the Crown Mine today and saw where some of the empire's gold comes from.

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses were plainly uncomfortable as they made the ear-popping descent wearing miners' helmets and white gowns to keep their clothes clean.

They watched natives with chattering drills bore into the face of the quartz and remarked pleasantly on the air condition and electric lights. The Crown Mine produces 200,000 tons of ore worth $6.40 a ton every year.

Slightly grimy, the royal family came to the surface after an hour, each member clutching a sample of ore, streaked with gold.

What's Going On and Where

Activities for Servicemen

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., games and refreshments, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Army and Navy USO, 1911 H st. nw., Java club, 9:15 a. m., sightseeing, 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; voice recording, 3 p. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; showboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; dance with orchestra, 8:30 p. m.

Salvation Army USO, 801 Market sp. nw. (8th st. and Pennsylvania ave.), sunrise service at Arlington, 6 a. m.; sightseeing, 2 p. m.

Art Galleries and Exhibits

Library of Congress, First and East Capitol sts., open 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

National Gallery of Art, 6th st. and Constitution ave. nw., open 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, 10th st. and Independence ave. sw., open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Barnett Aden Gallery of Art, 127 Randolph pl. nw., open 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Paraguay Planes Bomb Rebel Post, Sink River Ship

Buenos Aires, April 5 (AP).—The Paraguayan government announced in Asuncion today that its planes had bombed the river port of Tacurupita and had sunk an insurgent-manned ship named the Pollux.

The communique also said that 12 insurgent soldiers had been captured by a patrol in the northwest zone of Cerrito.

The radio of the Paraguayan insurgents said a rebel government headed by a junta composed of three lieutenant colonels had been established in Concepcion, insurgent stronghold in the north.

U. S. Troop Morale Improving, Prober Says

Frankfurt, Germany, April 5 (U.P.)—Anson C. Goodyear, personal representative of the United States Secretary of War surveying troop morale in Europe, said today he found morale improving and better than he expected.

Goodyear said that the most probable reason for the improvement is that occupation troops are becoming Regular Army "and in the Regular Army there are not so many men clamoring to go home."

"When a lot of men are clamoring to go home, the morale is low," Goodyear said.

Benjamin Gerig Named To Trusteeship Body

President Truman has appointed O. Benjamin Gerig to be deputy representative of the United States in the trusteeship council of the United Nations.

Gerig, now chief of the State Department's dependent areas division, will be deputy to Francis B. Sayre.

He was secretary of the United States group at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Hoosier Governor Guest

Gov. Ralph F. Gates of Indiana will be guest of honor at a spring ball sponsored by the Indiana State Society of Washington at 9 p. m. Wednesday in the Wardman Park Hotel.

Delay in Replacing Welfare Plant Called False Economy

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

(Eighth of a series)

For a long time now, capital outlays on District public welfare institutions have been postoned from year to year.

In buildings outmoded either by age or circumstance, the institutional functions of public welfare have been carried on at an increasingly expensive rate.

The rate goes up because just about every welfare institution in Washington sooner or later will have to be replaced. That means capital outlay for the new building plus present maintenance costs on the old.

If Congress had appropriated money to replace decadent welfare institutions before the war, a great deal of maintenance on obsolete structures would have been saved.

Only Part of Expense

But cost of maintenance is but a small part of the expense which may have to be borne because of the delay in building new welfare plants.

It took years to get an appropriation for a new Reception Center for Children to replace the present Receiving Home. But when bids were asked for construction of the project, they were too high for acceptance. It now appears certain that the new building will not be ready during the current budget year.

That means that for another year, at least, Washington's lost, homeless and dependent children—the children who through no fault of their own have been placed in the home; and Washington's children with at least "behavior difficulties" are going to be locked in, room by room each night, in a structure no more fireproof than a matchbox.

If fire breaks out, and a lot of children get smothered to death, or burned to death, the odds are even that there will be a congressional investigation.

Trap for a Long Time

But the Children's Receiving Home did not just become a fire trap. It has been a firetrap for a long time. Appropriations were requested to replace it before the war, when building costs were not as prohibitive as now.

And the Children's Receiving Home, about which something finally is about to be done, is not the only welfare institution which is in the firetrap class.

Again and again, Congress has been warned that the Home for the Aged and Infirm might some day burn to the ground, trapping bed-ridden old men and women in their beds without a chance to get out of the buildings.

This year, and not for the first time, either, the Welfare Department put $1,875,000 in its budget for the construction of a unit at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to care for those whose infirmities confine them to bed.

This item is the first of a series of building units planned to replace all existing structures at the home with fireproof, modern and planned buildings. The first building would have provided for a population of 800 persons.

Deleted From Budget

This item was deleted from the welfare budget by the District Commissioners. It may be argued that this is not a year when the District can afford to spend $1,875,000 in a capital outlay for construction.

Neither, however, can the District afford to have here a repetition of the catastrophe in Cleveland, Ohio, last year when 12 of 62 occupants of a home for the aged perished in a flash fire.

Replacing obsolete public welfare structures is not a matter solely of safety.

If and when Congress gets around to appropriating enough money to rebuild welfare department institutions, a large percentage of them will be moved out of the District—already caught in a land squeeze—into nearby Maryland.

Plan Center at Laurel

The Welfare Department has plans for establishing a children's center at Laurel, on grounds adjacent to the District Training School. The children's center would have the advantage of consolidating, in one area, services now scattered over the length and breadth of Washington.

Slated to be transferred to the Center are the Industrial Home School on Wisconsin ave. and the National Training School for Girls. In addition, overcrowding at the Industrial Home School for Negro children at Blue Plains would be relieved by transfer of extra youths to the Center. District Negro youths at the National Training School for Boys also would be transferred to the Center.

In original budget estimates prepared by the Welfare Department and submitted to the District Commissioners, $7,242,000 was asked toward construction of projects at the Center.

But the District Commissioners pared that construction—for capital outlay—down to $400,000, enough to provide only one third of the estimated cost of constructing a replacement for the Industrial Home School, now located on Wisconsin ave., at the center.

Almshouse in 1830

And that particular plant is so old that it was used as the Georgetown Almshouse back in 1830, when it was first constructed.

When this construction program finally gets though the legislative mill and is approved by Congress, the Welfare Department hopes to be able to modernize its services and increase its effectiveness.

At the new reception center for children, for which money already has been appropriated, there will be a classification center, which will have psychological, psychiatric, medical, dental, nursing and social work services.

On the basis of these studies, plans will be made for providing adjustment for the children who are "received." Pending construction of the center, beginnings of the classification system are to be instituted in the obsolete receiving home.

To Eliminate Mistakes

This process of classification is expected to eliminate the sort of thing that happened in 1945, when 20 per cent of the children sent to the Industrial Home School were feeble-minded, and should have been sent to the District Training School, which cares for feeble-minded.

At the Laurel Center, there also will be a reception and adjustment unit for the reception of all inmates at the center. Here will be given complete physical, psychological and psychiatric study, social investigations, immunizations against disease and orientation practices.

Just when this welfare millenium will come, nobody knows. The need for spending large sums has been evident, at least to some people, for a long time now.

But so far, to parody the poem about the brook, congressional investigations have come, and congressional investigations have gone, but the need for welfare improvement goes on forever.

(Tomorrow: Private vs. Public Welfare.)

Seminar Slated On Latin America

Government and business experts on Latin America will conduct an intensive course of seminars on inter-American business problems here from April 14 to 25, for the benefit of corporate executives.

The School of Advanced International Studies, sponsor of the seminars, has announced that Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden will head the list of seminar leaders. Representatives of some of the largest corporations in the foreign field, such as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., the Texas Co., National City Bank and Merck & Co. are expected.

Woman's Scream Routs Assailant

A policeman's wife who was brave enough to scream as an unidentified assailant hel da gun at her back, escaped unharmed Friday night.

Mrs. Dorothy Lowery, wife of Tenth Precinct Pvt. C. F. Lowery, 1372 Randolph st. nw., was hanging clothes in the rear yard of their apartment when the man, a well-dressed Negro, pointed a gun at her, then gagged her with a pillow case.

He ordered her to walk down the alley and she jerked the pillow case from her face and screamed. The scream routed the man as Lowery ran out of the house in pursuit.

Hotel Detective Cleared In Shooting Fatality

Joseph T. Scott, 60, of 1178 Morse st. ne., a detective at the Dunbar Hotel, 2015 15th st. nw., yesterday was exonerated in the death of a man he ejected from the hotel Friday night.

A coroner's jury called the shooting "justifiable homicide." The victim was John T. Morris, 34, of 1120 Rhode Island ave. nw., who was being ejected for "obstreperous conduct." Police said he threatened the detective.

Scott fired one bullet into Morris' chest.

'Worst' Oscars To Orson Welles And Alexis Smith

Cambridge, Mass., April 5 (U.P.)—Orson Welles and Alexis Smith held mythical "Oscars" today for the worst single performances of 1936 as the Lampoon, Harvard humor magazine, published its annual parody issue.

The Lampoon made the awards to Welles and Miss Smith under a column headed "Movie Worsts of 1946."

The magazine said Miss Smith was promoted from her 1945 rating as "most constantly bovine." Others listed under the movie column were:

Linda Darnell and Andy Devine—worst supporting performances.

Ginny Sims and Paul Henreid—most miscast.

Glenn Ford and Catherine MacLeod—least talented new finds.

Merle Oberon and Turman Bey paired in 'Night in Paradise'—worst movie couple.

Errol Flynn and Faye Emerson—most welcome retirements.

Joan Crawford—actress with the most toes in the grave.

The year's 10 worst films were listed as: "Night and Day," "I've Always Loved You," "Leave Her to Heaven," "Margie," "Adventure," "Make Mine Music," "The Searching Wind," "No Leave, No Love," "Road to Utopia," "Of Human Bondage," "Scarlet Street," "The Harvey Girls."

26 Tribesmen Arrested In 'Lionmen' Killings

Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, April 5 (AP).—Twenty-six tribesmen have been arrested by colonial police in connection with more than 40 killings attributed to "Lionmen," who dress in lion skins and prowl the villages of this East African country.

Police said investigations indicated that witchcraft and rivalry between witch doctors might have been the underlying cause of the slayings.

3 Die in Chilean Clashes

Santiago, Chile, April 5 (U.P.)—Two men and a woman were killed in two armed clashes between Socialists and Communists today, on the eve of Sunday's nation-wide municipal elections.

Red Historian Hits Greek Aid Change

Admiral Returns To New Post

Associated Press Photo
REAR ADM. ROSCOE HILLENKOTTER, former United States naval attache in Paris, arrives in New York en route to Washington to become chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence. He was aboard the liner America. When asked if the American Navy had received any invitation to visit Russian waters, he replied, "I haven't heard of any, but I'll bet we haven't any"

Sees Strategy In Amendment By Vandenberg

Moscow, April 5 (AP).—Eugene Tarle, Soviet historian, describes the Vandenberg amendment to the bill in the United States Congress for aid in Greece and Turkey as an attempt to line up the United Nations behind a new American foreign policy constituting a "provocation" against Russia.

He told an audience at a public lecture last night that such provocations come and go, but the "great American people will always be our friends."

Tarle said the Vandenberg amendment was "an extraordinary, transparent maneuver to get United Nations authority for the new American policy," and was offered by the Detroit Republican only after a powerful protest arose to President Truman's original proposal for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Withdrawal Provision

(The amendment would direct the President to withdraw aid to the two countries "if requested by a procedural vote in the Security Council or a majority vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations," among other conditions. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a modification, approved by the United States State Department, before giving approval to the bill.)

Tarle mentioned the possibility of "war against Russia," but said he found in the American press the argument that those in the United States who would follow such a course have come to the realization that a war begun by the United States would not have any decisive results.

Tarle said this was because in reply to the first atomic bombs the Russians would move in and occupy all of Europe. The Americans, he added, would not want to destroy all Europe with bombs and at the same time would not be able to destroy the Russian army with bombs.

Due to Reaction, He Says

Tarle said that one of the basic reasons behind the Truman speech was the reaction in the United States to the fact that the countries of eastern Europe are "closely following the policy of the Kremlin." He said they were doing this of their own free will, and to a certain degree this made Russia invulnerable from the west.

He said the Soviet attitude to all this was similar to that expressed by Prime Minister Stalin to a correspondent who asked about American warships in the Mediterranean—"indifferent."

At the same time, he said, "we are following all this very closely, but it is not creating any alarm."

DAY

From Page 1

Chase Recreation Center, Bethesda, Md.

7 a. m.—Jefferson Memorial, sponsored by the Washington Federation of Christian Youth.

7 a. m.—Howard University.

7:30 a. m.—Arlington Cemetery Amphitheater, sponsored by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.

7:30 a. m.—Walter Reed Hospital gardens.

Travel was considerably lighter yesterday than Friday but still substantially above the normal Saturday figures. Union Station attaches reported a "last minute" rush to get out of the city but said incoming tides were "pretty normal."

Greyhound Bus Co. officials reported travel light "both ways" but airlines spokesmen contended the outbound travel rush that began Thursday night was continuing to hold its own. Several northbound flights were canceled in the early afternoon, they said, due to the inclement weather.

As was expected, hotels and restaurants were jammed with Easter tourists. The Board of Trade reaffirmed its estimates that 150,000 out-of-towners arrived here this weekend, the largest influx since the peak Easter weekend of 1939.

Biggest rush, however, was felt by downtown specialty and department stores, especially those still showing Easter hats.

In addition to religious services, organizations over the city planned other traditional Easter events.

At Christ Child Farm for Convalescent Children, Rockville, Md., a basket hunt will start at 8:30 a. m. An Easter dinner will be served at noon and ice cream and refreshments at 5 p. m.

At Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, 2200 California st. nw., children up to 5 years old will receive Easter baskets loaded with candies, eggs and chocolate bunnies shortly after breakfast. Hymns will be sung at 8 a. m. at St. Joseph's Home and School, Eastern ave. and Randolph st. ne., and at 8:45 a. m. a special Easter breakfast will be served.

At 3 p. m., Government girls at Louisiana Hall, Arlington Farms, will give a party for 50 children, 7 to 10 years old, from Barney Neighborhood House. They will roll eggs on the lawn and play games.

3-Way Clamp On Chinese Reds Claimed

Nanking, April 5 (AP).—Chinese government accounts today pictured National armies as tightening a three-way clamp on the Communists who were driven out of the capital of Yenan March 19.

These dispatches said the forces which took Yenan in Shensi Province were near Suiteh, 84 miles to the northeast, and were advancing under air cover.

Military observers said the capture of Suiteh would virtually wind up the civil war in Shensi Province.

However, the independent newspaper Hsin Min Pao said that the Communists intended to conduct a guerilla campaign.

Mrs. Stern to Speak

Mental institutions in Maryland will be described by Mrs. Edith M. Stern, nationally known magazine writer, at a meeting of the Silver Spring Women's Democratic Club tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Jesup Blair Community House, Georgia ave. and the District line. Mrs. Stern recently was appointed to the Maryland State Board of Mental Hygiene.

Her Dying Breath . . .

Post Staff Photo—Jones

LOSING BATTLE FOR LIFE—Mrs. Sara P. Thorne, 51, of 4444 47 th st. nw., lying near the ladder down which she was carried from her burning bedroom in an early-morning fire yesterday, receives a rtificial respiration. A few minutes after this picture was made she was pronounced dead by Dr. William Claudy, official Fire Depar tment doctor. Sergt. Salvatore "Cozy" Cociamono and Pvt. Eugene "Hap" Hazard, both of No. 2 Fire Rescue Squad, using resuscitato r, worked 35 minutes to save her life

Devers Calls Training Lack Costly to U. S.

Oklahoma City, April 5 (AP).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces commander, declared tonight that with universal military training, the United States could have had 16 million fighting men in 1939 at a cost equivalent to that of waging World War II for only 80 days.

"The cost of universal military training for America today is estimated at less than one billion dollars a year," Devers said in a speech prepared for radio delivery.

At that rate, the general asid, "it would have cost us only 20 billion dollars in the period between World Wars I and II . . . In 1945, when we won the war in Europe in May and the war in the Pacific in August, it cost us one billion dollars every four days. In 80 days, we spent what universal military training would have cost us in 20 years."

With the trained men the program would have provided by 1939, Devers said, "we could have stopped Hitler long before Poland—in the Ruhr, in Austria and in Czechoslovakia."

Universal training, he continued, "would fill the one gap in our all-around defense"—adequate replacements to keep the National Guard and Organized Reserve at full strength."

Devers asserted "we are not yet at peace" and, because of a neglected Army, "we could neither out-shout nor out-shoot Japan; we were so weak, militarily, that we could but complain in a whisper," when the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931.

H. B. Perring Named Rotary Club Candidate

H. Brooks Perring of Takoma Park, Md., Silver Spring businessman, has been nominated to succeed John R. Fagan as president of the Silver Spring Rotary Club, it was announced yesterday. The annual election will be held May 7.

Other candidates are: J. H. Nies, vice president; Charles N. Graham, secretary; John M. McCormick, treasurer, and Dr. Wilbur Mehring and James H. Forsyth, jr., directors.

FIRE

From Page 1

Dr. William Claudy of 1746 K st. nw. Deputy Coroner Christopher J. Murphy issued a certificate of death due to accidental suffocation.

Thorne was treated at Georgetown Hospital for cuts and burns on his hands and a possible rib fracture. He said that after he was awakened by his wife's screams he opened the bedroom door and saw flames. He then smashed a window, escaped to the roof of a porch and jumped to the ground. He said that he thought his wife was behind him.

Pvt. James Serroko, 27, of the Twelfth Truck Company, and Pvt. Wayne M. Hostetler, 33, of the Eighth Precinct, both suffered cuts in breaking into the house.

The alarm at Alcott Hall was given by Miss Joyce Walton, an employe of the Navy Bureau of Medicine, who was awakened by smoke. She roused the women along the corridor already in flames and notified building guards who sounded the fire bell.

Many of the women escaped through windows about four feet from the ground.

Mrs. Ada Grumb, an employe in the office of the Adjutant General, woke up to find flames licking at the bottom of her door. She slammed the door shut, stuffed a scatter rug in the crack and went out the window, she said. Her room escaped the flames, although the wooden door was charred. Other women who failed to shut their doors lost all their possessions. Mrs. Grumb suffered minor cuts.

Harry G. Hunter, assistant commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, praised the women for evacuating the building quickly and closing the fire doors and the firemen for confining the blaze to one wing of the temporary wooden barracks.

He said he was astounded that the 4-year-old building had stood up so well. He pointed out that it was not fireproofed.

Hunter appointed John W. Dunham, R. H. Hunt and Nathan G. Baker of the Public Buildings Administration, to investigate the fire for the Government.

Women Deputies Stage Hair-Pulling Bulgarian Melee

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 5 (U.P.)—Hair-pulling women deputies of government parties yanked their opposition colleague, Elizabeth Antonova from the Parliament rostrum last night and threw her out of the assembly hall because she criticized "too highly" relief credits for anti-Fascist fighters.

Their action set off a general scuffle in which majority representatives pummelled and ejected opposition deputies.

Government newspapers today headlined the "shameless provocations by the opposition" while the opposition press called it "unprecedented terror against the peoples' representatives of the opposition.

RFC Surplus Priority Proposal Questioned

By the Associated Press

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), questioned yesterday whether Congress may be opening the door to favoritism if it passes a bill giving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation priority in purchases of surplus property for sale to small businesses.

Ferguson said "many" small businessmen had protested to him against giving the agency priorities to buy for resale, and added in a statement:

"It seems to me it is going too far in discrimination in permitting the RFC to select the particular businessmen who are to get this property."

No More Free Passage

New Delhi, India, April 5 (U.P.)—No More British families will be sent to India at government expense after May 1. Britain and the Indian government announced today.

4 Artists to Exhibit This Week in Greenbelt Home

A Greenbelt, Md., home has been turned into an art gallery so that four artists may exhibit their oil paintings today through Saturday.

The home, at 45-J Ridge rd., will be open from 3 to 10 p. m. today, and from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. the remainder of the week. The public is invited free.

Those exhibiting paintings will be Sophie Cohen, Isadore J. Parker, Charles Shinn and Ben Abramowitz. Parker makes his home at the Ridge road address.

GOP Senators Hit Truman Dinner Talk

By the Associated Press

Republicans found plenty to criticize in President Truman's Jefferson Day speech last night, in contrast to his other addresses since the November election.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) commented: "It will be Truman by acclamation in 1948." And Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.) likewise had "no doubt that Truman will be our nominee and with the recent trend continuing he will be a winner."

"I'm in complete accord with everything he said," Sparkman added. "I'm delighted that he has given official sanction to a balance of the budget. The few cuts the Republicans have voted in his budget to date are not substantial but appear to be spite work."

Other congressional comment:

Senator Kem (R., Mo.)—"Is the President attempting to make political capital of the Nation's foreign policy? He appears to be a student of the crisis technique of his predecessor. His discussions of the budget indicate that he has already forgotten the election of last November."

No Labor Policy

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.)—"It was a good Jefferson Day speech. But it contained no comfort for the taxpayers, no definite labor policy and praise only for those who agreed with him."

Senator Holland (D., Fla.)—"The President struck a fine continuing note with reference to the bipartisan foreign policy. I'm happy he did not bring in his personal politics and not a great deal of party politics on domestic matters. He makes the Nation a good President."

Senator Millikin (R., Colo.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee—"Congress has studied the President's budget and has concluded a substantial reduction below his estimates can be made, and that a substantial reduction in taxes and the public debt are possible at the present time. In my judgment, Congress will proceed on this theory, barring unforeseen developments."

Injected Plenty of Politics

Senator Butler (R., Nebr.), chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee—"He doesn't want partisanship in the handling of foreign affairs, but foreign affairs have become so tangled wit hdomestic affairs it is difficult to draw the line between what is foreign and what is domestic. I think he has injected plenty of politics into the suggestion that we do not reduce taxes at this time. I suspect he would like to have it delayed in hope a Democratic Congress might make the reduction instead of a Republican Congress."

Senator Thomas (D., Okla.)—"In my opinion he is on safe and sure grounds and I personally will support that sort of economic program. The people will be glad to hear the budget is balanced now. I will vote to save all the money we can in appropriations and not vote to reduce taxes."

Senator Ecton (R., Mont.)—"I think the sooner we can reduce taxes all around it is going to help materially in holding down our high cost of living. I think it should be done at once."

Kin Organize To Spur Hunt For Missing

New York, April 5 (U.P.).—Some 250 New Yorkers who have relatives listed by the War Department as "missing and presumably dead" organized today.

They announced formation of "Kin Seeking Missing Military Personnel, Inc.," to press for establishment of a governmental agency to search for missing servicemen all over the world.

Thomas F. Ward, veteran Federal Court clerk, declared: "While 'presumptive death' is a necessary expedient on the part of the War Department, it is not a very tangible thing.

"Certainly, until definite proof to the contrary is established, we, who have lost our dear ones, have the right to presume that they are still living."

"We believe that many of our boys can be found, some dead, some alive, if sufficient effort is exerted by us,' Ward said. "Since we maintain hope, our government should continue to be hopeful and never cease for a moment its search for our missing men."

Royalty Gathers For Today's Rites For Greek King

Athens, April 5 (AP).—European royalty and representatives of foreign governments gathered in this ancient city tonight on the eve of the funeral for King George II.

The latest arrivals included the dead monarch's sister, Helen, the Queen Mother of Romania, and his first cousin, Prince Peter. A delegation from Turkey included an army general and Admiral Eudeniz, chief of the naval staff.

The body of the King lies in state in Athens cathedral, where the Easter Day funeral services will be conducted by Archbishop Damaskinos, the former Greek regent. Burial will be at Tatoi, 15 miles north of Athens and birthplace of King George.

Sister Kenny Leaving For Tour of Europe

Minneapolis, April 5 (AP).—Sister Elizabeth Kenny leaves by plane tomorrow on the first leg of a tour of Europe, where she will show documentary films of her work in combating infantile paralysis.

Diplomats See Greek Aid Plan Hurting U. N.

Lake Success, N. Y., April 5 (U.P.). A magazine poll indicated tonight that 82 per cent of the world's diplomats believe the American handling of the Greco-Turkish problem hurt United Nations prestige.

The poll was conducted by the United Nations World, a magazine which specializes in U. N. affairs but has no official connection with U. N. The magazine's representatives questioned 83 diplomats from 38 countries.

"Sixty-eight regretted, as a matter of principle, that the United States did not come before the U. N. with the Greek and Turkish problems," the magazine reported.

See Serious Threat

"They considered the prestige of the U. N. seriously threatened, and expressed hope that the United States would make more than a token gesture in the very near future to bring the whole Greek and Turkish matter before U. N."

Since the poll was completed, United States Delegate Warren Austin has explained the Greco-Turkish aid program to the U. N. Security Council, and the program has been altered to provide for U. N. participation.

Many of the 83 diplomats polled expressed more than one opinion. Thus, while 82 per cent condemned the United States for by-passing U. N., nearly half—41—approved the American intiative.

They predicted that carrying out the "Truman doctrine" "would stabilize the ratio of force between the United States and the USSR."

15 Bitterly Hostile

"Fifteen were bitterly hostile to the United States move, calling it an 'outright provocation,'" the magazine said.

"Twenty-two predicted war for the spring of '48, or even for the summer of '47, unless there is a decisive change in big power policy and a complete agreement at least on the unlimited international control and inspection of atomic energy.

"Twenty-five thought that in case of war, their nations would want to remain neutral.

"Thirty were optimistic, despite the 'extreme seriousness of the situation,' and expected a considerable improvement in international relations as a result of the Moscow Conference."

Briton Imperils Eyesight to See His Wife and Child

Cardiff, Wales, April 5 (U.P.).—Ronald Jetson, 28, confessed today that he had disobeyed his doctors and imperiled the success of a delicate eye operation by stealing his first glimpse of his wife and baby.

He lost his sight in the war. He was treated for dizziness by doctors who told him he might help by learning to dance. Jetson married his pretty instructress and brought her to Britain, where he underwent three eye operations.

The surgeons told him that in no case must he remove the bandages until they decided it was time.

But Jetson couldn't wait. One day when he was alone in the room with his wife and 3-month-old son he raised the bandages.

There was an awkward pause. Mrs. Jetson tried to smile.

"Not bad," Jetson said and replaced the bandages.

The doctors, suspecting nothing, removed the bandages later.

Jetson said his eyes were about 70 per cent as good as they had been.

4 Die in Storm at Sea

Southampton, England, April 5 (U.P.).—High seas smashing across the 20,000-ton Dutch merchantman Oranje in the Bay of Biscay Thursday cost the lives of four crew members, including two women and a man washed overboard, it was disclosed today when the ship docked with flags at half mast.

Egg Hunt Scheduled

An Easter egg hunt for children will be conducted on the grounds of Grace Episcopal Church, Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., tomorrow at 10 a. m. by St. Hilda's Guild of the church. Those who plan to attend are requested to bring a box luncheon. Desert will be served.

Red Protest Stalin Story In Greek Press

London, April 5 (AP).—The Moscow radio announced tonight that Russia had sent a note of protest to Athens charging the Greek government with responsibility for false newspaper reports hostile to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Ambassador K. K. Rodionov sent the note to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs April 1, the broadcast said.

Rodionov has been summoned to Moscow, the radio added.

(An Athens source said Friday night that passports of 13 of the 16 members of the Soviet Embassy staff in the Greek capital, including Rodionov, had been sent to the Foreign Office for exit visas.)

The note said:

"On March 28, Athens newspapers closely connected with the Greek government . . . published an interview allegedly given by Generalissimo Stalin to the Moscow correspondent of the American United Press Agency.

"The so-called interview is an invention from beginning to end. . . . The Soviet government charges the Greek government with responsibility for the dissemination of the above-mentioned faked interview in Greek press organs."

[In New York, a United Press spokesman said the purported interview, attributed to the U. P. by the Salonika newspaper "Macedonia" and picked up by government newspapers in Athens, was "a complete fake." He said the news agency, which has investigated the matter for several days, asked that a denial be distributed in Greece.]

90 Guerillas Killed

London, April 5 (U.P.).—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported from Athens today that 90 guerillas have been killed recently in fighting with government forces in eastern and western Macedonia.

Hughes Tames Duplicate of Crash Plane

Culver City, Calif., April 5 (U.P.).—Howard Hughes, multimillionaire movie producer and plane builder, today successfully made a test flight in a duplicate of the experimental plane in which he crashed last July.

Flying alone, Hughes made a one-hour test of the needle-nosed XF-11, photographic reconnaissance plane.

Hughes flew the XF-11 on its first flight for an hour last July 7, but it crashed and Hughes was almost killed.

The test flight was delayed for two hours when backfiring developed in one of the two engines. The turbo supercharger was inspected as he waited in the plane, and Hughes became impatient.

Hughes carefully taxied the plane a number of times on the 9000-foot runway at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant and took little hops into the air before going aloft.

Regulation four-bladed propellers on the second model differed from the eight-bladed counterrotating props that reportedly failed when Hughes first flew the plane.

District to Invite Bids for Children's Receiving Home

The District will ask for bids tomorrow for the construction of the new $335,000 receiving home for children, Porter M. Lumpkin, chief clerk of the District Engineer Department, revealed yesterday.

Present plans approved by the Commissioners call for building the home on the north side of Mount Olivet rd. ne., west of Corcoran st. at the northern boundary of Gonzaga College, Director of Construction Archie Hutson said.

Original bids on the construction plans were considerably higher than the $285,000 appropriated for the building. The plans were subsequently redrafted and an additional $50,000 appropriation granted by Congress, Hutson said. The $335,000 amount is expected to cover the new bids, he revealed.

Southern Welfare Dinner

"Democracy at Home" will be the theme of the third annual dinner of the Washington Committee, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, scheduled for 7 p. m. tomorrow at the Statler Hotel.

Cherry Blossom Buds Appear . . .

Post Staff Photo

CLOSE-UP EXAM—Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), at left, honorary chairman of the Cherry Blossom Festival Committee, and Raymond Gregg, chief naturalist of the National Capital Parks, examine buds on a cherry tree at the Tidal Basin. A check showed the blossoms will be in bloom Saturday, April 12

Just Waiting for Blossom Time . . .

Brown-Suarez Photo

QUEEN AND ATTENDANTS—Nancy R. Darby (center), of Gaithersburg, Md., will reign as Queen of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Cherry Blossom Festival, Saturday, April 19. Her ladies-in-waiting are Jeanne Smith (left), and Ann Foster, both of Chevy Chase, Md. All are Montgomery Junior College students, chosen by popular vote of fellow students from 10 nominees. Celebration will be in front of the Naval Hospital in Bethesda

Task for Science

Study of Individual Urged on Mankind

By John J. O'Neill

Science is urging on man that he become conscious of a higher destiny, that he carve for himself a higher goal in a larger field of liberty than any thus far experienced. The means for achieving this enhanced destiny and enlarged liberty is not through political, social or economic revolutions but through an understanding of man imself.

Two volumes recently off the press, each by a famous scientist, carry this message. Both were written by biologists: "Human Destiny" by Lecomte du Nouy (Longmans, Green & Co.) and "The Human Frontier," by Roger J. Williams (Harcourt, Brace & Co.). Both present a plea for individual freedom as opposed to regimentation.

Man's future is what man makes it, according to Dr. du Nouy. This situation represents a complete break with the past when forces which we still do not understand contrived, by some mechanism of which we know even less, to produce the human brain, a marvelous instrument whose intricacies still completely baffle us. This brain, however, is now in possession of the body in which it is located, and it gives to man the power to take over the direction of the future course of evolution.

Because the brain thus far has been unable to comprehend the nature of the forces which brought it into existence, the new directive responsibility would appear a hazardous undertaking. But Dr. du Nouy does not leave man without resources that are equal to his task. These he finds inherent in the spiritual powers that are a part of the divine nature of man.

Physical Evolution Halted

In man physical evolution has halted; it has accomplished its purpose in reducing the human brain which, in its present state of development, possesses the power to carry on. The spiritual pattern, however, continues to evolve and through it man may find guidance for his forward-moving task in the purely physical realm.

Every scientist knows that the phenomenon of life exists in a realm where the vital mechanisms operate in direct contradiction to the laws that govern the inert matter of the physical universe. Official science likes to maintain a blind spot with respect to this situation. Such blind spots are maintained even in the physical sciences. The original concept of our present complex atom contained a defect; as constituted in theory it should collapse. This was given the hush-hush treatment and now it is quite undiplomatic to mention it. Each of the fundamental particles of matter is, from its basic nature, as big as the universe, but for convenience of discussion each is clipped down to an almost infinitely small size, and the remainder forgotten.

This process of clipping reality near its roots has been practiced so extensively that the easy picture of reality which official science presents to the general public in the interest of quick simplification differs greatly from the reality that exists in nature. The larger realm of reality is excluded and what remains is a lifeless skeleton. The individual scientists are well aware of this situation.

It is because the general public has been fed on this devitalized science that a picture of the more complete reality presented by such an outstanding scientist as Dr. du Nouy seems strange. He has penetrated, on his laboratory experiments, more deeply than any other scientist into the biochemistry and biophysics of living matter, and from this advanced position he sees the need for the more complete picture of man.

He sees man as the result of a purposeful development and a definite goal still lying ahead of him. "Every man," he states, "must tend to approach, within the limits of his ability, the most perfect human ideal, not only with the selfish aim of acquiring peace of the soul, internal happiness and immortality through integration in the divine task, but for the purpose of collaborating with this task and of preparing the advent of the superior race promised by evolution.

"This theory," he continues, "creates a new link between all men, a profound universal solidarity, free from any personal or even national preoccupation. Men must all contribute to the common task of humanity, and as the individual aim identifies itself with the general aim, the effort of each one no longer constitutes a sacrifice but, one might say, an investment."

Cites Ethical Factors

Dr. du Nouy makes it quite plain he is not supporting any existing political or social concepts. He adds: "Sociologists have studied the question for a long time but have never succeeded in solving it because they have conceived and sought only a community of material interests," and "Socialistic ethics have always shown an appalling lack of imagination. Not only do they neglect human psychology and its infinite wealth but . . . usually end by bringing about restrictions to freedom or even dictatorships. That is the fate of any ethics tainted with materialism."

Dr. du Nouy's solution lies in the spiritual development of the individual.

A similar plea for the individual is made by Dr. Williams, who feels that we have given a great deal of time to studying the human race but have not yet made the discovery that it is made up of human beings. He proposes that we set up an art of human engineering to be based on a science of "humanics" which will study the human being as a complete individual. He battles against the prevalent practice of building political, social and economic theories for the "average man" and treating a man as a statistic.

Dr. Williams summarized his viewpoints in a recent talk before the American Chemical Society at Kansas City. "The bald fact is," he said, "that we need to understand ourselves and each other far better than we do. We need to apply the tools of science and learn how to work with human nature and not against it. An important source of trouble is the failure to recognize and to compensate for the individuality of each human being.

Must Study the Individual

"Interpreting human problems and welfare in terms of 'average men' might be compared to furnishing an entire army with average-size shoes.

"Because most human troubles arise within ourselves, the individuality in each of us, which has its roots in our fundamental biochemistry, demands attention in this atomic age. If science is to meet the real challenge and seize the opportunity to get the world out of its present muddle, it must help us to understand ourselves better. Understanding Mr. Average Man will never do; he is no problem. It is the real people that are the problems.

"Science can develop a defense against the atomic bomb but it will not be a military defense. It will go to the root of the trouble, which lies not in our atomic bombs but in ourselves. When a real defense is developed it will be a defense not only against atomic bombs but against biological warfare or any other warfare which may develop.

"We must forget about the fool's paradise—the state made up of average citizens—and face the facts of individuality as they exist in a real world."

Dr. Williams, who is director of the Biochemical Institute of the University of Texas, has synthesized one of the B vitamins and studied the nutritional effects of others. His brother, Robert R. Williams, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, synthesized another.

Dr. du Nouy comes from a family with a record of outstanding accomplishments. He was born in France, his mother an author of best sellers and his father an architect. He was for a while director of the biophysics division of the Pasteur Institute. He has made significant researches in the field of immunity and healing processes. He is the author of seven books and 200 scientific reports.

New York Tribune, Inc.

Science Shorts

Artificial Diamonds Held Possible

DIAMONDS can be made from graphite, a form of carbon, similar to the chief constituent of coal, if temperatures and pressures sufficiently high can be attained. This conclusion has been reached by Prof. P. W. Bridgman, of Harvard University, who succeeded in just touching the transition point in a series of experiments just concluded. If a temperature of 11,000 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained and the pressure can be carried above 10,500 pounds a square inch the black greasy graphite should change to the water white diamond. The change is reversible, Professor Bridgman reports in the Journal of Chemical Physics; seed diamonds placed in the graphite remained diamonds at the higher temperature and pressure, but became graphitized at lower pressures. The General Electric, the Corborundum and the Norton companies collaborated in the project.

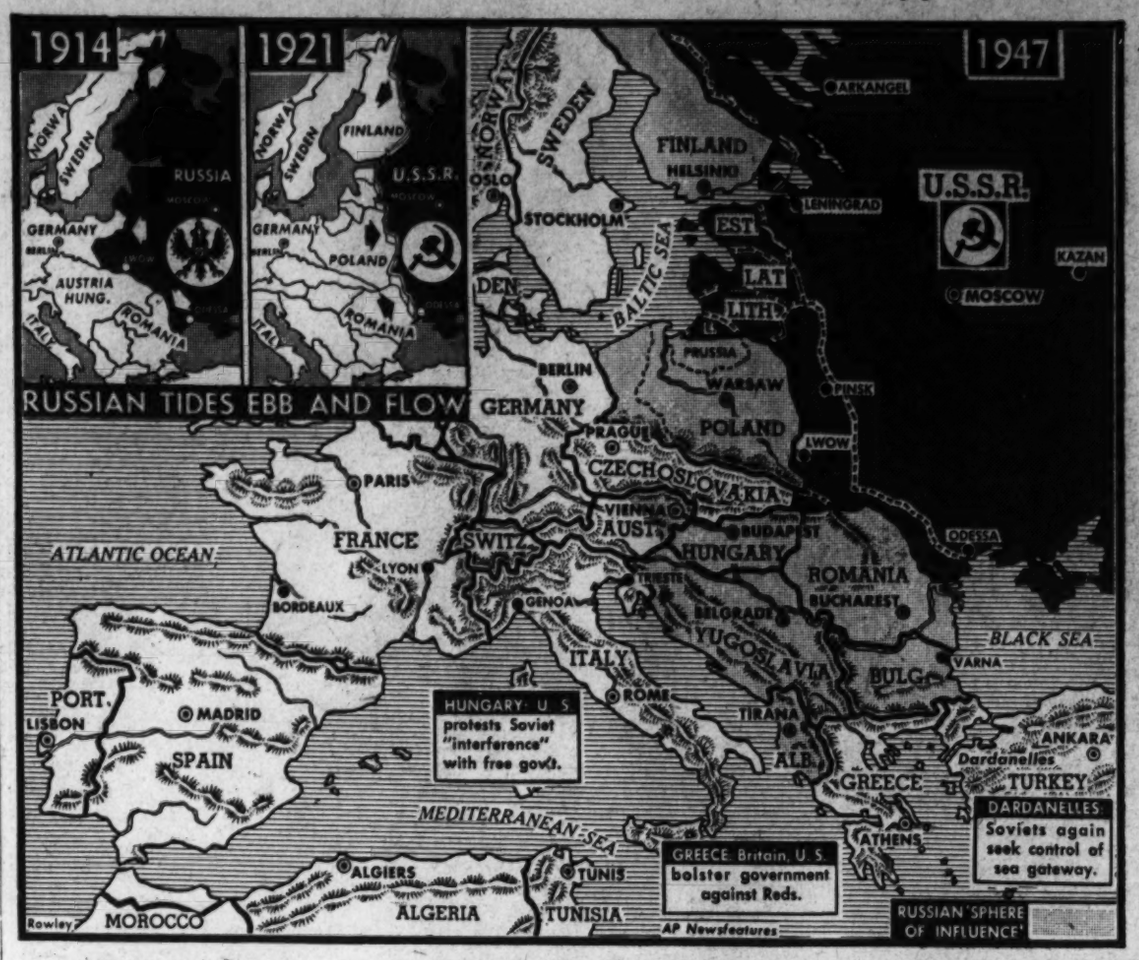
Perfumery

THE ball point idea is spreading from pens to perfumery. The latest development is a small bullet-shaped capsule with a ball at the pointed end. It is filled with perfume incorporated in a compound which has the consistency of honey. The user "writes" the perfume on the desired spots. The ball is a little more than three times larger than the one used in pens. The perfume dispenser, together with pens and other new uses for tiny steel balls is expected to create a demand for about 17 million of these tiny spheres this year, according to the bulletin of the Ball and Roller Bearing Information Center.

Tiny Electric Eye

THE electric eye has been reduced in size to almost insect proportions. The newest model, produced by the Radio Corporation of America, is about the size of a long .22-caliber rifle cartridge, a quarter of an inch in diameter and less than an inch and a half long. Tubes of this type make possible the animated picture electric light signs. These "eyes," connected through suitable circuits to the electric light in the same relative position, are mounted in a frame and serve as the screen for a movie projector. The animated cartoons, recorded on movie films, are projected on the screen of electric eyes, and what this screen sees is reproduced by the large lamps in the sign.

Sun 'Never Sets' Now on British Difficulties



By Robert N. Cool

HARD TIMES for postwar Britain have been accompanied by repercussions in the empire upon which the sun "never sets." Increasingly since the war the sun has shone upon British and American influences operating jointly in the far-flung dominions and satellites of John Bull.

Now the United States is preparing to assume the financial burden of keeping British-backed Greece from succumbing to communism, or whatever fate might lie in store should outside aid fail. This decision has been viewed by State Department spokesmen as grave because it could imply guarding not only Greece but Turkey and the Middle East from Russian inroads.

The assumption is that the Soviet Union wants to bring Greece into its Balkan sphere, and American dollars are seen as the new bulwark against such encroachment.

Long before the time of the Soviets, the Greek monarchy was bolstered by the British, just as Turkey was. Then, as now, Whitehall sought to keep Russia from gaining a position on the Mediterranean, "lifeline of the empire."

A postwar surge of socialistic impulses and Soviet pressure in battered and hungry Europe creates the possibility that, were it not for Britain and/or the United States, Russia might at least gain her Mediterranean foothold in Greece.

This could be achieved if a new Greek government took its orientation from the left and Moscow instead of from the right and London. Hungry Greeks might swing whichever way food and stability promised to come from. Though the King won in a plebiscite last September, Greek leftist parties abstained from voting and the country has since been in a state of near civil war. As elsewhere in Europe, thousands who had battled Nazism balked at returning to the prewar status. . . .

* * * *

CURRENTLY a United Nations special commission is investigating trouble in Greece, and it has disclosed complicated international aspects. Testimony has emphasized the existence of:

1. A Greek Liberation Front, opposing what it calls the "Monarcho-Fascist" Greek government, which wants autonomy for Greek Macedonia and part of Bulgaria, the whole to join Yugoslavia. The latter nation is strongly linked to Russia.

2. Contact between the Greek guerilla fighters and Red-oriented Albanian and Yugoslav elements.

3. Right-wing oppression in Greece dating from the spring of 1945. Yugoslavs, Albanians and Bulgarians charge that this oppression has led to the Greek internal conflict.

As the only Balkan country which does not have a government that is at least sympathetic to Communist and pro-Russian groups, Greece would be in a vulnerable spot if British forces and Anglo-American support were withdrawn.

The question of exact Russian expansionist aims toward Greece is more obscure than the prospect of internal communism.

* * *

THOUGH Russia has been traditionally expansionist, many lands which the U. S. S. R. has incorporated within recent years were separated from Russia after the Red Revolution of 1917. After World War I, the peace treaties created a whole wall of small countries out of Czarist territory. These pushed Russia back from the Baltic and from western Europe. Most of this territory has been reclaimed, but one of the countries—Finland—has not been entirely seized.

In an atomic age, Greece does not have the strategic importance either to Britain or Russia that it had in a time of sea-power dominance.

While the Soviets have asked for greater influence over the Turkish-held Dardanelles, they haven't made an open bid for Greece, which guards the western approaches.

By the Associated Press

Doctors Split on Right to Tinker With Brain

New York, April 5 (AP).—Some doctors are questioning how far surgery should go in revamping human brains to relieve mental illness.

The operation to which they object has been done on more than 2000 persons, mostly in the United States. It is done mainly on persons who are violent or seemingly idiotic, and hundreds of these have been transformed to return to their jobs.

Recently the operation has been used to relieve unbearable pain. The pain is still there, but the patients do not mind it much any more. Only a few of these have been tried.

Now there is discussion of using this surgery as a possible cure for some types of criminals, and several such operations have been reported in various sections of the country recently.

Differences of opinion are sharp. They run from the term Jack the Brain Slasher to Surgery of the Soul.

The operation, known as prefrontal lobotomy, severs the main nerve trunks connecting that part of the brain in the forehead from the main brain behind. This forehead grey matter is one of the greatest differences between men and animals. It is made of two masses of grey matter, shaped somewhat like half loaves of bread, side by side, their rounded ends against the forehead. They are called prefrontal lobes, and in animals they are very small.

This operation was first done in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1936 by Dr. Egas Moniz. It was pioneered a year later in the United States by Drs. Walter Freeman and James W. Watts, now of George Washington University department of neurology. Before Moniz, however, head accidents and brain tumor surgery had indicated that human brains could stand considerable alteration.

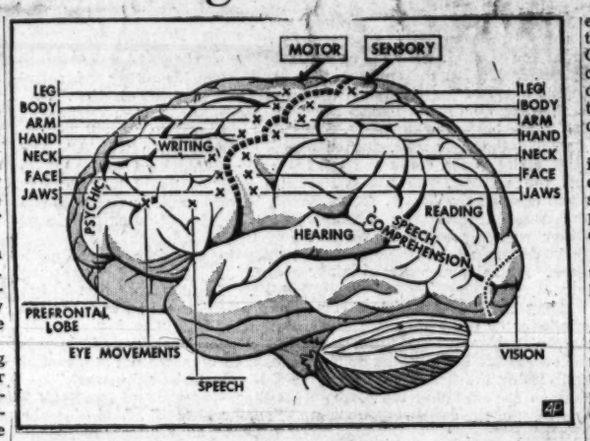


DIAGRAM of the brain, showing vital areas and functions. Prefrontal lobe at left is center of the controversy

Opponents say the operation is a pure shot-in-the-dark because doctors frankly do not know why improvements come about.

"Are we," asks D. H. Winnicott in the British Medical Journal, to see our countryside littered with 'cured' mental hospital patients, with permanently deformed brains? And what happens if these methods spread to the treatment of criminals?

"What guarantees have we that a Bunyan in prison will be allowed to keep his brain intact and his imagination free, or, to take a more ordinary case, that a political prisoner should be allowed to maintain his political convictions and his brain?

"A new habeas corpus is needed now, a habeas cerebrum."

Another British writer asks if society is going to be better for having more or less decerebrated (disconnected brain) robots let loose simply because they have been so mutilated they are incapable of behaving badly.

The American pioneers write in "Progress in Neurology and Psychiatry" that "People retain the manners of their social upbringing and many of the outward forms of social intercourse, but they are direct, practical and uninspired."

There is much discussion of the effects on intelligence. These seem to be small. The Norwegian Doctor G. Rylander says the operation decreases the capacity for association of ideas. There is agreement that the patients are less inhibited after operation.

One explanation of the seeming miraculous recoveries is that emotions are rechanneled by the surgeon's knife, permitting the patient to see his problems in a different light.

Two dramatic descriptions of the unfortunates before operation have been written by doctors.

"For years on end," say W. Sargant and E. Slater, "destructive, restless, unmanageable, they lope up and down the ward or dash themselves against the walls of the padded room, like a tiger in a cage."

The other by R. F. Gayle and C. L. Neale states: "Many of these miserable, unhappy, restless individuals who paced the floor, wringing their hands, moaning, groaning, sometimes yelling and screaming, practically always uncommunicative, were transformed into quiet, placid, uncomplaining persons, who showed little concern about their troubles."

The operation is nearly bloodless. It has not been fully perfected. Deaths from the operation have been about 4 per cent.

Relief from unbearable pain appears to rest almost entirely in the patient's point of view. After operation he does not fear pain in advance, does not worry about it.

The pain operations have been confined to unusual cases, including recurrent cancer, locomotor ataxia and hysterical contractures where morphine failed to give much relief.

One Isn't Enough to Make a Movie

Curtiz Employs Assistant Genius

Hollywood, April 5 (AP).—"Nobody," says Mike Curtiz, "is so great a genius he can make pictures alone."

And on that note, the one-time circus trapeze artist is setting up the first hand-picked producing company in Hollywood's history. He'll be the great genius, but he won't go it alone. He has chosen his assistants down to the prop men.

"I don't say," he says, "I know 100 per cent best. I am wide open for creeteeceesm. I leesten to everything anybody say. But I have ze final deeceezion."

Mike talks with an accent that belies his 20 years of making top Hollywood movies. His grammaticisms have made him almost as famous as his films. To an actor whose speech was pitched too high: "Look, from the stomach out should come the voice." To an actress: "Be natural. Don't relax." Or his classic: "Next time I send some dumb son of a gun, I go myself."

Mike had a good education, studied for the theater, did a circus turn—including pantomime—for experience, then directed in Hungary, Germany and Denmark, coming to America in the mid-twenties. He was in France when Harry Warner found him. He was making, he says, a happy 45,000 francs a month. Warner offered him 50,000 francs, he discovered, was less than $200 American.

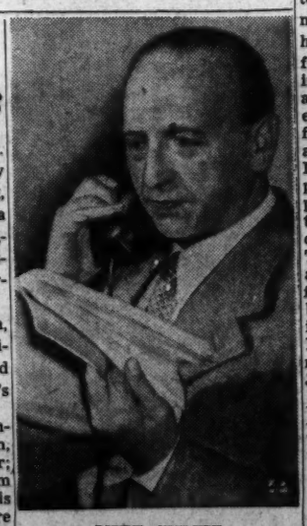
Speaking virtually no English, understanding nothing of Americana, Mike found himself plunged immediately into this country's life in the raw.

How well he carried it off is indicated by the record since then, by hit after hit year after year; by the $203,750 he collected from Warners in 1945; by selection of his "Casablanca" as the best picture of 1943—and himself as the best director—in the annual "Oscar" chase.

Most of Hollywood was surprised when he divorced the Warners and announced he was going in business for himself.

"I am most grateful to the Misters Warner," says Curtiz. And they to him, it might be added.

Possibly of most importance to his career is Mike's wife. He and Bess Meredyth, one of the town's top writers, met the first week he was in town. Ten years ago she sued him for divorce, but they were reconciled. Now they're one of Hollywood's happiest couples.



MIKE CURTIZ
. . . Listens to "everybody"

Identifies Own Photo Taken 60 Years Ago

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—The Richmond News Leader published the picture of a little girl in old-fashioned clothes found in an antique shop in an effort to find the owner. It was promptly claimed by Mrs. Jesse M. Walker of Tappahannock, Va., as one she had taken 60 years before.

"I remember well when the picture was taken," she said. "I was so proud of my beautiful French doll. I remember very well, too, the little blue and white check silk dress with the lace collar I wore for the big day."

Merchants Become Peasants

In New Poland Jew Is Equal to Gentile

By Marguerite Higgins

Dzierzoniow, Poland, April 5 (AP). This small town in former German territory, which only two years ago was named Reichenbach and was populated only by Germans, has become notable in postwar Poland as an example of how Jew and gentile have been able to work together.

With almost no Germans left now, it is an unusual town in that it is the only one in Poland in which nearly half the population of 15,000 is Jewish. The vice director of the county, Michael Emile Wasserman, is a Jew, a fact of which the Jews are very proud, because in prewar Poland it was forbidden to them to hold county or other public offices.

Dzierzoniow and the nearby town of Walbrzych, both of them industrial centers, are also the setting for another important sociological phenomenon of postwar Poland—the transformation of the Jewish population from primarily merchants and professional men into workers and peasants.

Shoe Cooperative Begun

Hirsch Karasek, the founder of a Jewish shoe cooperative in Dzierzoniow, is among those exploiting to the full equality of opportunity afforded to the Jews by the Polish government.

With energy and initiative characteristic of the Jews remaining in Lower Silesia, Karasek obtained the first equipment for his shoemaking cooperative by selling his own shoes.

Now Karasek, who was saved from the Nazis by passing the war years in the Soviet Union, proudly boasts a cooperative which has 60 workers. None of them had been a shoemaker before the war. They prdouce 25 to 30 pairs of shoes a day based on their own designs. Last Christmas the cooperative declared a dividend of 500,000 zlotys ($5000).

Asked why he came to Lower Silesa instead of going, as did so many Jews, to Austria en route to Palestine, Karasek said: "I came here to look for my family. But anyway, the Jews cannot keep running around the whole world. They have to make democracy where they are."

The new reverence for work in Poland was brought out most strikingly in Dzierzoniow at a meeting of Jewish trade union leaders attended by this correspondent. Hirz Kossener, one of them, expressed it by saying: "In prewar Poland it was considered shameful to do manual work, but now the real heroes are the workers."

Farmers Are Contented

This attitude toward work and production was shown in Walbrzych by the fuss made about Claim Lang, a Jewish coal miner who recently produced three times the normal tonnage for a miner. He is one of 900 Jewish coal miners.

Jewish farmers in the area with whom this correspondent talked who expressed content with their new occupations. Demobilized Jewish veterans who served in Russia or Polish corps obtain 10 or more hectares if they wish to become farmers (one hectare is the equivalent of about two and a half acres). The 500 Jews who have taken to farming in the area have been fulfilling all their quotas.

Jewish leaders in the Dzierzoniow areas said that in their opinion anti-Semitism was on the wane. One trade union leader related proudly, for instance, that at the funeral of a Jewish worker a few days ago more gentiles came as mourners than did Jews.

An incident in the Hotel Polonia in Dzierzoniow last night illustrated, however, that the anti-Semitism problem certainly is not yet solved. A young Pole who complained at a conversation in the hotel bar that the Jews were trying to push themselves ahead and were too numerous was arrested in the presence of foreign correspondents. The vice director of the province said, however, that the need for such arrests was infrequent.

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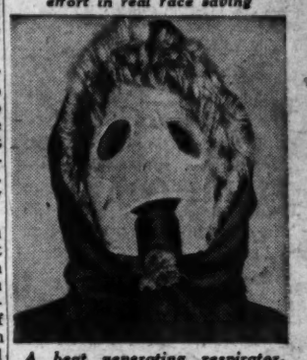
FACES MASKED IN NEWS

THE MAN in the Iron Mask went down in history, but these masks have come up in the news. Each represents an effort in real face saving



A heat generating respirator, worn by Army ground forces in Alaskan maneuvers to keep face and lungs from freezing in severe sub-zero weather

A cool face is the purpose of this ice mask designed by Max Factor, jr., the Hollywood makeup man. It keeps perspiration from spoiling artistry

Last straw for a condemned Japanese is a straw hat to hide his shame. Law permitted this man to wear it, though he was charged with murder

Jerusalem mask keeps DDT out of the British soldier's face as he sprays Jewish refugees to prepare them for the ship that takes them to Cyprus

Home made mask of muffler, cap and blankets protected this victim of a heart attack as he was rescued from his snow-buried home in a blizzard

Report Shows

Vitamin Lack No Cause of Tooth Decay

POOR DENTAL health has been associated with deficiencies of vitamin D causing abnormal calcium metabolism, at least by vitamin enthusiasts who offered what appeared to be reasonably good evidence that this might be at least one of the causes of bad teeth. Now a report is made by four physicians that in other cases of vitamin deficiencies, causing pellagra and scurvy, the victims have much better dental health than normal persons. More than 100 patients with deficiencies of vitamins A, C or E were found to have 4.5 decayed or missing teeth a person while an equal number of persons without nutritional deficiencies were found to have 14.9, or three times as many. The report was made in The Journal of the American Dental Association by Dr. Tom Spies, of the University of Cincinnati, and Drs. Arvin W. Mann, Samuel Dreizen and Floyd Martin Hunt of Birmingham, Ala.

Conscious Center

THE CENTER that controls consciousness in the brain appears to be located in two small white masses, one in the base of each hemisphere of that organ. They are found in the base of the brain in front of the thalamus. They are bean shaped and are linked to each other by a mass of white fibers. To the brain specialist they are known as the corpus striatum. Each is composed of two parts, posterior and anterior. The latter part seems to be the sensitive portion. If this part of the organ is damaged consciousness disappears. This conclusion is based on the analysis of numerous operations for brain injuries and tumors made by the late Dr. Walter E. Dandy in the Medical Center of Johns Hopkins University, published in a recent issue of The Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Prices Help to Keep Kansas on Dry List

Wichita, Kans., April 5 (AP).—Maybe it was because of higher liquor prices in this dry State last year, said Police Capt. Forrest B. Dewey in releasing the police department's annual report, but officers confiscated 456 pints of home brew in 1946 compared to only 112½ pints in 1945.

Whisky confiscated totaled 1755 pints last year compared to 2379 pints in 1945; and wine confiscations totaled 32 pints in 1946 compared to 599½ pints the year before.

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1947

From the Depths to the Heights

Truman's 'Anniversary Song' Is More Lilting After an Amazing Year

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

PRESIDENT TRUMAN rounds out a second year in office this week.

He has a few more gray hairs than he had this time in 1946, but he still enjoys "very, very good" health. His intimates say he is wiser than he was a year ago, more serious and yet happier.

He is happier, they say, because he is now "on top" of his job, a job generally rated as the toughest in the world. He likes the White House, and no longer refers to it in jest as a "prison."

Mr. Truman began his second year on April 12, 1946, by flying to Hyde Park, N. Y. There he took part in a ceremony in which the home of his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was turned over to the American people as a shrine.

Amazing Fluctuation

THE 12-month period that stretched ahead of Mr. Truman was to be one of the most amazing in the history of the Presidency. It was a period of heartaches and triumphs, of a wildly fluctuating popularity graph, and of brutal criticism later offset by a torrent of praise.

William A. Lydgate, editor of the Gallup Poll, was talking recently about the "rather phenomenal" rise in popular approval of Mr. Truman's policies, foreign and domestic.

"I don't think there has been anything like it in recent history," Lydgate said.

Will this hold? Will it continue into 1948 when Mr. Truman seeks election to a full, four-year term? This only the future can answer. The Republicans, however, already are predicting dire things for his star if he vetoes GOP-sponsored legislation on labor and taxes.

His Own Idea

THE significant thing is that Republicans now look upon Mr. Truman as a formidable contender, and are quite frank in saying so. Yet five months ago, they—and also a lot of Democrats—regarded him as washed up politically. The November 5 election that put the Republicans in control of Congress, and gave the United States a split government, was widely interpreted as a vote of "no confidence" in Mr. Truman.

A lot of harsh things had been said about the President during the autumn campaign, but they were all summed up in the sentence, "He's not big enough for the job."

Now, in this reluctant spring, he seems destined to have a very definite niche in history. Whatever may happen to his political fortunes next year, this much seems certain: that in generations to come American schoolchildren will be required to bone up on the Truman Doctrine, the epochal policy he laid before Congress on March 12.

Incidentally, those who ought to know say that it is wrong to attribute this policy to Secretary of State Marshall or others. The President, they say, naturally consulted with Marshall and with others among his advisers. But the fact is, they say, that he had long been concerned about the lava-like advance of Russo-communism, and had been pondering a course of action for a year or more. He acted when Britain notified him that she was halting her financial aid to Greece and Turkey, two countries that occupied a vital sector of the "democratic frontier."

President Truman's boldness in this situation, together with his no-compromise battle with John L. Lewis, has led millions of Americans to revise their estimate of him. They are now impressed by his forthrightness and his courage.

The Answer Is 'No'

DOES this mean that there is a "new Truman?"

No, say the President's associates; he was always forthright and courageous, and also sincere and honest and steadfast in purpose.

Does it mean, then, that he has changed his policies; that as some have concluded, he has moved over to the conservative right?

His associates answer "No" to that one, too. They say that his basic political philosophy, which they think is progressive in character, remains unchanged; and they predict that the country will eventually become aware of this. They grant, however, that he has adopted a more moderate approach in trying to achieve his aims. In dealing with a Republican-dominated Congress, they say, he is in no position to ask for a whole barrel; it is better to ask for a stave at a time.

Mr. Truman's comeback in the public's esteem began almost at the moment he hit his political rock-bottom. The outcome of the November election—on top of the uproar over the Wallace episode, the meat shortage, high prices and strikes—must have been a solar-plexus blow. The Chief Executive, however, did not flinch; neither did he complain.

Six days later, on Armistice Day, he issued his statement offering to "cooperate" with the Republicans, to put the welfare of all the people ahead of partisan politics. He said he accepted the election outcome "in the spirit in which all good citizens accept the result of any fair election." That won him praise for good sportsmanship. Along with the response of Republican leaders, it also relieved the minds of Americans who had been frightened by talk of "chaos."

The thing that really started Mr. Truman's stock to zooming,

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

The Gallup Poll

7 in 10 Want U. S. Worker Strike Ban

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

THE general public believes strongly in the right of collective bargaining and it is sympathetic to many union wage demands, but on two specific strike questions a majority of the voters oppose the worker's right to walk out.

The loudest chorus of disapproval is on strikes by Government workers. In a coast-to-coast poll the Institute asked the following question:

Should the people who work for the Government be allowed to go on strike?

The vote:

Yes	22%
No	69
No opinion	9

The reasoning of the majority was that if strikes against Government were permitted, a situation resembling anarchy might one day arise.

The second question asked by the Institute concerned the right of workers to shut down public utilities by striking:

Should laws be passed to forbid all strikes in public service industries such as electric, gas, telephone and local transportation companies?

Yes	58%
No	30
No opinion	12

The public's unfavorable attitude was brought about solely by the threat of a phone strike. For at least a year the general opinion has been virtually the same.

In April, 1946, an Institute poll on the identical question found 60 per cent in favor of outlawing utility strikes, 32 per cent against and 8 per cent without opinion.

Farmers and business and professional people are most in favor of strike limitation in public service industries. Among manual workers and white collar workers there is also a majority vote for the limitation.

	Yes	No	No Opin.
Farmers	67%	22%	11%
Prof. and Bus.	61	32	7
White Collar	59	32	9
Manuel workers	52	33	15

The attitude of one camp is typified by this comment from a Pittsburgh white collar worker interviewed by the Gallup Poll:

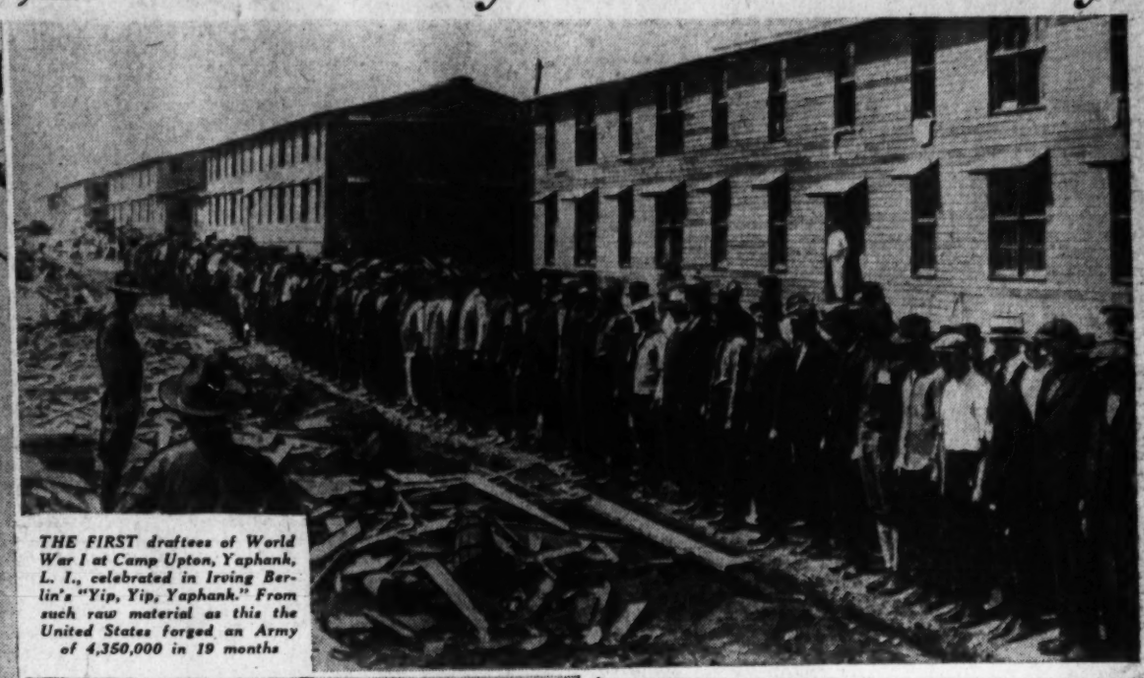
"When your phone is shut off, or you have no electricity or gas, there's no substitute that you can get. Any union that can shut down a public utility has too much power. Somebody's got to protect the public."

The other camp holds that organized labor has a right to protect its interests in any type of industry. This attitude is summarized by the following from a Chicago voter:

"Why should a man be penalized just because he works for a local utility? He has the same problem of making ends meet as anyone else. In the phone companies I don't see the dividends being regulated. Then why should the employe's rights be regulated?"

Thirty Years After, a Global Army Celebrates Its 'Day'

WITH A SECOND World War behind it, the Army now is experimenting with teen-age training at Fort Knox, as a pilot model for universal military training, should Congress approve it. Above, one of the 664 boys in the experiment walks his post



THE FIRST draftees of World War I at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., celebrated in Irving Berlin's "Yip, Yip, Yaphank." From such raw material as this the United States forged an Army of 4,350,000 in 19 months

By Alexander R. George

THE United States stepped into World War I 30 years ago on a Good Friday.

At 11 minutes past 1 o'clock April 6, 1917, President Wilson signed the war resolution with a pen handed to him by Mrs. Wilson. It said:

"I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government."

April 6 is now observed as Army Day.

Although the "great adventure of saving the world for democracy" is now dwarfed in the minds of most Americans by recollections of World War II and the present perils to peace, the proclamation then was the Nation's most momentous since the Civil War.

Threat From South

PRESIDENT WILSON had appeared before Congress on April 2 to ask for a declaration of the existence of war because of submarine operations carried on "without restraints of law or humanity," German intrigue against the United States in Mexico and the menace of autocracy to the liberty-loving people of the world.

The President entered the House chamber amid deafening cheers, but some members were silent. Senator Robert (Fighting Bob) La Follette, who strongly opposed war, stood with arms crossed, chin sunk on his chest.

Two nights later the Senate, by a vote of 82 to 6, adopted the war resolution. A few minutes after 3 o'clock on the morning of April 6 the House approved it, 373 to 50.

La Follette started an impas-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

—Wide World and Army Signal Corps Photos

THE REMNANTS of the mighty United States Army which fought its way to Berlin and Tokyo less than two years ago, now have settled down to the routine of occupation duty. Above, Tennessean Fred Starr of the 2d Constabulary Squadron at Garmisch, Germany, stands watch with two German policemen at an Austrian border outpost

Gallery Glimpses

Two Houses, Clashing On All Major Issues, Treat Truman Politely

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

AMID DARK forebodings of a clash with the President, the Eightieth Congress traipsed into Washington just three months ago.

With a deep sense of doom, historians thumbed their textbooks for precedents, found them. All the omens were clear and tragic.

With a President of one party and a Congress of another, a collision seemed certain. The most sanguine forecast a stalemate. Folks braced themselves for a struggle between two mighty branches of a tri-partite Government.

It never came. Instead of the fate worse than death, decently prescribed by political tradition, this much was clear: President Truman was getting along with the new Republican-controlled Congress better than he managed with its Democratic forerunner.

The reverse was just as true. Congress was treating the President just as politely as only Congress knows how.

In contrast, the two branches of the Republican Congress were working together not at all. In three months, all of the collisions and all of the stalemates had occurred on Capitol Hill.

On no piece of major business had the two Houses seen eye-to-eye. Nominal cleavage between the two Houses is expected, but today's differences are basic. They extend from policy decisions of the two chambers themselves to individual leaders in both Houses.

While the President talked softly to Congress:

House Taxcutter Harold Knutson (Minn.) called Senator Robert Taft (Ohio) "confused."

House Economizer John Taber (N. Y.) hit a third branch of Government—the Supreme Court.

Two Senate wings of the party, in the persons of Oregon's Wayne Morse and Nebraska's Kenneth Wherry, went into a clinch.

Collective House-Senate differences ran the gamut from fiscal to rent controls.

Because they couldn't split a 1½-billion-dollar difference, the legislative budget's been stalemated five weeks.

Because the House jumped the gun on tax reduction, and ignored debt retirement, the Knutson bill is on ice in a Senate committee cooler.

House and Senate Appropriations Committees practically are not speaking. Why? Because Senators want to restore some of the House cuts in vital agencies.

The House Banking Committee voted a 10 per cent increase in rents. But the Senate group approved a 11-month continuance of controls.

Livelier differences are upcoming on labor legislation. Look for House advocates of tough labor curbs to collide with Senate disciples of a middle-of-the-road compromise.

That clash with the Executive won't come until the President takes a look at the tax bill.

Then you'd better duck.

* * * *

Eaton's Deathless Words

THE House Foreign Affairs Committee knew it was making history: (1) It was taking important testimony on the Greek-Turkish aid bill; (2) it was wired for sound.

NBC Commentator Richard Harkness made the most of a dramatic event. To his radio listeners he described the colorful setting, worked up to this crescendo:

"The next voice you will hear on the air, ladies and gentlemen, will be the voice of Representative Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the powerful House Foreign Affairs Committee."

There was a brief pause, and then a voice, unmistakably Eaton's, resounded over the network.

Said the voice: "My, but it's breezy in here. Do you feel a draft on your feet?"

* * * *

An 'Approving' Senate

THE SENATE'S 52-to-38 vote against recommittal of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal cast its shadow beyond the immediate issue, confirmation.

Men who ought to know clocked it as the severest test any international issue will have at this session of Congress.

What it meant: All of the World War II treaties, all of the many vital measures implementing the United Nations, and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Unification 'All Things To All Men'

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

TWO WEEKS of congressional hearings have shown that the Administration's plan to unify the fighting forces is "all things to all men."

Testimony of America's top defense chiefs shows a remarkable variation of view of what the measure—whole-heartedly endorsed by all of them—really means.

General Eisenhower said he was for it because what is needed is a man "having power of decision." Hitting wartime "committee" rule, he endorsed the "broad powers" given the proposed Secretary of National Defense.

Admiral Nimitz, on the other hand, challenged "Ike's" contention that "a bum decision is better than none." The wartime Pacific commander told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he didn't believe the bill gave the top Secretary great powers.

He spoke of the plan as providing "expert top management" rather than unified command. The President, said Nimitz, will make all major decisions, and the National Defense Secretary will have no authority except "what the President chooses to delegate to him."

How Much Power?

AIR FORCE CHIEF SPAATZ stressed the "unified action" provided and in his statement put the two words in caps.

Such veteran legislators as Bridges of New Hampshire, Byrd of Virginia and Robertson of Wyoming expressed grave concern over the powers of the "supersecretary," as they dubbed it. Other experienced members like Gurney of South Dakota, Hill of Alabama and Russell of Georgia belittled such fears.

There was also sharp difference of opinion as to the savings to be expected. Assistant Secretary of War for Air Symington said that "many hundreds of millions of dollars would be cut from defense costs." Eisenhower and War Secretary Patterson agreed but were less specific.

Navy Secretary Forrestal took the line that peacetime savings would be small. Forrestal said the main thing about the plan is its integration of foreign and military policy. Patterson insists that we'll strengthen American arms without its costing money.

Fear Concessions

ALL this, however, doesn't mean that the Army and Navy are still fighting over the merger issue. On the contrary, the hearings have demonstrated a highly encouraging solid front. The defense chiefs all have urged that the bill be passed as written—lest the agreement reached be breached in favor of one side or the other.

Only once was this unified

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Joe Beirne's Silver Tongue Rang the Bell

Phone Union Boss 'Dropped Into' Job

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

THAT peculiarly Irish genius—a silver tongue—made Joe Beirne a union leader.

Today, 10 years after joining the union movement, the 36-year-old orator is the key figure in the Nation-wide telephone dispute. At Joe's call, 287,000 members of the independent National Federation of Telephone Workers—operators, maintenance and repairmen, clerks and craftsmen—are set to go on strike at 6 a. m. tomorrow.

Only a break in the stalemated negotiations between the union and the Bell System telephone companies—or unexpected action by the Federal Government—can halt the walkout.

Joe Bierne will tell you that he never did choose his career of union leadership. "It just happened."

Joe is Jersey City Irish—which is as Irish as they make 'em—the youngest of three children. Like so many other sons of immigrant families, Joe quit high school at 16, as soon as he became eligible for working papers. He went to work for a five-and-dime store at $14 a week.

Itchy feet pulled Joe off his first job and through the Eastern States, but after four months he tired of the rolling stone life, returned home, went to work for Western Electric at Kearny, started keeping company and enrolled in night school.

Bell Semantics

THUS, at 17, he first came in contact with American Telephone & Telegraph (Bell System), parent company of Western Electric. And Joe liked it a lot, even though he recalls the incident now with cynical amusement. Joe tells it this way:

"I saw the ad in the papers. It said that Bell offered 'careers,' not 'jobs.' It intrigued me.

"I gasped when I entered the Bell employment office at Kearny. Soft light . . . indirect lighting . . . polished desk with a real executive behind it.

"Timidly, I said I had come to apply for a job. The employment executive stopped me short. Solemnly he warned me that with the Bell System I was not applying for a 'job' but for a 'position.' Bricklaying, he said, was a job; but working for Western Electric, he assured me, was a 'career.'

"I was given an application to fill out. It took me an hour and a half. Then I was sent to the medical department.

Strictly Paternal

"DURING and after the exam, three different staff members drummed into me that the company was extremely interested in my health. How was I to know they were also interested in the welfare of their sickness and death benefit program?

"Finally I was sent to a foreman, who was supposed to instruct me in the duties of a utility boy, but I remember that he spent an hour singing me the glories of the Bell System, how it was as solid as the United States and how its ranking officials had all risen from humble beginnings.

"Well, I can tell you that I was inspired, and completely sold on the company, I walked home and poured out the whole wonderful story to my mother. She listened thoughtfully, and when I was through she asked me: 'What wages will you get, son?'

"And do you know, all that time I had forgotten to ask the fundamental question. Not until the next day did I learn, on asking, that I was to get 32 cents an hour."

Lincoln and F. D. R.

JOE speaks fluently, animatedly. His dark brown eyes and his hands are equally expressive. His

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

A Great Envoy Is Emerging at Moscow

Sightseer or Diplomat, Marshall Walks Alone

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.

MOSCOW, April 5.—A middle-aged "foreigner" in a trench coat and felt hat got out of his car on Gorki st. one day this week and walked briskly into Red Square.

He walked past the long wall of the Kremlin, past Lenin's tomb, past the spiral domes of St. Basil's Cathedral and out onto the bridge that crosses the Moskva River.

If there were picture papers in Russia, this military-looking "foreigner" might have been recognized by the hurrying crowds. As it was, the only unusual thing about him was that a tall Red army man walked a few steps behind him. The crowds could not know that two plainclothesmen of the secret police walked a little farther behind. The Soviet Union takes good care of its distinguished visitors.

It was characteristic of George Marshall that he should take his sightseeing walk alone. He lunches alone in his room at Spasso House, the American Embassy residence. He keeps his own counsel. Close advisers who meet with him every day do not always know what is in his mind. To the other delegates here he has shown a surface friendliness and good humor, but he still gives the impression of being aloof and cold.

Still Untalkative

THE mythology of this Council of Foreign Ministers would have it seem that Secretary Marshall is the dominant figure. The idea is unfair to him and to the others. After all, they are not novices at this business of diplomacy.

In wartime Marshall had to make greater decisions than any of them, but he did not often have to negotiate with his fellow officers or try to persuade them. In this sense diplomacy is as new to him as the sights he is seeing in Moscow.

Perhaps for this reason he has been the least talkative figure of the four. In the first two weeks he effaced himself. When he did speak it was from a carefully written brief.

Even today, when he is more at home in the conference routine, he depends to a great extent on the stream of notes that passes to him from Benjamin Cohen, his State Department counselor.

The others, notably Britain's Bevin and Russia's Molotov, are quick in extemporaneous sallies; Marshall is neither quick nor particularly effective at this kind of thing. He likes to think out his moves first.

Others like to lighten meetings with wisecracks, but there is no record of any from Marshall. He not only doesn't make them, but doesn't seem to enjoy them.

New Character Carved

YESTERDAY, for example, explosions were heard while one of Molotov's speeches was being translated. Molotov cut in to say: "I think they're blowing up the ice in the river."

"Oh," said Bevin, "I thought the noise might have come from the economic committee upstairs."

This kind of thing draws laughter from almost everyone—especially from General Koenig, French member of the Allied Control Council, who is the jolliest of the somewhat bleak and cheerless group.

Marshall, however, gives the impression of regarding this as serious business with precious little amusement in it. He is slowly, but insistently getting one idea into everyone's mind: that the United States now has a man of rigid principle as Secretary of State.

It has been the habit of these politicians—and all but Marshall are politicians—to take the easiest issues first and then engage in last-minute bargaining over hard and crucial ones.

Marshall has tried to reverse the process. He has been cooperative on some little matters, but when it comes to haggling over big ones his position is the same as when he first stated it. This does not make him a good negotiator.

All Spelled Out

IF the present conference fails to reach any worthwhile result, Marshall will be blamed in other capitals for having been unnecessarily stubborn and immovable. One's

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Venereal Disease Is Second

Tuberculosis Reverses 100-Year Ebb, Becomes Europe's No. 1 Killer

By Tom Williams

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—The White Plague of tuberculosis, flourishing among Europe's ill-fed millions, has reversed the downward trend of a century and again is the Continent's No. 1 killer.

Combined efforts of UNRRA, the American Red Cross and other relief agencies have failed to halt its spread.

Modern medicine has saved the Continent from the postwar epidemics, but doctors still are few, hospitals scarce, housing inadequate and fuel almost nonexistent. These are ideal conditions for the scourge now taking a heavy toll of Europe's youth.

An Associated Press survey of 18 countries which disclosed this situation found venereal disease to be the No. 2 health problem in 1947.

Without exception, on-the-spot reports showed Europe's health is far below the standards of 1938. In some countries the disease rate is declining, but it still exceeds that of prewar years.

Typhus a Problem

BUT in contrast to the close of World War I, and despite a severe winter, influenza has been held in check and no other serious epidemic has developed. Fearing such outbreaks, health authorities in some countries had hoarded penicillin, vaccine and sulfonamides.

DDT is being used effectively against typhus, but the disease still rages in the Balkans, particularly in Moldavia—the "death triangle" of northeastern Romania where millions died in World War I.

Some plain-spoken government authorities say the war set back Europe's fight for health 15 or 20 years. But not all the picture is black.

Britain, Italy and Spain apparently are on the way to recovery. Italy's birth rate is up and the death rate down. In Spain, the 1946 death rate probably was the lowest in Spanish history.

Britain's diet is dull and restricted, but prewar nutritional standards have been maintained—even increased in the case of children. Tuberculosis made a brief spurt early in the war, but again is on the decline. A government campaign against syphilis and gonorrhea halted an increase in those diseases after an alarming rise in 1941.

VD Plagues Sweden

OF THE nations covered by the survey, only Sweden escaped a wartime increase in tuberculosis. But, Swedish health authorities said, venereal disease still exceeds prewar levels.

Germany, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Greece are the Continent's blackest plague spots, with Moldavia, perhaps, the blackest of all.

Scorched by two successive years of drought, the Romanian province is on a starvation diet and resistance to disease has waned. Typhus, averaging about 2400 cases annually in Romania, jumped to 13,632 cases in 1946—most of them in Moldavia—and doctors forecast another 14,000 in 1947.

More than a million of the 16½ million Romanians are suffering from syphilis, health authorities reported. They estimated another three million were victims of gonorrhea. Tuberculosis affects 600,000 Romanians and another 700,000 have malaria.

150 Deaths a Week

GERMANY, which before Hitler had one of the world's lowest tuberculosis rates, now has one of the highest. Other diseases, except venereal infections, are on the decline.

Each week since January 1, Berlin, a city of 3,250,000 population, has reported an average of more than 400 new cases of TB and about 150 deaths. In a February 15 announcement the American Military Government reported 48,113 new TB cases, making a total of 117,983 in the American zone.

In the American zone gonorrhea is the most prevalent communicable disease and the military government's knottiest problems. The average rate in Berlin for six months has been 100 cases per 10,000 population. Incidence is somewhat lower in the provinces, where syphilis is increasing.

Poland's stiffest battle is against tuberculosis. Authoritative sources estimated the disease claims more than 18,000 lives a month, mostly among young people.

Accurate figures on venereal disease are not available, but best estimates indicate at least two million cases among Poland's 24 million inhabitants. Data from University of Warsaw clinics show a 12-fold increase in syphilis.

In Athens, UNRRA health officers estimated 150,000 tuberculosis sufferers were in need of the rest cure and that only 5000 beds were available. But malaria, Greece's next health problem, appears to have been solved by an 18-month DDT campaign against mosquitoes.

58 Per Cent Jump

UNRRA officials, coping with poor communications, scattered villages and rough terrain, said it was impossible to estimate the incidence of tuberculosis in Yugoslavia. Dr. Kenneth Sinclair-Loutit, British physician, said the best estimate for 1939 was 30,000 TB deaths and 90,000 infectious cases. In 1943 the number of cases soared to 157,000 and took an unknown toll of dead.

Best government estimates indicate that in the relatively well fed city of Zagreb the disease increased 58 per cent during the war.

Among the nations of Western Europe, France reported a significant decline in tuberculosis deaths in 1945, but all sanatoria were filled to capacity. France's venereal disease total in 1945 was 49,582 cases, compared with 51,768 in 1946. Gonorrhea cases declined nearly 4000 and syphilis increased more than 6300.

French infant mortality rose to a high of 108 per 1000 births in 1945 but dropped to an estimated 66 to 68 in 1946.

Dr. O. Banning, chief medical officer of the Dutch Public Health Service, said "general health conditions in the Netherlands are satisfactory" but that "the death rate from tuberculosis is rising alarmingly." He estimated syphilis had increased 100 fold and that gonorrhoea was 20 times more prevalent than prewar.

De Forest Tubes Now in 40th Year

It is just forty years since Lee de Forest gave his invention, the three-element electronic tube, to the world. It completely changed the methods of "wireless" communication.

Recognition extended to De Forest, in the form of financial reward of scholarly honors, has been very inadequate. Next to atomic energy, the De Forest tube holds the record for the speed with which it was applied to an unnumbered array of purposes.

Indo-China Nationalism Is Burly Infant

Viet Nam—France's Child Giant

—Wide World Photos

STORIED SAIGON (above), port and capital of the colony of Cochin China, provides an outlet for much of Indo-China's heavy export production of rice. Modernized since the French took over in 1861, Saigon is considered one of the finest cities in the Far East. Right above is Ho Chi Minh, the Soviet-trained leader of the Viet Nam revolutionary movement. Below is a native settlement on stilts, typical of many Indo-China villages

By Lief Erickson

SAIGON, Indo-China (AP).—Historically, the French in Indo-China are a junior and laggard colonial power and Viet Nam is an unruly but muscular brat of a nationalist movement.

These are basic reasons why the conflict of colonialism and nationalism is shaper in Indo-China and why a peaceful solution may be more difficult than elsewhere in southeast Asia.

Compared with the Indonesians, Burmese and Indians, the Viet Nam movement is like a child giant, a pituitary circus freak which mushroomed to mature physical size and obstreperous ambition without time to attain mature responsibility.

Compared with the Dutch in Indonesia and the British in Burma, India and Malaya, the French are "Johnnies-come-lately." The French moved into Saigon and Cochin China in 1861 and took over Cambodia in 1862. Not until 1884—only 62 years ago—did they establish their influence in Tonkin—northernmost of the Annamite countries and the cradle of Viet Nam.

Even during France's relatively short rule, Indo-China has been plagued by a startling inconsistency in policy. In the 40 years between 1886 and 1926 there were 56 changes of governors general in Indo-China, paralleling almost as frequent changes in colonial ministers at Paris.

'Wasted' Occupation

ON the other side of the fence, the Viet Namese, unlike the nationalists of Indonesia and Burma, failed to profit in experience from four years of Japanese occupation.

When the Japanese overran the Netherlands East Indies in 1942, they immediately enlisted the collaboration of Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian nationalist leader. In Burma they employed the cooperation of native nationalists like U Aung San. Through the war years, therefore, Indonesian and Burmese nationalism was encouraged while their former rulers were imprisoned.

In Indo-China the Japanese, instead of expelling the French, found it simpler to let the Vichy administrators carry on for them. Japanese occupation did not give four years' building time to the Annamite nationalists, who had attempted a few feeble and futile uprisings from 1906 to 1932.

Growing nervous over the accelerating American drive across the Pacific, the Japanese on March 9, 1945, threw out the French functionaries and installed puppet Annamite regimes.

Aide to Chennault

BEFORE March 9, Ho Chi Minh, the sage, benign-appearing Moscow-trained leader of Viet Nam, had organized small guerilla operations against the Japanese in northern Tonkin's rugged mountains near the Chinese frontier. After March 9 Ho Chi Minh went to work for the pilot rescue and target intelligence organization of Gen. Claire Chennault's American Fourteenth Air Force.

He became chief of this operation inside Indo-China, because the Japanese coup had wrecked the French underground which previously had supplied information and a new organization was needed quickly.

The Americans gave Ho Chi Minh small supplies of arms for his guerillas and radio equipment. More importantly, Ho gained a tremendous propaganda asset, which he and his followers in the Viet Minh Party, quietly organized in China in 1941, employed to the fullest advantage.

Filtering through the country, Viet Minh organizers spread the word that with the war's end Viet Nam would be free, that Ho Chi Minh would be its leader and that the Americans were backing Ho Chi Minh. Ho had only about four months for this clandestine progaganda, but it achieved more success than even he expected.

French Were Tardy

WHEN Hirohito surrendered on August 15, Ho still was in the Tonkin Hills. On August 17 he entered Hanoi. Two days later, he took over governing powers from Emperor Bao Dai, Japanese puppet, and proclaimed the independent republic of Viet Nam.

Jean Sainteny, first French official to enter Indo-China, did not reach Hanoi from Kunming until August 23. By that time Viet Nam's freedom flame was sweeping south through Annam and Cochin China. Vo Nyguyen Giap, Viet Minh's military chief, started seizing Japanese arms, with the Japanese giving more cooperation than argument.

The Allies gave Viet Nam an important break when they assigned Chinese forces to occupy Indo-China north of the sixteenth parallel. For five months the Viet Namese administered the local government before the first French troops were allowed to enter Tonkin in March, 1946. The Chinese did not discourage Viet Nam's aspirations.

France originally moved into Cochin China because the old Annam emperors had been persecuting Jesuit missionaries. Then for 25 years France paid little attention to its new colony. But about 1880 France feared the British would open a trade route from Burma into south China. This inspired the French conquest of Tonkin. In 1887 an Indo-Chinese union was created, embracing Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia and Laos.

Sovietized Cadre

HO'S first Viet Nam government has been efficient in the revolutionary techniques of organizing guerilla forces, spreading ambition-instilling propaganda, and persuading their reluctant countrymen with terror tactics.

Working with Ho from the start was a cadre of Annamite revolutionaries personally trained by him in the Soviet-sponsored Whampoa School at Canton, which the Russian, Michael Borodin, directed until Chiang Kai-shek ousted him from China in 1927.

But the Viet Namese still are extremely limited in administrators experienced in stable government and productive economy. French functionaries, jealous of their liberal salary and leave allowances for Asiatic service, stubbornly opposed recruiting Annamites into the Indo-China civil service.

As early as 1908, with the first nationalist violence, the French concluded that Western education was bad for Annamites and closed the University of Hanoi.

The French record has been one of discouraging Annamites from learning French and refusing themselves, until quite recently, to master the Annamite language.

Low-Grade Rice

ECONOMICALLY, Indo-China has been a second-rate country compared with her southeast Asia neighbors, even though Indo-China is southeast Asia's greatest producer of export rice and France regards Indo-China as her richest overseas territory.

As a producer of rice—normally accounting for three-quarters of the country's export income—Indo-China markets a poorer quality at a lower price than Siam and Burma.

The yield per acre has been unprofitably low.

As a producer of rubber and tin Indo-China ranks far behind Malaya and Indonesia.

A free Viet Nam republic embracing the coastal provinces of Tonkin, Annam and Cochin China would have a much tougher road economically than the new Indonesian republic emerging in the Netherlands East Indies. Without French economic collaboration, the Viet Nam state probably would sink into inflation which would lower an already pitful living standard. And without Viet Nam political cooperation in a French-sponsored Indo-Chinese union including the inland countries of Cambodia and Laos, France cannot hope for any profits on the investments she has sunk into the country.

Strong on Reclamation

FRENCH enterprise is responsible for Indo-China's exportable rice surplus. Without the immense drainage and canal projects by which the French have added nearly 5 million acres of rice-producing land in the Mekong Delta area of Cochin China, Indo-China would have no rice to export.

In such physical projects the French record is outstanding. In the social sphere of improving the lot of the peasant producer, the French have made slow progress against Asiatic inertia.

Approximately 90 per cent of Cochin China and Tonkin peasants own their rice land. But most of them are heavily in debt and pay interest at the rate of 15 to 25 per cent a month.

Twenty years ago the French tried seriously to combat the usury system, which siphoned off most of the rice industry's profits to China or India. They established the equivalent of an American Farm Credit Administration to provide government loans at decent interest. This system did not achieve important success because qualifications were too stringent for the peasants who needed the loans most.

Prodigal Road-Builders

THE greatest French investment contribution toward Indo-China's economic development was in construction of railroads and highways. There are more than 2500 kilometers of rail lines and nearly 30,000 kilometers of highways.

France's greatest sin in Indo-China was the state-sponsored monopolies in opium, alcohol and salt, established as treasury supporters. Not until the French return after the Japanese surrender was opium traffic abolished.

Solution of the Indo-Chinese conflict will be difficult because both France and Viet Nam must concede much even to achieve a basis for negotiation. But if negotiations are resumed, the French will have new tactical and political advantages because the Viet Namese rising of December 19 failed in its apparent main objective—the complete capture of Hanoi.

The French, strengthened by reinforcements from France, now control such key cities as Hanoi and Haiphong—in which the Viet Namese enjoyed equal governing authority and free propaganda opportunity before December 19.

Communism a Bogey in Far East

Empire or Ideology, Paris' Choice

By Harris Jackson

SAIGON, Indo-China, (AP).—The wounded national pride of a people seeking to reassert themselves through retention of empire, is a major factor in France's fight to hold Indo-China.

Oldtime French colonists still hope to safeguard their holdings and French business interests to see the country's rubber and rice once more contribute to the coffers at home. But it is the deep sense of national hurt stemming from wartime defeats, goaded by the persistency with which France has been termed a "third-rate nation," that is sending French youth to fight the Annamite nationalists.

Many of these young soldiers have fought for their own liberty. But many of these one-time Maquis feel that unless France retains her hold on Indo-China she never will regain her status as a world power.

French officials here clothe the Viet Minh Party led by Ho Chi Minh in deepest red. They term Ho's activities the spearhead of a Communist invasion of Southeast Asia.

They do not believe the Viet Minh is directed or financed by Moscow, either directly, via Paris, or through Yenan. Instead they contend that Ho Chi Minh and his associates are thoroughly steeped in communism by reason of early training and activities, and are dedicated to the establishment of a Soviet beachhead in Indo-China.

Patriotism Vs. Politics

IT is impossible to judge just how much of this is sincere fear of communism, and how much is calculated to draw support from capitalist-minded America. Probably it is both.

There are few French Communists in Indo-China, and none in important positions. Most of the higher government posts are filled by men experienced in the colonial service; such experience in the Far East in the past usually has quenched the fire of European revolutionaries.

The rearing of the anti-Communist bogey by people representing a France in which the Communist Party is the largest single political group, gives a clue to the dilemma in which French Communism finds itself on the Indo-China question.

The feeling of injured national pride, and determination to reestablish the French position, strong as it is among the various elements here, obviously reflects any equally strong feeling at home in France. Sweeping measures of freedom for the Annamites, which might be expected from a Communist administration, also might cut the most important states of Indo-China entirely away from France.

One official neatly and wryly phrased the implications of the situation when he said, "Perhaps the most interesting thing would be for a French Communist to be named high commissioner for Indo-China."

The Gandhi of Annam

A strong segment of French opinion here still believes the French, by proposing union of three Annamite states (Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China) under native leadership other than that of Ho Chi Minh, can win popular support away from the Viet Namese government dominated by Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh Party.

Pro-Viet Minh sources here insist, however that no peaceful solution ot the Indo-China problem is possible without negotiation with the Ho Chi Minh government.

One thing supporting their contention is the apparently large number of adherents whom Ho's party has infected with enthusiasm for civil war. Second, is the parallel situation of other Asiatic nationalist movements in which the strong personality of the venerated native leader is one of the keynotes of popular support.

Ho Chi Minh is to the mass of Annamite nationalists what Gandhi is to the Hindus, what Jinnah is to the Indian Moslems and what U Aung San is to the Burmese.

Many French on the other hand, believe that the union of the three Annamite states is a dominating motive of the nationalists and that such an offer would have a telling effect, particularly in Cochin-China, on strong Annamite influences which they contend have supported the Viet Minh only because it seemingly offered the best chance for nationalist success.

Even Budget Delay Is Good Sign

Reorganizer Monroney Believes Congress Is 85 Pct. 'Streamlined'

By Sigrid Arne

THIS Congress has had an unusual job, pretty generally forgotten in the hullabaloo about the budget and the income tax.

That job is to "streamline" itself under the Reorganization Act which it passed last year. The act took hold on January 1 and has given rise to much moaning. But Representative Mike Moroney (D., Okla.), one of the authors of the plan, thinks it is about 85 per cent on the way.

The central idea was to give Congress more help and time to meet complicated problems. Another was to cut expenses.

For one thing, the act said Congress had too many committees. They each had experts. Each could call for investigations. Now the Senate's old 33 committees are cut to 15, and the House's old 48 committees are cut to 19.

But the committee work remains. So the new and fewer main committees are setting up a flock of subcommittees which in some cases about duplicate the old ones. For example the old House Immigration and Patent Committees are blanketed in as subcommittees under the new Judiciary Committee.

REP. MIKE MONRONEY
. . . says infant's doing well

Still Some Duplication

THE House still has a Foreign Relations Committee, and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, so that Washington just had the spectacle of the extremely busy Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson, beign forced to tell the same story—the policy on Greece and Turkey—to two separate groups of men, whereas one telling would just as well have told Congress what the State Department was thinking.

There is a feeling (although no survey has been taken) that Congress has as many committees as ever. Monroney thinks it's not unreasonable, since the same work must be done. But, he thinks, the trend is in the right direction.

He points out, for example, that the Armed Services Committees have set up subcommittees on functional lines, for air and medicine for example. Now they consider air affairs of both the Army and Navy at one sitting, and medical affairs in the same manner. Previously Army and Navy fliers and doctors barely had a nodding acquaintance when it came to legislation.

Congressional leaders admit that some of the die-hards are simply blanketing in old committees, as subcommittees, without considering whether the work could be merged. They hope that as the young members gain power a real reorganization of committee work will take place.

Pedestals Crumbled

THE committee changes have a political side. Congressmen are prone to talk big at home about being committee chairmen. In such jobs they get better attention from the press. The reorganization has meant that 29 men in the House and 18 men in the Senate lost that crutch.

No one is quite certain about the comparative power of the new committees. That leaves the Democratic and Republican leaders uncertain where to place their best men. Right now the undercover scrap is between the Expenditures Committee and all the rest.

The Expenditures crowd must keep a "continuous review" of what happens in Government departments. So what happens when one of the Expenditures Committees wants to know about a foreign loan? The two Foreign Affairs Committees think the Expenditures crowd is poaching on their preserve. There is no real referee in such arguments. It will have to work itself out.

The act provided that individual Senators, and committees in both Houses, could spend more money to hire real experts to tell them everything they needed to know on a subject before they voted. Hiring of the experts is going slowly. Monroney thinks that may be good; that the men are really trying to find the best possible help.

Reports also say that many Senators merely gave their secretaries the title of "expert" and raised their salaries. Monroney thinks that's possible, since a good many secretaries have always been as good as experts.

Leap From Business

NEW fences were put around the budget in the Reorganization Act. That's the major reason Congress has had so much trouble over it this time. The act says Congress now has to determine both how much the Government will spend and how much it will take in each year. That's old procedure for a businessman. But Congress never did it before.

Monroney thinks the very delay over writing the budget this time shows how seriously Congress is attempting to balance income and outgo. He points out that the tax bill was delayed until the budgeteers had at least partially figured out what the Government would have to spend.

The committees which were given freedom to conduct a "continuous review" of the manner in which Government departments carry out the laws are still hesitating. The idea was to get department heads to visit congressional committees to report on what they are doing.

Only a few committees have had time to do that so far. But Monroney thinks the practice will grow as the first postwar troubles are solved and the machinery becomes less new.

Polish Expansion

Warsaw (AP).—Poland's metal industry hopes to double its output within the next three years. The central administration of the metals industry said Poland already had exceeded the prewar monthly production of locomotives by 43 per cent; of railway freight cars by 122 per cent; of machine lathes by 77 per cent, and of screws and rivets by 30 per cent.

. . . In Both World Wars

German General Staff Harbored British Spy

By Edwin Hartrich

MUNICH, April 5.—More light was cast today on the shrouded career of Lieut. Col. Alexander Patterson Scotland, British secret agent, who was described by a Munich newspaper as "one of the most successful spies of the two world wars."

Colonel Scotland's career was partly revealed in February, when he appeared as a defense witness at the war crimes trial of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring in Venice. He surprised the court and spectators when he admitted that he had served in the German Army during the two wars as a British agent.

The Muenchner Mittag, in a special article, disclosed that Colonel Scotland served with the German general staff in both wars. As the newspaper commented, "his life was actually like a novel."

'Scuttled' a Fort

AS a young man, Colonel Scotland, said to be a nephew of George Bernard Shaw, served for 17 years as a volunteer in the German colonial forces in Southwest Africa before World War I, according to the newspaper article. As a native Englishman, he was interned by the Germans when that war broke out, but he became a good friend of the German commandant and persuaded him to surrender the German fort to the British in 1916.

Colonel Scotland then was taken to England, where he was trained as a secret agent and sent to Germany. Renewing his acquaintances in the Reichswehr Officer Corps, he was taken back into the army as a trusted pro-German and in a short time was appointed to the German general staff.

After Germany's defeat, Colonel Scotland returned to England, where his life was uneventful until the outbreak of World War II. He was sent to Germany immediately by the British Intelligence Service, according to this report.

Annual 'Vacations'

ON THE basis of his voluntary service in the colonial forces and his good connections among German army officers, he was again taken on by the German high command without any suspicion of his secret identity. For five years he served in all its branches and kept the British War Office posted on important developments.

Having received the Iron Cross in the first war, he was awarded several Nazi decorations in the second.

Throughout World War II he managed to return every year to England "on leave" to see his wife, who worked in a munitions factory. According to the newspaper account, neither Colonel Scotland's wife nor his friends in England ever suspected that he was serving within the German high command.

Since the end of the war, Colonel Scotland has been assigned to interrogation of German staff officers imprisoned by the Allies.

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More Women Pedaling

Grownups Are Riding War-Born Bike Boom

By Dorothy Carew

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—A boom in adult bicycling has grown out of the war.

Servicemen picked up the habit in Europe, and at home thousands of men and women turned to pedaling when gasoline was rationed.

Before the war, of 1,500,000 bikes produced annually, 90 per cent were sold to the juvenile market. This year manufacturers plan to make a record total of two million, of which a far larger percentage will be sold for adult use.

The Bicycle Institute said 12 million bicycles are in use today, compared with five millions in 1945.

By the Week

BICYCLE rental agencies are springing up in all parts of the country. At least one offers a vacation rental service, handling the details of checking a rental bike through from point of departure to a resort spot and back.

Large cities are providing bicycle paths in parks, and club activities are sponsored for adult groups in many cities.

Cycle outings are gaining favor in all age brackets. American Youth Hostels, Inc., said its membership, of which 85 per cent are bicyclists, rose from 6500 in 1938 to 15,000 last year.

"We have had a 50 per cent increase in members this year to date and expect a tremendous upswing in the coming months," said a representative.

Some railroads plan special bicycle trains from large cities for one-day outings. The industry is boosting output of collapsible bikes for the convenience of such excursionists and other enthusiasts who like to drive to the country for a day of wheeling.

Gears Help

MANUFACTURERS are catering to adult riders, too, by producing more lightweight bikes than ever before.

"A youngster wants a good, sturdy vehicle that will take a beating. But his father is more interested in speed, ease of operation and a little help on the hills," said an editor of a trade publication.

The gear-shift bicycle appeals to the grownups and some companies are boosting output of machines with two-speed gears. A three-speed type is in the offing.

Another development is the increase of women riders. In 1945, only 25 per cent of production was women's bicycles. Today 40 per cent is in that category "and the trend is toward a 50-50 division," a Bicycle Institute spokesman said.

"College girls account for a part of that trend, fashion magazines have boosted women's interest through featuring cycling outfits, and beauty shops have stressed the exercise value of the sport," he added.

Early Delivery

THE INDUSTRY'S first concern, however, is to provide wheels for youngsters who could not get them during the war.

Production then was cut to 10,000 a month, most of which were for Government use. Second-hand bikes were in such demand that prices skyrocketed to as much as $75.

Last year about 1,750,000 bicycles were produced, and industry spokesmen said an order now can be filled in a few weeks although materials shortages still are hampering production.

The retail price of a bicycle today averages $40—about one third higher than before the war, according to the institute. Today's bicycle is sturdier through improvements in structural design. A knee-action principle has been applied to the wheels, a chain guard is standard equipment and a tank has been added to the frame for batteries, tool chests and other equipment.

Czechoslovakia's Easter Miracle

Hate and Bickering Call a 3-Day Truce

By Patty Mead Griesemer

EASTER, 1947, marks the second postwar celebration of the "Truce of Peace" in Czechoslovakia. This annual three-day ceremony, started in 1921 and crushed by the Nazis in 1939, is a demonstrated plan for peace.

The credit for this remarkable project is given to one woman, Dr. Alice G. Masaryk, daughter of the genius who almost single-handed led his people out of a bondage which had lasted three centuries—the man who was the founder, first president and idol of the Czechoslovakian Republic.

DR. ALICE MASARYK
. . . Her idea is spreading

The idea of the truce came to Miss Masaryk while she was serving as a member of the first provisional Czechoslovakian parliament, representing her native town in the Slovakian part of the new nation. Listening to the bitter wrangling among her fellow members, she grew disheartened over her dream of peace. How, she thought, can there be peace among nations when we do not observe peace among ourselves?

Red Cross Linked

LIKE her father, Alice Masaryk believed that an ounce of action was worth a ton or so of theoretical discussion, and, like a woman, she believed that peace begins at home. She decided to demonstrate that peace was possible and profitable, even though her initial experiment covered only a small area of the earth's surface and lasted only a few days. She felt that before she could convert neighboring nations she must first persuade her own nation to regard "good will to men" as practical and desirable.

The plan became the Easter Truce of the Red Cross and provided that for three days, Easter Saturday, Sunday and Monday, of each year the people of Czechoslovakia should live at peace with each other in their homes, in their newspapers and, believe it or not, on the floors of Parliament.

The name and the time of the Easter Truce were chosen, to quote Miss Masaryk, "because it is the time when nature awakens and is full of promise. At such a time millions think of the Cross as a symbol of victory over strife."

It was natural for Miss Masaryk to choose the Czechoslovakian Red Cross as her agent for peace. She was its first president and knew that its popularity in her country would assure the success of any project it sponsored. Then, too, this energetic woman felt that the Red Cross should play as potent a part in world peace as it had in world war.

Solemn Proclamation

THE EASTER TRUCE was inaugurated in a modest way, but it soon assumed an important part in Czechoslovakian life and became closely identified with the government. It was proclaimed each year on Easter Saturday with all the formality of an act of government, the ceremony taking place in the Parliament Building in the presence of government dignitaries, the diplomatic corps, members of Parliament, officials of the Red Cross and other distinguished citizens.

Music and addresses preceded the impressive moment when, after an almost reverent hush, the president of the Parliament declared:

"The Truce of the Red Cross is proclaimed—The Truce of the Red Cross shall be maintained."

Following the singing of the national anthem, the assemblage marched down the front steps of the Parliament building and joined the thousands of citizens who had listened to the ceremony over loudspeakers. A blast of trumpets and firing of cannon signalized two minutes of silence observed throughout Czechoslovakia.

Scoffers Silenced

AND so for three days 14 million people live at peace with each other. For three days petty family quarrels vanish like magic. If brother is tempted to yank little sister's pigstail, he thinks of the truce and yanks not. If mother is disappointed not to have a new Easter bonnet, she thinks of the truce and says nothing. And if the coffee is cold and the newspaper mislaid, father's wrath fades.

For three days no politican attacks a rival—and remember that this country has party warfare more vitriolic than anything dreamed of in the United States. In fact, the date of one general election was postponed because otherwise the truce would have interrupted the normal month of violent campaigning.

For three days no statesman launches invective against any other country. And for three days—this seems the greatest miracle of all—Czechoslovakian newspapers go to press minus attacks on one another, or on opposition parties, or on other nations.

Miss Masaryk regarded this as the keystone of her campaign, for she felt that "newspaper attacks are the greatest danger menacing peaceful and creative life."

The Free School of Political Science made a study of the leading newspapers to see how well they kept the truce. At first it was even scoffed at but in time no newspaper dared to ignore it.

Miss Masaryk's second objective, that newspapers not play up crime stories, made good headway. Indeed, a by-product of the truce, not anticipated by the founder, was that robberies, assaults and other crimes almost ceased during these three days.

The third object—selective advertising—was not so successful.

World Movement

PRESIDENT Masaryk saw the development of his daughter's plan through 17 years and said it had done much to prompt among the Czechoslovakian people a desire for peace. And the man who succeeded Masaryk, President Benes, has said:

"The message of peace brought to us traditionally every year at Easter time has profound moral, social and political significance. . . . The solution of all great national and international problems ultimately depends upon the individuals of whom nations and states are made up. . . . If the influence which it brings to bear every year could be carried all over the world, how vast would be its contribution to world peace."

Today Dr. Alice Masaryk's plan is being studied by the League of Red Cross Societies, whose conference at Oxford last June recommended that the board of governors urge the national societies to institute similar demonstrations in their countries.

If ever an Easter Truce is observed around the world, it can be attributed to the devotion to the cause of peace of one woman, Alice Masaryk.

New Sextant Ends Plane 'Blowouts'

Wide World Photo
THE PERISCOPIC sextant in use. It protrudes two inches above the skin of the aircraft through an opening which can be sealed

By James J. Strebig

A periscopic sextant has been developed for the Army Air Forces' high-flying planes.

The small, retractable instrument will meet two aims:

1. Elimination of the "drag" of protruding "blisters" now used in sighting the stars on aireraft.

2. A virtual end to the danger of blowouts such as cost the life of an airline navigator on a recent Atlantic flight.

Gunners Lost

THE navigation blister is known as an astrodome. It was no problem until pressurized aircraft came into use. The first serious trouble arose with the gun blisters in B-29s. These are much larger than astrodomes and some B-29 gunners were lost as a result of blowouts. Gunners and navigators were supposed to wear a harness to prevent being dragged through the opening.

The danger arose from the blast of air—estimated by some engineers at 400 to 500 miles an hour—when the plastic blister let go in rarefied atmosphere. Air pressure in the cabin would be about 10.9 pounds per square inch (equivalent to 8000 feet altitude), while the outside air would exert a pressure of only 6.75 pounds per square inch at 20,000 feet.

The new periscopic sextant is a tube 1½ inches in diameter. When in use it protrudes two inches. When stowed, the plane surface is smooth and sealed.

One Escaped

AAF officials say they never had an unsatisfactory report on a B-29 astrodome, having taken precautionary steps as a result of the gun blister failures. There have been two failures of astrodomes on Lockheed Constellations while flying the Atlantic. The first occurred last fall without injury to anyone.

Lockheed is considering changing the dome from 3-16 inch thick plastic to ½ inch and from a single sheet to a laminated type. This is in addition to requiring navigators to wear safety harness.

By the Associated Press

U. S. Barely Afloat

British Top Us 9 to 1 in Shipbuilding

By George Tucker

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—British shipyards outbuilt United States yards two-to-one last year and currently are outstripping the Americans at the rate of nine-to-one.

They are cashing in on the postwar demand for bottoms by a sustained building program which saw them turn out more than half of a world total of 747 ocean-going ships launched in 1946, more than twice the number produced by the United States.

Sweden, Canada, Italy, Spain and Denmark followed the United States in that order.

Our Poor Tithe

BRITISH builders currently have 429 ocean-going ships on the ways, whereas United States yards have 49. Some shipping men, however, believe the British can be overtaken.

The recent White House appointment of a high level advisory committee to study merchant marine needs and make recommendations is expected to result in a cordinated, long-range shipbuilding program, something the United States never has had in peacetime. Heretofore, our shipbuilding has been sporadic, or geared to national emergencies.

In the year that World War I began, the United States built only 24 ships. It turned out 680 in 1919. In 1939 this country built 28 ships. By 1944 production had climbed to 1463.

The United States emerged from the last war with the biggest merchant fleet in history—5800 ships, 61 per cent of all the sea-going ships in the world. The great bulk of these, however, were cargo ships and tankers, and there was a heavy deficit in passenger ships.

Only 91 passenger ships of all types are now under United States registry, and many of these are undergoing reconversion. Actually only 21 passenger ships are in operation under the American flag They have a total capacity of 4359 passengers. In 1939 the United States had 162 passenger ships in operation, with a capacity of 56,516 passengers.

Today only one United States passenger liner—the America—is competing with British and Scandinavian luxury liners on the vital North Atlantic run.

Political Economy

THIS merchant marine crisis was brought to a head last summer by cancellation of plans for construction of nine super-liners and a replacement program of 50 cargo vessels annually. Reasons given were lack of materials and an economy drive which came as a prelude to the 1946 elections.

Only 150,000 workers are currently employed in private United States shipyards, and 40 per cent of them are on repair work.

Of the 49 ocean-going vessels the United States is building today, seven are passenger ships.

After the First World War the policy of selling ships to foreign countries was discouraged, but under the Merchant Ships Sales Act of 1945 the United States has been selling hundreds of ships to all comers.

As of January 1, 31 had been sold to France, 19 to Greece, 23 to the Netherlands, 29 to Norway, 26 to Panama, 9 to Italy, 10 to Honduras, 2 to Egypt, 3 to Chile, 8 to Britain, 8 to Argentina, 2 to Belgium, 3 to Canada, and 1 to Denmark.

A majority of these were Liberty ships or tankers and brought an average price of about $650,000.

In the reserve fleet, which numbered 1738 ships of all types at the first of the year, there were 851 Liberties and 328 tankers.

Helping out the passenger ship deficit a little are a number of old ships ranging from 10 to 25 years in age. These are being reconverted for the Pacific and South American runs, but their usefulness is expected to end in 10 to 15 years.

"This is how badly off we are," a New York shipbuilder declared. "Before the war American ships got 50 per cent of the North Atlantic trade. Now we get maybe 5 or 6 per cent."

U.S.-Canadian 'Electronic Front' Is 2000 Miles North of Border

Army Air Forces Photo
HERE IS ONE OF THE AMERICAN GEARS in the U. S.-Canadian machine which is being assembled for polar defense of the continent. A crack ground team of the 10th Rescue Squadron, AAF, at Fort Richardson, Alaska, makes a practice run. The men are skilled in negotiating any type of Alaskan terrain in search of air crash victims

Ansel E. Talbert has just returned from a 5000-mile tour of Canadian defense establishments and cold-weather testing bases. Previously he was on assignment with Task Force Frigid and the Army Air Forces' cold-weather testing detachment in Alaska and with Task Force Williwaw in the Aleutians.

By Ansel E. Talbert

NEW YORK, April 5.—Any Americans having the impression that this continent's northern frontier is a wasteland defended only in the United States sector, Alaska, are considerably in error.

Canada has moved rapidly in the past year to perfect the dominion's own defense system, and in some phases the Canadians are ahead of this country.

Canadian defense chiefs share the American view that security from surprise attack across the North Polar basin must be brought about through the development of high-speed interceptor craft, including supersonic rockets and radio-controlled guided missles. On these matters they are collaborating closely with scientists in the United States.

The general plan is to establish a forward defense line of radar warning devices inside the Arctic Circle some 2000 miles north of the United States-Canadian boundary. These will be coordinated with electronic screens for detonating atomic and other explosives which could be sent across the polar route—the shortest distance between North America and the land mass of Europe and Asia.

There will be a chain of bases along the northern frontier from which fighter aircraft and interceptor rockets can be sent against bombers or guided missiles which other means fail to destroy.

Working Model

MOST of these projects still are in the planning and experimental stage. Meanwhile, almost entirely without the wrangling and bitterness which have attended various plans to coordinate the United States Army, Navy and the Air Forces, the Canadians have set up a single department of national defense with the three major services as branches, and made it work.

The new Defense Minister, Brooke Claxton, has just announced the establishment at Rivers, Manitoba, of a joint army, navy and Royal Canadian Air Force training school. This will stress airborne operations and, in particular, all phases of collaboration with the United States and Britain.

In Edmonton, Alberta, the strategic center of western Canada, this correspondent a few days ago discovered two of Canada's most dynamic service chiefs planning the closest interworking of their respective commands. They are Maj. Gen. Franklin F. (Worthy) Worthington, Canada's outstanding tank expert and head of the western command of the army, and Air Vice Marshal Kenneth M. Guthrie, former deputy member of the Canadian air staff in charge of plans and army-air intelligence chief, who has just taken over the huge new Northwest Air Command.

These men, whose commands contain some of the most vital installations in North America—including the Alaska Highway and the chain of air bases connecting the United States and Alaska, called "the northwest staging route"—are planning to have their subordinates live together, eat together and work together. Each key officer in the army will share the same office with his opposite number in the air force.

Sourdough Tutors

A FEW weeks ago General Worthington, who knows many of the Indian chiefs and trappers of the Northwest personally, ordered selected personnel of the Princess Patricia, Canadian Light Infantry, an elite regiment, to the shores of Lake La Berge, near White Horse, Yukon Territory.

There, at first hand, they are learning all the cold-weather survival tricks known to these trappers, sourdoughs and other Northwest characters. By the end of this month more than 60 of them will be qualified to act as instructors in any branch of the Canadian ground forces.

General Worthington told this correspondent: "We need a fast-moving airborne army, not too large but efficient and up to date, so that it will be fully prepared to attack an invader within an hour."

Canada also has kept open in the northeast the chain of Crimson Route Arctic air bases built to facilitate the ferrying to England of fighter and other short-range aircraft. Canadian defense chiefs say that British aircraft could be ferried rapidly to Canada by the same route.

At Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay the Canadians have established a base for testing all types of army equipment and have arranged to have a small group of American engineer personnel participate.

Cold Starting Licked

CANADA uses both British and American military aircraft, and, this winter, the latest British types were tested by a joint Canadian-British team at Namao near Edmonton. Instantaneous starting of aircraft motors at very low temperatures has been perfected by this team, and the technique is being made available to the American Air Force, which experienced considerable difficulty with the problem in Alaska.

A Canadian officer, Wing Comdr. Kenneth C. MacClure, has perfected a system for navigating at high speed over the polar regions, for which he received the last annual award of the United States Institute of Navigation. Canadian navigators have been guiding many of our long-range B-29 bomber patrols which have flown from Canadian bases over Alaska to the North Pole and thence to Greenland.

This summer the Royal Canadian Navy will implement its activities to fit into the over-all defense program. The new Canadian aircraft carrier Magnificent and three destroyers will operate from Halifax, while the cruiser Ontario and three destroyers will be based on the Pacific Coast at Esquimal, B. C.

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Basel Burgeons

Basel, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Basel port on the Rhine River handled 1,067,808 tons of freight during 1946. The 1945 tonnage, held down by the war and then by obstructions to navigation in the wake of the war, amounted ot only 2504. Prewar traffic ran as high as 250,000 tons per month.

Penicillin Just One By-Product

Farmers Reap Millions From Research; Human Lives 'Extra Dividend'

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

IN THE 30 years the Government has been spending money in hybrid corn research, it has invested approximately five million dollars. In that same period the States have spent a similar sum.

Last year that 10 million dollar investment paid dividends of three quarters of a billion dollars.

The hybrid corn story, fantastic as it is, is only one of scores of similar stories to be found in the annals of the Agricultural Research Administration of the Agriculture Department.

The dividends are not all financial. Sometimes they are in terms of human welfare. For instance, during the war one of the department's regional laboratories was asked to study how to speed up production of penicillin.

Penicillin production was increased more than 100 times. The cost was $100,000. The researchers discovered how two million dollars worth of agricultural products could be made into 100 million dollars worth of penicillin in a hurry, when penicillin was needed in a hurry.

Lives Over Dollars

OR THERE is the classic case of how research on livestock diseases developed a vaccine that protects calves from bovine brucellosis. It directly protects the human race, because a related disease, undulant fever, is transmitted to man by drinking milk from a diseased cow. Agricultural research estimates the value of this discovery to the livestock industry at two million a year. Who would put a value on the human lives it saves?

Much of the knowledge of vitamins and minerals in human health has come from agricultural research. The value of tetrachlorethylene for treatment of hookworm, now used in all the tropics, was a direct result.

DDT, to cite a more recent example, has proved a boon to mankind because of its remarkable control of flies, mosquitoes and lice, and the diseases they transmit.

Nobody has attempted to estimate the value of DDT in human comfort and welfare each year. But agricultural research, which puts a dollar value on its discoveries, estimates it saves 100 million dollars a year for beef and dairy cattle raisers.

A recent report of Research Administrator W. V. Lambert reported that "on three ranches in Kansas, sprayed cattle gained 42 to 51 pounds per animal more than unsprayed cows." As for dairy cattle, "In Orange County, Fla., a large milk depot served by 23 dairies reported a gain of 200 gallons a day, 5.8 per cent more milk, as a result of spraying."

Fat of the Land

RESEARCH has brought many improvements in livestock. When the first cow testing association was organized 40 years ago, the cows produced an average of 215 pounds of butterfat a year. Now a million cows in dairy herd improvement associations are producing an average of 339 pounds.

This increase of 124 million pounds at an average price of 50 cents adds more than 60 million dollars a year to the income of these association members.

Lambert asserts that "the pioneer work on control of hog cholera cost about $50,000.

"This, he says, "has been returning dividends for nearly 40 years at the rate of 10 to 15 million dollars a year."

The discovery of phenothiazine for removing internal parasites from livestock cost $10,000, Lambert says. Its value is estimated at 10 million dollars annually.

Cotton research is paying dividends of 50 million dollars a year to Southern farmers.

Cooperative work with the North Carolina Agriculture Experiment Station has overcome Granville wilt and black shank diseases in tobacco.

"Aside from the increase in income to farmers," Lambert reports, "estimated at a million dollars annually, this work is paying for itself every year in the form of excise taxes to the Federal Treasury."

A Right Cross

THE story of hybridization, usually associated with corn, is not complete without all its ramifications—the experiments with cattle, hogs, even bees.

At the Beltsville dairy laboratory, the results of the cross-breeding of three strains of dairy cattle, the Red Dane, Jersey and Guernsey, are almost unbelievable. Seven three-breed heifers produced an average of 14,821 pounds of milk and 646 pounds of butterfat, at the average age of 1 year 11 months.

The work of Lambert's unit is spreading. Appalachian apple growers, working with Federal and State researchers, have greatly improved both the quantity and quality of their crops. Last week the American Association of Nurserymen announced a project to fight virus disease losses in peaches, plums, prunes, cherries and apricots.

The magnitude of the Nation's agricultural research program is shown by the fact that there are now in progress more than 1000 cooperative investigations between State and Federal workers.

New Clues Sought in Alaska

Still Trailing the First American

By Nellita Walker

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., April 5 (INS).—Imbedded deep in the frozen muck of Alaska is the secret of how man first found his way onto the American continent. Dr. Frank Hibben, associate professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico, and his wife have made three trips to Alaska searching for clues of the first immigrants.

Proof that long before 30,000 B. C. the ancestor of Folsom man camped at Chinitna Bay, south of the Yukon Valley, was brought back by Dr. Hibben from his last trip in 1941. His war years as a lieutenant commander just whetted his appetite. This summer he's going back.

Although some anthropologists had concluded from sketchy evidence that the first American crossed the then dry isthmus connecting Siberia and Alaska, others insisted that the travelers came by way of Easter Island. The proof positive was the remains of an actual camp site where the Hibbens found Folsom-type flints, charcoal, splintered animal bones and flint knives.

Age of Terror

THE incomplete story pieced together from geological and anthropological evidence reveals a world of violence, with now extinct species of elephants, camels and sloths fighting for survival. Man pursued the animals in a constant quest for food.

Dr. Hibben reconstructs that age in this way:

The first hunters trickled to America in the last part of the Glacial Age, designated by geologists as the Wisconsin Period. At that time, the ice blanket that covered the greater part of Alaska had absorbed so much of the atmospheric and sea water that it lowered the level of the sea.

The hunters from Siberia followed their game across the isthmus that has now become Bering Strait. Somehow they found the ice-free corridor in the upper Yukon Valley which extended eastward to the Rockies.

This valley was a hunters' paradise. The quantity of mammal remains indicates that animal life teemed there.

The Lethal Dust

BUT the melting of the ice surrounding them started glacial action. Violent dust storms and volcanic eruptions covered the corridor with powdered rock and shale from 40 to 90 feet thick.

This "muck" must have frozen almost instantly, because animal sections, still articulated, with bits of skin and meat clinging to them, have been found in almost "fresh frozen" condition.

But man survived. The remains of his descendants, the Sandia man and the Folsom man, have been found in New Mexico. Perhaps enough of those early hunters had already moved south into Canada to guarantee survival of the race.

The great mammoths, the ice age elephants, the cold weather camels, the Alaskan lions, striped like a Bengal tiger, did not survive. But the anthropological riddle is why their southern prototypes died out at the same time. And how did man survive this pervasive catastrophe, and exactly where did he go?

Dr. Hibben means to find out. He and his wife and some family friends, who are financing the expedition, plan to go to Mummy Banks this summer in search of the answer. These banks, from constant erosion, present a cross-section of muck packed with mammal remains.

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Public Defense

Now that the euphemistic "greetings" of the Selective Service System have gone the way of most wartime necessities, the job of maintaining an adequate defense establishment is indeed, as General Eisenhower stated, shifted to the public. Not only does this mean that the Army and Navy must continue to receive enough volunteers for their regular services, it implies expanded public support for their subsidiary activities. The National Guard and the Army and Navy Reserve programs have an important part in the country's preparedness. Incidentally, April has been proclaimed Washington Naval Reserve month for the Potomac River Naval Command.

Early congressional acceptance of the Army-Navy merger would do a great deal, in our opinion, to stimulate thinking by the public on its responsibility for national defense. Certainly one of the key changes that must somehow be accomplished is a revision of the traditional peacetime toploftiness about the Regular Army and Navy. Instead of being regarded as refugees for troublemakers and misfits, the Army and Navy must become genuine places of opportunity for honorable, constructive careers for our young men. This calls for some changes within the Army and Navy themselves. They must become in practice the dynamic organizations represented in their high-powered advertising campaigns. Whether the Army and Navy do attain such a position depends largely on the amount of interest and responsibility the public is willing to assume. In the future as in the past, the country will have just about the kind of armed forces the people demand.

Teen-Age Suffrage

Senator Vandenberg recently proposed an amendment to the Constitution which, if ratified, would make citizens of the United States eligible to vote at the age of 18. This is a rather drastic extension of the principle of equality, or, to use the contemporary jargon, another step toward "broadening the democratic base" by removing more of those distinctions which, to an earlier generation, seemed to have been imposed by nature itself.

The principle of equality, as Tocqueville, Acton and others have noted, tends invariably toward centralization of authority, and this would certainly be true of Senator Vandenberg's amendment. For the prescription of qualifications for the franchise is plainly among those powers stated to be "reserved to the States," and all the States except Georgia have decided that the age of suffrage should coincide with the age of legal majority. Until the 1830s most of the States did impose various restrictions on the franchise. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina and Tennessee the vote was restricted to possessors of property. In New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio and Mississippi the right to vote was contingent upon payment of taxes or service in the militia. In Maine and New Hampshire the vote was denied to persons on relief. It was chiefly in frontier States like Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky that the principle of full manhood suffrage, without regard to economic status, was recognized. Thus the movement toward universal suffrage of males came with the rise of Jacksonian democracy. But even after the fifteenth amendment the right of the States to limit the franchise by such qualifications as literacy, payment of poll taxes, periods of residence, or (as in Maryland) by formal process of naturalization, was generally recognized by the courts.

Another effect of the Vandenberg amendment would be to accelerate the tendency toward Government by executive innovation and improvisation. For younger men and women are by temperament more easily persuaded that difficult problems can be solved by heroic remedies. It is also to be expected that as the base of suffrage is further widened the plane of political discussion would be correspondingly lowered in the effort of politicians to find the common denominator of passion or prejudice or cant.

This, indeed, is evident in the only argument we have yet heard for reducing the voting age: namely, that young men who are old enough to fight are old enough to vote. The argument, as we have said before, is nonsense. The qualities which, according to the generals, make young men under 21 desirable as soldiers—impressionability, pliability, automatic response to stimuli—are the very reasons that should make them undesirable as voters. The chief criticism of American civilization that we hear nowadays has to do with its characteristic immaturity. Psychiatrists accuse us of being emotional adolescents; educators say we are intellectual adolescents. Perhaps Senator Vandenberg's amendment is designed as a cure for these alleged shortcomings; but if so, it seems like the *reductio ad absurdum* of the homeopathic doctrine.

The Price Problem

The spirit of optimism that used to characterize boom periods has been conspicuously lacking during recent months of soaring prices and expanding civilian production and trade. The all-pervading fear of a price collapse, with accompanying depression, has brought appeals from the President and other Government officials for voluntary price reductions as a means of averting disaster. Now the head of one of New York's leading department stores has become a campaigner for lower prices, warning that otherwise a "business recession is probable."

There is substantial basis for such fears, although judging from current retail sales records the buying boom has by no means spent itself. On the contrary, the Federal Reserve Board index of department store sales (dollar volume) is running well above the level of a year ago. Judged by the standards of prewar years, the amount of pre-Easter retail buying has been tremendous and would no doubt have been even greater but for excessively cold weather. Nevertheless, evidences of consumer resistance to current high prices are to be found in a decline in the total of unit sales compared with a year ago. Moreover, while goods still in short supply are being bought with avidity, certain types of so-called soft goods, such as women's wearing apparel, are moving much less rapidly. Hence, predictions that post-Easter markdown sales will be necessary to clear stocks.

These shifts in consumer buying are a salutary reminder that there is a limit both to the capacity and to the willingness of the public to sustain buying at present high-price levels in sufficient volume to insure prosperity and full employment. A good deal of the so-called hot money that had accumulated in consumer hands during periods of scarcity has been spent. The surpluses available from current income for purchases of nonessentials have shrunk, in some cases have disappeared, owing to post-OPA price increases. While there is a huge backlog of savings potentially available to satisfy consumer needs, such savings are unevenly distributed. They are concentrated for the most part in the hands of persons who may value the security of a nestegg above the satisfaction of immediate desires for goods. Last, but not least, constant predictions of future price declines have encouraged a disposition to postpone expenditures.

Those students of business trends and those practical businessmen who urge manufacturers, distributors and retailers to forgo abnormal profits for the sake of lowering prices are, in our opinion, giving wise counsel. It is bad business policy to fight consumer resistance, because the consumer, after all, decides how much can be sold at any given price level. However, no single producing or selling unit can do much to reduce prices unless the business community makes a united effort to do so by cutting profit margins, lowering costs through increased efficiency, and sharing the gains with those to whom they sell, whether industrial consumers of their products or retail buyers of finished goods.

There are always some short-sighted people whose motto is to charge all the traffic will bear, heedless of the ultimate effects of overreaching. But there is ground for hope that the current emphasis on the importance of price reduction as a protection against future depression will convince business managements that are in a position to choose that it is to their advantage to insure an expanding market for their products by lowering prices voluntarily instead of letting business depression force reductions upon them. The country simply cannot afford to let readjustments be made along that painful route.

Last-Hour Bargaining

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's remarks on the tendency to wait until the eleventh hour before beginning serious bargaining have a particular aptness in the telephone dispute. It is apparent from the present stalemate that neither side has yet gotten down to bedrock. This condition is nerve-wracking, but it is an elementary fact of life in labor negotiations. Beyond this, however, is another factor, the responsibility to the public imposed on both company and unions by the peculiar position of the telephone industry. This is a factor of which both parties should be acutely conscious. It should be added inducement for them to eliminate formalities and come to grips with the basic problems.

If a strike is to be averted, it seems imperative that the basis of negotiations be broadened through the good offices of the Conciliation Service. In this respect it is encouraging that both sides have agreed to arbitration in one form or another. The question now is to find a meeting ground by eliminating nonessentials in the terms of reference. This calls for substantial concessions from both company and unions, and in this contest we mean the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the National Federation of Telephone workers as well as their local subsidiaries, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and the two Washington telephone unions.

From the union standpoint the concessions might well consist of willingness to waive all nonwage issues, such as the union shop, and to concentrate on the three or four main points relating to wages which the unions consider most important. As a corollary, the unions should revise their wage demands on a more realistic formula since the flat $12 weekly over-all raise originally asked obviously is excessive. In return the company ought to increase the scope of its arbitration offer to take in other items connected with wages, such as length of service schedules, area differentials, vacations and the like. Also, the company would signify its reasonableness by relaxing its standpat attitude on wages and making some kind of concrete offer for purposes of arbitration.

If both company and unions are sincere in their professions that neither side wants a strike, then there should be no insuperable obstacle to settlement. What is important is that there be frankness and good faith on both sides in striving for a common denominator of agreement. In other words, it is necessary now to get down to brass tacks. Both locally and nationally, relations between company and employes have been exceptionally good in the past. That is all the more reason for believing that there need be no strike if both parties will dispense with formalities and show a real interest in coming to terms.

Career Diplomats

The common factor about the new ambassadors nominated last week by the President is that they are all men of experience and training in diplomacy. If this sort of background is not essential to an ambassadorial assignment, it is at least a valuable qualification. The President's recognition of it as such should serve usefully to boost the morale of our Foreign Service personnel and to make the service seem attractive and promising to young men of high ability.

We have had some extremely able ambassadors without professional diplomatic background. Assistant Secretary of State Braden comes immediately to mind as an example. What was wanted in the ugly situation developing in Argentina when he went there to head our embassy was a personality tough enough and outspoken enough to express the policy of his own country without the timorous regard for diplomatic conventions which sometimes characterizes career men. Mr. Braden was more interested in respect for treaties than in decorum and thus discharged his responsibilities ideally in that particular time and place. The late William E. Dodd gave this country the same sort of forthright representation in Germany when the Nazis first came into power. The new Truman policy puts a premium on this kind of representation, and for our part we would see to it that our representatives, particularly those along the iron curtain, possessed a zeal for freedom, as well as the usual qualifications. In this respect there is a deficiency in the present list.

There is no reason, of course, why men with diplomatic training should not show the same sort of vigorous espousal of the values of free institutions and representative government as Messrs. Braden and Dodd. But the lamentable truth is that too often their values become submerged by their techniques, or they become seduced by their environment. In other words, they are so busy being diplomats that they have no time to be Americans. This is a generalization, to be sure, which appears to be less applicable since promotion to ambassadorships became more nearly the rule than the exception in the Foreign Service. We trust that the President's latest nominations will foster this hopeful trend.

Bouncing Back

A whole week of effort by the Department of State to give the Russian people some notion of the life and culture of these United States, it appears, came to nothing. Various Americans now in Moscow had been complaining that reception of these programs there was so weak as to render them virtually unintelligible, and great doubt was expressed that any Russians had actually heard them. A few days ago the reason for this became known. It was discovered that the American radio station at Munich, which was supposed to be relaying the programs, was actually rebeaming them to South America, where they were doubtless even less intelligible to the Spanish or Portuguese-speaking inhabitants than to the Russians.

According to Mr. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, this was a deliberate piece of sabotage on the part of somebody who managed to gain access to the switches governing one of the antennas at the Munich station. The implication, of course, is that the saboteur was a Soviet agent, acting on instructions from a Communist cell or perhaps directly from Moscow. The net effect of the episode has been to give the Department of State, not for the first time, an exceedingly red face. It was probably only coincidence, however, that on the day after the discovery of the sabotage at Munich, Acting Secretary Acheson asked Congress to relieve the department of responsibility for international broadcasting by setting up a special corporation for the purpose, a proposal that was immediately attacked by private radio interests as a threat to freedom of communications.

Yet the really significant thing about the episode, as it seems to us, is not the ineptitude of the Department of State in the matter, but the fact that the Communists thought it worth while to go to some trouble and apparently some risk to defeat the experiment. It tends to lend more plausibility to the view that a good many Russians have already learned enough about the outside world to make them somewhat discontented with their own manner of living.

CAUGHT IN SEA FOG

Trees were here an hour ago, the sky
Was green with them. They closed me all about,
Walling the quiet in, the whole world out;
Blessing me with birds and small leaf-sign.
And sun was here, a warm touch on my arm,
A glint of yellow on the shaded trail
Where leisurely this season's batch of quail
Moved well-fed toward scrub oak and out of harm.

Now, where are the sure trunks, the sun-bright green?
This is not mine, this is an alien wood
Where cold things pass me in gray cloak and hood—
A birdless place where I for comfort lean
To a wet-sided rock, while a far horn
Speaks of lost ships and men, and wives that mourn.

ELMA DEAN.

"It's All Right—I've Got Him On A Leash"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

CARE-For Britain

May I ask the hospitality of your column to answer the many letters I have received during the past year about CARE, food parcels for Britain? The parcels (which contain items selected by expert nutritionists) may now be ordered and paid for in America, not only for almost all the hungry countries outside the U. S. A., but for delivery to any specified address in the British Isles.

In fact, a shipment of 20,000 parcels left here on March 28 to be stored in England ready to meet any such orders. This means that delivery is not only guaranteed, but probably will be pretty quick as well. A check for $10, made payable to CARE and sent to CARE, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, together with the address of both donor and desired destination, will set the wheels in motion. Information or leaflets may be obtained by calling CARE at COlumbia 9320.

The British still only get about 25 cents worth of meat per week. The CARE parcel sounds as if it would really give them something to brighten up their potatoes! It contains 2 pounds of vegetable shortening, 2 pounds of powdered whole milk, 2 pounds of granulated sugar, ½ pound of whole dried eggs, 7 pounds of flour, a tin of luncheon meat, a tin of braised beef and gravy, a tin of liver loaf, 2 pounds of sweet chocolate, 1 pound each of dried prunes and apricots, 1 pound of coffee, 2 bars of soap and a packet of dried yeast.

IRIS ASHLEY KNOWLES.
Washington.

Maryland Taxes

The resolution adopted by the Maryland Legislature on March 30 urging Congress to approve a 2 per cent sales tax on the residents of the District of Columbia "to protect Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties merchants" is the greatest amount of gall I have yet to see suggested by any State Legislature.

The State of Maryland and Prince Georges County are going hog-wild in the matter of taxation lately. No reduction in income tax this year, increased registration fee on automobiles, a 2 per cent sales tax, and now a 40-cent increase in the valuation of real estate tax in Prince Georges County—a tax that was already too high. Also a proposal to raise the gasoline tax.

If we residents of Maryland could feel we were getting a dollar's worth of service for every dollar collected from these high taxes, we wouldn't kick so much, but as it is now, especially in Prince Georges County, we feel we are getting gypped on such things as highways and proper police protection.

G. B. G.
Hyattsville, Md.

UPWA Accomplishments

In the current discussion regarding organizations to which Government workers belong, I would like to state my attitude toward UPWA (United Public Workers of America, CIO). As a member of the so-called opposition group within the union I oppose some of the present leaders because of their hostility to honest criticism and their failure to consult the rank and file membership before making major decisions. For instance, if the majority of the members had been consulted, I do not believe that they would have voted to publish a criticism of the President's loyalty investigation.

Despite these facts, after three years' membership in UPWA I still believe that its constructive achievements more than offset its defects. Here in Washington it has played an important role in helping to end discrimination in the local office of the United States Employment Service; it has helped to improve personnel programs in various agencies and has been thanked by those agencies for constructive suggestions. More recently it aided workers in Government cafeterias in their successful effort to obtain better salaries.

UPWA MEMBER.
Washington.

Gobbledygook Bill

As an example of bill drafting that should prove a means of livelihood for the legal fraternity, Par. (k) of Sec. 2, Representative Hoffman's H. R. 880, 1-13-47, is a humdinger. Here it is:

"(k) the phrase 'collective bargaining' for the purpose of this act shall be understood to mean the meeting together, on written request of one of the disputants, on a reasonable number of occasions and for a reasonable length of time, the reasonableness of the number of meetings and the length of the negotiations to be determined by taking into consideration the views of the parties to the negotiations and the prospects of an agreement, of an employer and his employes, through accredited representatives voluntarily chosen by them, with the full and free opportunity for negotiating concerning the terms or conditions of employment."

What views, for example? Panoramic, stereoscopic, with or without field glasses? Prospects? Current? Immediate? Future?

Boy, oh, boy, what a time could be had by all? Oh, yes—How full is reasonably full?

DICK NODAK.
Chevy Chase, Md.

Puerto Rican Statehood

For the past two or three weeks, I've been reading a lot of comments on the proposed legislation to admit Hawaii into the Union as a State, and though I do agree that this should be done, may I ask why the same hasn't been done for another possession of ours much nearer. I refer to Puerto Rico, that enchanted island right off our shores, with almost two million people on it.

I am not a Puerto Rican, but an American who spent two years there and who did take a bit of trouble to get to know those people. I lived with them, ate with them, argued with them, went to their private functions, and got to love that little crowded island because of this. If I had followed the pattern of most American visitors, that of standing aloof and gazing critically about, gathering in only American circles, attending only American affairs, I would have come away from there grossly ignorant of all that is Puerto Rican.

How many of us realize that this island was a highly civilized place before our Pilgrim Fathers "migrated" from England . . . that universities, schools, music, literature flourished in Puerto Rico 100 years before the Mayflower sailed?

It is true that poverty exists there. But who of us has seen a more proud people who amid their poverty, smiling, and singing while at work for paltry wages? Now I do know that much has been done by the United States, i. e., the tremendous increase in population due to more sanitary conditions imposed, etc., but the step that would bolster morale 1000 per cent would be our manifest approval of these people by granting them Statehood.

HARRY J. CHACONAS.
Washington, D. C.

American Role In Korean Education

In the past war, Korea managed to come through without the slightest material destruction. This is greatly to the credit of the Allied military effort. It would seem from this that reconstruction of Korea would be simple. The fact of the matter is, as anyone can see from the news coming from that country, that the reconstruction of Korea is one of the most difficult problems facing the American Military Government.

This is not merely on account of the division of the country between the American and the Russian occupied zones. The problem has much deeper roots. Korea has, indeed, suffered much destruction at the hands of the Japanese: not material, but spiritual, cultural and political destruction.

All throughout the Japanese occupation, leadership could be exercised only by Japanese, and thus the quality of leadership was destroyed. In education, beginning from the first grade of school, the Japanese language, Japanese customs and Japanese methods were pounded into the Korean mind, to the exclusion of all Korean tradition. All this will have to be counteracted before Koreans can reach political maturity.

At Cairo and Moscow it was resolved that Korea should be given "freedom," and evenually "independence." The distinction between these two words is important. Within a regime of political and economic freedom, Korea is expected to develop the qualities required for political independence, without which an independent Korea is surely destined, like the Weimar Republic, for eventual collapse.

The development of political maturity and leadership in the Korean people must be directed toward three principal objectives: internal security, economic stability and political unity. The first objective relates to the second; when the people are employed and eating well, there will be no rioting, and there will be a general decrease from the present rate of crime. Great progress toward this goal would be accomplished if the United Nations could resolve the question of the division between the north and the south. The third objective of political unity must not be considered merely as the exclusive responsibility of the Korean people. It is largely a job for the military governors.

The military governors are in contact with the political leaders of the country. They are Americans, and have, or should have, a good idea of the meaning of political unity. They must consider themselves as apostles of the American ideal, because the American Army is not equipped with political commissars to do this job. In their private consultations and conversations with individual political leaders they must constantly pound home at least the following points: legislation by representation, constitutional government, judicial safeguards of the constitution and individual rights—in other words, a supreme court to decide on the constitutionality of laws. These three things are the essence, to my Oriental mind, of American government—the points which distinguish it most clearly from any other government in the world today.

If the Russians are doing so much to promote their political ideas in the countries they have occupied, then the Americans ought, with no less vigor, to promote the ideals which have made the United States the powerful Nation she is today If these ideals are not promoted by the United States in Korea, the result will be a weak and flimsy government that will surely collapse, and all the American efforts to promote peace in the Orient will go up in smoke.

MOSES AHN,
Field Director, Korea Relief Society.
New York.

Soviet Gamble

By Andre Vission

U. S.-British Split

WHETHER OR NOT the rumors circulating in London this week on the forthcoming shift of Mr. Ernest Bevin from the Foreign Office to an economic department in the Labor government will be substantiated, they are likely to have a most regrettable effect on the proceedings of the Moscow Conference. This is the opinion expressed in well informed and responsible circles in Washington.

This opinion is based on the following consideration. Our present policy towards Soviet Russia rests on our conviction that the increasing economic weakness of Russia will finally oblige the Soviet policy-makers to compromise on the basic German issues which we are now discussing with them in Moscow. All reports from Russia indicate an ever growing demand by the population for essential consumer goods. The effects of the war damage—which in Russia was greater than in any western European country—are being increasingly felt.

On the other hand, the grapevine reports from returning Russian veterans on the abundance of consumer goods in the "decaying capitalistic" European countries "liberated" by the Red Army, must also be having a certain effect. And the near-famine which has resulted from last year's drought in many regions of the Soviet Union, is known to be causing serious worries to the members of the Politbureau.

TO SUM UP, our policy-makers do not believe, on the basis of all available information, that Russia is on the verge of a social upheaval, or that the existence of the Soviet regime is threatened, but since last spring there has been a growing conviction in Washington that the economic situation in Russia is very bad, that it is bound to deteriorate in the very near future, and that the day is not far off when it will become impossible for the Soviet policy-makers to ignore it. On that day, it is believed in Washington, German reparations will become for Moscow the only way out of a very serious economic situation.

It has therefore been the guiding principle of our foreign policy to make the Soviet leaders realize that their only chance to obtain the badly needed German reparations from our zone and that of the British is to compromise with us on the political and economic status of Germany and to give up—at least for the time being—any expansionist adventures whether in Greece, Turkey, or elsewhere in Europe or in the Far East.

This is, perhaps, our last hope for a peace which can hardly be described as "lasting," but which would be, it is believed here, infinitely better than the present really unbearable situation. And this last hope may be sapped by the vocal campaign in the Labor Party for the revision of the British foreign policy and for its deviation from the firm anti-Soviet line which we adopted last spring and which we tried to crystalize in the Truman Doctrine.

Even if Mr. Bevin, as it is believed in Washington, should overcome the opposition and remain in the foreign office, very serious harm can still be done to the cause of peace. If the Soviet policy leaders have the hope—even if false—of an impending British-American estrangement, they will stiffen their resistance and ignore the warnings we gave them lately on Germany, Greece and Turkey.

TO BE SURE, some of these warnings may not have been given in the proper manner. We may have been hasty and clumsy. We may have miscalculated the psychological reaction some of our warnings may have caused even in the minds of those whom we want to help and protect. We should have made clearer our determination to strengthen the United Nations, while taking what appeared to many people both here and abroad to be unilateral action. Fortunately, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg has come out with a statesmanlike proposal which permits the unequivocal establishment of America's good faith.

But it would be a real disaster if the British resentment of certain American "tactical errors"—as legitimate as it may be—were to make the Soviet leaders believe that they can gamble on a British-American rift, or even estrangement.

For three years—from 1942 to 1945—American policy-makers believed that the best way to serve the cause of future peace, was to avoid anything which might cause the Russians to believe that the English-speaking nations were ganging up on them. In 1946 American policy-makers realized that they were wrong. As long as the Russians continue to believe that they can split the Americans and the British, they will be tempted to pursue a policy which may not lead to an immediate armed conflict, but which will certainly not lead to peace.

Juvenile Delinquency

The Girl Scout organization is most interested in the constructive approach *The Post* has made to juvenile delinquency. The publication of worthwhile youth programs in various parts of the city and the sponsorship of projects to support youth activities is a most progressive step.

A great deal of adult time and effort has been spent in talking about the problem, but very little leadership, support and encouragement given to groups working directly with youth programs. It is most wholesome to see definite follow-up to the recommendations of the Attorney General's conference.

Mrs. ADOLPHUS STAYTON,
President, Board of Directors,
Girl Scouts, Washington and Montgomery County.

Men Like Bill Feel GOP Ax Most

By Drew Pearson

FEW PEOPLE suspect that within that flinty, hard-hearted bureau which collects the Nation's taxes, there exists anyone with a soul. That also seems to be the opinion held by the current Republican Congress.

If you visit the Internal Revenue Bureau, however, you will be surprised to find that the people are pretty much like human beings everywhere, and that one of the most human, also the most worried, is William T. Sherwood, Assistant Commissioner.

Bill Sherwood has been collecting taxes for 40 years. Democrats may come and Republicans may go, but Bill Sherwood goes on forever. What his politics are no one knows. But it is known that, beginning as an office boy 40 years ago, Sherwood worked his way up until he is the man who, regardless of the political appointee on top, really collects the taxes of the Nation.

Bill Sherwood also illustrates that species of human being which a lot of people outside Washington don't realize exists, a faithful public servant. Sherwood could have retired several years ago on a fairly comfortable pension. At present, when you figure his taxes, retirement pay, and what he would receive if retired, he is actually working for about $2500 annually.

Sherwood is worried sick just now over the solar plexus blow Congress has threatened to give the bureau. Congressman Taber's Appropriations Committee has lopped off some 6000 tax agents, and, like the high-type Army doctors who want to leave the Veterans Administration because of GOP budget cuts, the best type of tax expert now considers Government service too uncertain.

What worries Bill Sherwood is that the mediocre men for the most part are left behind.

The foolishness of the Republican economy, according to Sherwood, is illustrated by a few figures. Twenty years ago there were 3 million taxpayers. Now there are 50 million. Furthermore, it pays dividends to examine their returns.

Every income tax case brought by the Government has started a stream of voluntary tax payments. The Lustig case—against the Longchamps restaurant chain owner in New York—cost the Government $20,000 in actual expenses. It brought in 7 million dollars in taxes. In addition, it probably brought in several hundred millions of taxes from others who, seeing the Lustig example, decided not to cut corners.

The Treasury estimates that there is about two and a half billions in "cheated" taxes which could be collected every year if it had the agents. For every dollar spent in collecting taxes, the Treasury gets back about $200. However, the pinch-penny GOP majority in Congress apparently wants to raise money the hard way.

Moscow Diary

JOTTINGS from a Moscow diplomatic diary: "We have to be careful lest our confidential files be pilfered. Delegates living at the Hotel Moscow do not work there. They work at their embassies. No papers of any kind are left in their hotel rooms when they leave. . . . Spasso House, home of Ambassador Bedell Smith, has been turned into an office building. Only others living there are General Marshall, Chip Bohlen and Ben Cohen. All other space is given over to desks and files. . . . The American MP's guarding the Embassy are very careful. A year ago when Jimmie Byrnes was here you could come and go at Spasso House every day. This time you show passes. . . . Even inside the Embassy we talk behind our hands. It's to stop the sound-waves and double-cross the dictaphones. . . . They say that when Joe Davies was Ambassador in Moscow he collected a bushel basket of dictaphones every morning. The servants had put them in overnight.

"Russia impresses one as a country united with a single will . . . Unquestioning obedience to authority. Practically no black market . . . Valuables (aside from diplomatic papers) are quite safe in my unlocked hotel room . . . More industry and energy than intelligence . . . The maid who putties the cracks in my window lest I freeze is a peasant content to putty cracks for the rest of her days.

"There were some lumps of sugar left over at the table. Alphonse said, 'Put that in your pocket—it's good for tipping. The maid who does your washing will be delighted.' The same goes for soap and bread. Delegates get too much bread on the table at the Hotel Moscow, but the natives don't get enough.

"Here, in the best of the Russian hotels, the mattress would be a disgrace to a second-class hotel in New York. The table lamp can be turned off only by pulling the plug from the wall. The toilet facilities remind one of a third-rate boarding house . . . But the critic of these minutiae is likely to lose sight of the fact that Russia has been remade in the last generation, and that in the next generation she will be remade again . . . Remember how Charles Dickens laughed at the crudities he found in the United States only a couple of geenrations ago."

Balm for Pepper

LITTLE is being said about it, but Gael Sullivan is again in hot water at the White House—for the second time in two weeks. This time, the handsome Democratic Party director is taking the rap for reading Henry Wallace and Claude Pepper out of the Party.

White House strategy these days calls for no lovemaking to Wallace, Pepper or anyone else who doesn't go along with Truman foreign policy, but, on the other hand, last thing the President wants to do is kick the dissidents in the teeth.

Sullivan, therefore, received a swift but secret White House rebuke for his latest boner, and took immediate steps to mend the breach in Democratic ranks. The President ordered him to go into a huddle with Senator Pepper, indulge in some fast bread-breaking, proclaim that it was all a mistake. This Sullivan has dutifully done. Pepper, an astute politician, told Sullivan he bore no hard feelings.

At this writing no direct steps have yet been taken to soothe Henry Wallace's ruffled feathers, but Sullivan will probably do so this weekend.

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, U. S. A.

. . . Russell, in the Los Angeles Times

Whole Middle East Our Burden

By Stewart Alsop

JERUSALEM, April 5.—One point, at least, is crystal clear to any sensible man who surveys the Middle East from the vantage point of this intensely political city. America cannot limit its intervention in Middle Eastern affairs. Having begun the job in Greece and Turkey, the United States must go on to stabilize the whole Middle Eastern situation.

The first item on the agenda must unavoidably be a settlement in Palestine. And that in turn implies something that is going to be pretty disappointing to certain American politicians and global thinkers. We in America can no longer afford the luxury of shouting advice and exhortations from the sidelines while refusing to assume any burdensome responsibilities.

The recent history of American policy toward Palestine has consisted of an immoderate indulgence in that luxury. It may be none of Ernest Bevin's business if Mr. Truman's demand last year for the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine was affected by domestic political considerations. The plain fact is that it was so affected. The Grady plan, which provided for two semi-autonomous states in Palestine, was originally approved by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and was favorably regarded by the American Cabinet.

The American Zionists strongly objected to it, and no doubt with good reason, since it would have left Jewish immigration subject to the veto of the British High Commissioner. But the clincher came when Postmaster General Robert Hannegan pointed out that acceptance might mean the loss of important districts in New York City.

George Talks Back

THERE IS nothing disgraceful in this; it is the way American democracy works. What does seem unadmirable is that the United States should demand that a difficult policy should be pursued without offering to shoulder the slightest responsibility for its implementation. As one British official remarked to this reporter, "For years you have been saying, 'You do it, George.' One of these days we are going to say, 'Why don't you do it?'"

More unadmirable still seems the tendency among many Senators to call for immediate unlimited immigration into Palestine while getting all red in the face at the merest suggestion that the United States should open its doors an extra crack for the thousands of Jews now suffering miserably in the Eurppean displaced persons' camps. Nothing has tended more thoroughly to undermine American moral authority in this part of the world.

The problem of American policy toward Palestine and the Middle East is an inordinately difficult one. It will require the most hardheaded thinking, even to begin to unravel it. An example of the kind of thinking which will certainly not begin to unravel it may be found in Bartley C. Crum's recent remarkable contributions to a national magazine.

Receivers Nominated

IF CORRECTLY reported here, Mr. Crum has two horrendous accusations to level at the State Department's policy makers. One is that Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson went so far as to assure the Arabs that their viewpoint would be considered in any settlement in Palestine. The second is that Loy Henderson of the State Department made the disgraceful assertion to the American members of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry that the objectives of the Soviet Union and the effect on the Arab world of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine were important elements of the problem which they were asked to consider.

If Mr. Crum's articles are correctly reported, the implications would seem to be: first, that the Arabs, who form the large majority in Palestine and who inhabit the neighboring states, should be studiously disregarded in any settlement of the Palestine issue, despite Franklin D. Roosevelt's assurances to Ibn Saud in 1945; second, that the clear objectives of the Soviet Union toward the Middle East, so obviously the central political factor here, should be blithely omitted by American policy makers from any consideration of the Palestine problem.

If this kind of insane jabberwocky is to dominate American thinking about foreign policy, we had better declare our political bankruptcy at once and name Col. Robert R. McCormick and Senator Claude Pepper, now so cozily in agreement, as the joint receivers.

Has Its Drawbacks

THIS IS NOT TO imply that the fulminations of the bloodthirsty Mufti of Jerusalem, nor the Arab effendis' exceedingly cautious flirtations with the Soviet Union, should be allowed to frighten us. The most convincing observers with whom this reporter has talked are almost unanimously convinced that the quickest possible settlement here is in the plain American interests and that this can only take the form of partition imposed with American backing and with an American guaranty of the resulting borders.

But it is no use blinking the fact that the American-backed creation of a Jewish state in Palestine will be passionately resented by the vast majority of the population throughout the Arab world. That fact, and the probability that the Russians will seize the opportunities thus offered them, must certainly be one consideration in the making of American policy here. Effective policy is not made by a studious disregard of the major factors, however disagreeable, in a complex situation.

Leo Wolman

A Union Straitjacket

THE labor dispute in the telephone industry does not raise unique issues. The terms of the settlement of the present dispute are bound to affect labor relations in general and sooner or later will have a profound influence on this country's labor policy.

It is a mistake to think, as some people do, that the peculiarities of the telephone business and the relations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to the associated companies make the current controversy between the unions and the companies a special situation.

A national strike this April, or a succession of local strikes of the kind we have been witnessing in the past few years, will pave the way for compulsory arbitration in this industry.

It will be argued, in support of this step, that the A. T. & T. is itself a monopoly and a public utility. As such it is already under extensive public control, certainly as to rates. It would follow, therefore, that wages, one of the major costs of operation, should likewise be regulated and that strikes, caused mainly by disputes over wages, be forbidden.

Still Room for Discretion

THIS is doubtless a good argument, but, like many such arguments, it fails to explore the less obvious consequences of economic policy. Although the telephone companies are publicly regulated, there remain many decisions of the business which are left to the discretion of management. If a thorough study were made of the question, it would probably be found that the railroads are more extensively regulated than the telephone industry.

What we need to decide is whether we should make further inroads on the freedom of telephone management in order to find a method for the automatic settlement of labor disputes. It is questionable that the public interest will be best served by such a development.

The same thing might be said concerning the interests of the unions, their members and the employes of the telephone companies. The unions certainly stand to gain by retaining a large measure of freedom of action. The telephone employes can be expected to be better off in the long run if they work for management which is free to manage.

The Danger of Uniformity

BY PURSUING their present tactics the telephone unions appear to be jeopardizing their own interests, as well as the interests of the workers, the industry and the public. Industry-wide bargaining, one of the major union demands, ought to be withdrawn or denied.

If granted, national bargaining will lead toward uniformity in wages and working conditions in localities whose economic standards are of the utmost diversity, will be a powerful force for raising costs, and on many operations in many regions it will constitute a strong incentive for reducing the costs of operation and the volume of employment.

The telephone unions, in common with many American labor organizations, have created the state of mind of expecting spectacular advances in labor standards at least once a year. They fail to see that the conditions of recent years are unusual and likely soon to end.

Wage increases this year, like those of last year, will raise costs and prices once more, if they do not cause worse results. Even the telephone industry may have to raise its rates. The telephone unions would be well advised to include the public interest in their calculations and to look farther ahead than tomorrow. Else they may very well become one of the early objects of public regulation.

Mark Sullivan

Dewey's Riding an Albany Crest

THE two leaders in the Republican presidential race have an odd and striking relation to each other, and this relation has a strong bearing on their respective chances.

The largest unit of Government in the United States is the Federal Government itself. Second largest is that of the largest State, New York.

In the Federal Government, Senator Robert A. Taft is the outstanding Republican leader in Congress. In New York, Thomas E. Dewey is the Republican Governor.

Superficially, the posts might seem not comparable. Dewey's post is administrative. Taft's is legislative. But both are party leaders—Dewey of the Republican majority in the New York Legislature, Taft of the Republican majority in Congress.

It is in this role of leadership, largely, that the two are compared. Besides the records made by the bodies they lead, both are judged by the degree of control each is able to achieve over the group he leads.

New Track Record

ON THIS basis of comparison Dewey is at this moment conspicuously ahead, for a reason that is temporary but may be permanent.

The New York Legislature recently completed a session, and this led to news accounts of its record and the part Dewey had in it. The record was striking, with a large number of measures enacted and several of them important and novel. Besides, the Legislature completed its work in less than three months.

Because the record as a whole was conservative, and Dewey's attitude prevailingly the same, they commended themselves to Republican voters throughout the country.

Quite different have been the fortunes of Senator Taft.

When the Republican Congress was organized in January, it had a dramatically favorable position before the public. It was the first Republican Congress in 16 years, and it was the answer to the public wish for a change expressed in the November election. This high esteem for the new Congress was shared by Taft as the most conspicuous leader in it. In January it was common to say that Taft was the strongest likelihood for the Republican presidential nomination.

Slow-Starting Steed

THE Republican Congress has not completed any of the principal measures which Republican leaders promised in the campaign and afterward. Within the Republican membership, especially in the Senate, some cleavage has arisen, including differences between Taft and other Republicans of much the same rank. Not so much through any fault of Taft as through lack of cohesion and discipline on the part of some Republicans in Congress, an impression arose which gave to Governor Dewey, in his relation to the New York Legislature, credit for more successful leadership.

When Congress has completed its work, its record may be as favorably received as that of the New York Legislature. A record of Congress, because of its greater national importance, normally eclipses the record of any State Legislature.

Republicans in Congress are confident that the sum of the record of that body, as it will stand a year and two months from now when the Republican National Convention meets, will be satisfying to the country. And partisans of Taft are confident that his identity with the record made by Congress will be a paramount reason for giving him the nomination.

From the Depths to the Heights

Truman Anniversary

Continued from Page 1

however, was his triumph over John L. Lewis on December 7, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor. Associates of the President were in no way surprised when he decided on his fight-to-the-finish with Lewis in the coal strike crisis. They know that he had long been determined to end, once and for all, strikes that paralyzed the whole national economy.

In this connection, a man who knows Mr. Truman very well was telling a reporter what, in his opinion, accounted for the President's comeback. He mentioned his sincerity and other admirable qualities.

"But above all," he said, "he's been right. He was right on Lewis. He was right in his State of the Union message and other messages to Congress. He was right in calling in congressional leaders, Republican as well as Democratic. He was right in naming General Marshall as Secretary of State. He was right on the Truman doctrine, and he was right again in ordering the Government purge of disloyal employes."

This particular friend scoffed at the theory that Mr. Truman had been made to look good by quarreling among the Republicans.

Better Staff Work

A QUESTION naturally arises in connection with Mr. Truman's being "right" so much in the last half of his second year, when he seemed to be wrong so much in the first half of it. How come?

One answer is, better staff work at the White House. It is sometimes forgotten, but mistakes were made in the Roosevelt Administration, too, many of them. However, FDR's prestige was so enormous, his personality so captivating, that he could survive mistakes and go on to win four presidential terms.

Mr. Truman had no such glamour to blind people to his fumbles. In his case, better staff work was essential, not only to protect him against errors but to help him in maintaining mastery of his job.

The key man in the staff picture at the White House now is Clark Clifford, whom Mr. Truman calls "my very able counsel." He is the big find of the Truman Administration, and not merely because he writes speeches, either. His principal job is to check things for the boss.

Given an assignment, Clifford talks to Cabinet officers, bureau chiefs and others with experience and judgment. He usually comes up with the right answer, and gives it to the President in the form of a memorandum. But sometimes there is disagreement among those consulted. In such a case, the President listens to both sides, and makes a decision. Of course, the decision has to be his in any event; for, as one of his desk gadgets says, "The Buck Stops Here."

Relied on Wallace Data

HAD Clifford been on the job at the time, it is not likely that Mr. Truman would have made the statement he made on October 30, 1945. This was the statement in which he said that industry could give general wage increases without raising prices. Presumably, the President made the statement on the basis of information given to him by the Department of Commerce, then headed by Henry Wallace. At the time, Mr. Truman had nobody available to check on such matters.

It was said at the outset that President Truman was in "very, very good" health. The authority for that is his physician and good friend, Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham. The White House doctor sees Mr. Truman every day, and gives him the equivalent of a thorough physical examination every three weeks.

"The strain of the office has had some effect on the President," Graham said, "but certainly not to a deleterious point. He keeps in good condition with moderate exercise—walking, swimming and rowing. I believe he is more calm than he used to be. His outlook is bright, and he has learned how to conserve his energy."

General Graham said that, despite the terrific grind, the President was the healthiest man in the White House coterie. And he didn't exclude himself.

London Cutting in on Amsterdam

'No. 32' Is World Diamond Mine

LONDON, April 5.—Every month a party of Americans walk up the narrow, iron-shod stairway of 32 Holborn Viaduct, London, on one of the world's most famous shopping expeditions. They buy parcels of rough diamonds, some of them costing as much as $10,000 each.

No. 32, a building in one of the most blitzed sections of London, is the head office of the Diamond Trading Co. It is the selling organization of the mining companies. Through its doors pass 90 per cent of the world's uncut diamonds.

Most of these gems are bought by American dealers, for the United States is still the world's biggest buyer of high-class gem stones, both rough and polished. The rough diamonds start their American travels from the East Forties of New York, center of the American diamond-cutting industry. It is a business shared between midtown Manhattan's 2800 craftsmen and 2000 dealers, brokers and manufacturers from coast to coast.

A Record Year

LAST year set a record for diamond trading in Britain. By the end of December, little "parcels" of sorted and graded uncut stones totted up 120 million dollars on the Diamond Trading Co.'s credit ledger. The previous record was 98 million dollars in 1945, and before that, a little over 80 million dollars in 1943.

While London traditionally leads as the home of "raw" stones, Britain's diamond cutting industry has now developed a tremendous market. It poses a serious threat to prewar masters of the art who plied their trade in continental countries.

In the early days of the war the German occupation drove hundreds of skilled craftsmen from their centuries-old trade in Antwerp and Amsterdam. They took refuge across the channel, and reopened for business in Britain. At a time when diamonds were vitally needed for war industry work, these Dutch refugees contributed skills fostered by generations before them. Now many of them prefer to stay in Britain, where their trade is booming.

Some of the best continental craftsmen have repaid Britain a hundredfold by teaching their art to former servicemen. Formerly diamond polishing was a job open only to the most highly skilled workers. All the trainees need is perfect eyesight and steady hands. In this way lots of disabled veterans can enjoy a vastly worthwhile profession.

De Beers Tops

ROUGH stones reach the Diamond Trading Co. from five big producers in South Africa. By far the largest concern is De Beers Consolidated Mines, with Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and his son, Harry, at the head. The 1945 net profit from their mines at Bulfontein and Dutoitspan was $18,400,000, and they control other immensely rich fields in the Congo, Angola and Brazil.

Once a month the Diamond Trading Co. stages its "sights" for its 500 customers. It is an exclusive kind of sale. Depending on the size of the stones being sold, only limited groups of customers are invited. Sometimes the "sights" are only for gems of one carat and upward. Prospective buyers must still be taken in turn because demand is far ahead of supply.

Before the "sights" open, 30 girls sort and grade the uncut stones into "little parcels" worth $40,000, $80,000 or $120,000. The finest quality is "sand"—diamonds below 1 carat, but not so heavy as "melee," which is also under 1 carat. The biggest pile is "cleavage"—large stones with faults. The smallest, most valuable pile is "sizes"—uncut stones over 1 carat.

10-Year Training

THE girl sorters are highly trained. Most come to the Diamond Trading Co. straight from school. It requires 10 years of apprenticeship to become a finished sorter, then it is an exacting task that carries with it a great responsibility.

When the invited customer arrives at No. 32 the salesman picks a little white envelope from the safe. Together they go upstairs to one of several 10-foot-square cubicles with windows facing north. When the wares are spread on a deal table the buyer fixes his loupe in his eye and opens the envelope. He holds the contents toward the light and looks for flaws in the stones. North of the Equator only a northern light reflects the true quality of a diamond.

Then the buyer breathes on the stones to test their true color, picks over a quarter of them with his "corn tongs" or tweezers, fixes several between his fingers to see how they match and checks on their weight and price. Once satisfied, he pays cash on the spot.

The salesman pours the stones into a cigar box, which he places in a blue envelope. The packet is sealed and air-mailed to a specified address.

Up to $640 a Carat

AT THE present price of diamonds a pure cut stone weighing 1 carat is worth up to $640. Britain imported 707,810 carats last year, an increase of almost 150,000 over 1945.

Meet . . .

DUDLEY FISHER

who draws

'RIGHT AROUND HOME' and 'MYRTLE'

Dudley Fisher is a lovable character who can't remember when he didn't have a desire to draw. "All kids draw when they're small," Dud says. "Later most of them stop, but I never did because it seemed like the best means of expression." The first recognition his drawing ability achieved was a gold badge he won for his entry in a magazine contest.

Dud wanted to be an architect, but got his credits mixed up at Ohio State University and had to enter the Arts College. He stayed there only a year and a half, and left for a job as a layout artist on the Dispatch and has never left.

His characters in "MYRTLE" and "RIGHT AROUND HOME," according to Fisher, are made up of people he knows in ordinary situations. His contention is that most people like to look at themselves in familiar situations. That this concept is true is proved by the hundreds of newspapers which carry his cartoons daily and Sunday throughout the country . . . and is one of the most beloved.

"RIGHT AROUND HOME" is drawn by Fisher *at home*, in a light, airy studio over his garage. His daughter, Marion, when she was younger, had a good deal to do with "MYRTLE'S" activities.

Fisher, now pushing 60, has run through a great deal of hobbies and is still interested. His greatest accomplishment is an organ with 350 pipes, a two-manual console and a pedal keyboard. Its mellow tone is a delight to the neighbors.

Follow the delightful antics of "MYRTLE" and the folks "RIGHT AROUND HOME" in . . .

The Washington Post

Pooches Are Pampered People

It's Called 'Putting on the Dog'

Wide World Photo.

THE MODERN spaniel specialist is a far cry from the "vet'rinary" familiar to any farm boy. Today's dog doctor has a sumptuous office on Park ave., and his canine patients often enough come to him still redolent of the beauty parlor. Above, Drs. Louis Camuti and Alfred Meyer consult with Mrs. George Piperno about the symptoms of Chuchi, her dachschund. Chuchi is all ears

By Cynthia Lowry

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—The dog not only is man's best friend; he's also big business.

There are several million dogs in the United States—no estimate could be anywhere near accurate—and there is also a legion of men and women whose livelihoods depend on the reciprocal affection of master and dog.

There are around 12,000 graduate veterinarians in the Nation who diagnose and treat dogs with just about the same paraphernalia and medicine used on human beings. This includes X-ray, pencillin, anaesthetics and scalpel.

Animal hospitals abound. The largest is the Ellin Prince Speyer Hospital in New York, where between 30,000 and 40,000 dogs are treated a year. Some of these, with hard-up owners, pass through the free clinics. Hospital per diem costs are $2—and upward.

Food for Fido

ONE of the most important parts of the entire canning industry is processing dog foods. Prepared meals are shipped out under deep freeze. Enterprising salesmen have established successful businesses as canine caterers, delivering freshly prepared meals on customers' doorsteps daily.

Everywhere there are dog accessory shops, featuring smart, expensive togs, leashes, collars, beds, beauty aids and even prefabricated heated dog houses.

Dog burial places dot the country and there are few tombstone makers who have not chiseled a memorial to somebody's departed pooch. There also are a number of crematories.

Any number of cities have professional dog-walkers who will curb Pekes or St. Bernards for a fee. One woman owns a shop which specializes in grooming French poodles.

Even to Insulin

NEW YORK'S Park Avenue is famous as a street of expensive dogs. Two veterinarians share offices on a prominent corner, their spacious suite properly muted and their operating room gleaming with sterlized instruments and shining bottles.

Doctors Louis Camuti and Albert W. Meyer may not be typical of small-animal veterinarians the Nation over, but their facilities give a rough idea of how sick dogs can be treated.

First there's surgery of all types, including the removal of bladder stones and tonsils. This is done under anaesthetic, and the chance of infection is reduced by the use of sulfa.

Dogs occasionally get diabetes, too, and hypodermics of insulin go into the flank. Heart disease is common, tuberculosis infrequent. When maternity is going to be a little difficult, X-rays can point to future trouble and a Caesarian operation can solve the problem.

Most dog hospitals keep some sort of a blood bank for emergency use. At Speyer Hospital there is always a large, permanent resident who is the donor. Dogs, happily, aren't fussy about types.

Makers of many of our most popular vitamin pills for human consumption have a profitable sideline of vitamins for dogs. What they usually need is vitamins B1 and D. Frequently veterinarians use calcium and vitamin B1 in the treatment of nervous breakdowns in dogs.

Urban Hysteria

DR. CAMUTI had a pair of cocker spaniels who moved from the country to the city and were completely hysterical about traffic noises. He gave them B1 and phenobarbital and they adjusted just fine.

Dr. Meyer had a little dog patient who persisted in trying to jump off his master's twentieth-floor penthouse garden. He cured its tendency toward suicide by supplying needed calcium in its diet.

One veterinarian specializes in canine dentistry, cleaning (twice a year is recommended) and extracting teeth, occasionally making jackets for worn out fangs and treating pyorrhea. Dogs won't accept bridgework or false teeth.

Dog doctoring has produced one surgical boon to human beings. Dr. Otto Stader, Ardmore, Pa., dog specialist, developed a fracture splint for animals, drilling holes in the fractured bone and keeping the edges in place with a metal pin. It now is used with great success on people.

Canine Colleges

OUTSIDE the medical profession, there are the breeders, who are paid handsomely for puppies. When one breed jumps suddenly into popularity—as happened to Scotch terriers several years ago—prices for pups frequently treble.

Another facet in the dog picture is the crop of "schools," where animals are taught as work dogs, police dogs or merely to mind their manners.

In many communities—including New York—dogs are allowed three human bites before they are shipped off to the pound, and even then owners may appeal the death sentence to the States' high courts.

Dogs frequently are the beneficiaries of large fortunes, although many wills setting up animal trust funds have been broken. Dogs' rights are protected by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dog books are frequently best sellers.

Right in the middle of the war shortages a large department store advertised that it had a large stock of mink coats for dogs, designed to match the mistress' wrap-around, at $350, tax not included. The frivolous note hit the public in a sensitive spot and there was something of a furor.

The sale of raincoats for dogs continues steadily but fur coats never really caught on.

Beirne 'Fell Into' Job As Phone Union Boss

Continued from Page 1

flatly-combed black hair gives him a YMCA-ish look, but only until he starts speaking, or until he stands up and discloses the powerful frame he developed on his 5-feet 8-inches lugging rubber and cashew nuts as a longshoreman.

At his headquarters here, Joe now has a highly polished desk of his own, dominated by huge pictures of Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Joe has been made one of the Nation's 10 outstanding young men by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Joe got his high school diploma in 1933, after five years of night school. By that time he was getting 52 cents an hour and averaging about $18 a week.

"That's when we got married," he recalls. "My wife had to work, of course. But at that we lived on a minimum standard, without any luxuries and without some necessities. I became a part-time stevedore to supplement our scanty earnings. And I kept plugging away at school."

Just Dropped In

IT WAS in 1937, after the Wagner Act had been sustained by the Supreme Court, that the employes of Western Electric at Kearney, N. J., formed their union.

Joe was no leader in this movement, just another potential member. He attended the first meeting out of curiosity—he was on his way to night college. But he was carried away by the argument. Joe loved debate, and he had picked up something about parliamentary law.

When Joe was through arguing procedure he found himself president of the new independent Western Electric Employes Association, Hudson Street Shops.

Within a year the 39 Western Electric distributing shops were organized, with Joe as leader. The following year locals of Western Electric plants banded together, again with Joe as president. Another year, and the Western Electric unions joined with the unions of the Bell system telephone companies to form the nucleus of the present National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Joe served three years as federation vice president, retaining the top post with the Western Electric group. In 1943 he became federation president, and in 1945 it was made a full-time post at $12,000 a year.

JOSEPH BEIRNE
. . . has a YMCA-ish look

Loan Agency For Bad Risks Happily in Red

NEW YORK, APRIL 5 (INS).—A lending agency that specializes in "bad" risks issued its forty-seventh annual report today—happily in the red.

It is the Jewish Agricultural Society, financed by a European railroad and banking tycoon who never saw America, but who believed that America afforded the Jew the best opportunity to return to the land.

When he died in 1896, Baron Maurice de Hirsch, an Austrian by birth but French by preference, left his accumulated railroad and banking fortune to finance Jewish farmers. De Hirsch believed that his people were agrarian by nature, that their religious customs were basically those of an agricultural people.

Explaining the term "bad" risks, the society's report says:

"During the past five years, 94 per cent of farm loans were made on junior real estate lien, chattel mortgage or unsecured note. Losses, therefore, are unavoidable. Were the society to make only perfectly safe loans, it would have no basis for existence."

Since the society was set up in 1900, it has granted 10 million dollars in loans to Jewish farmers in 40 States.

Gen. Marshall Emerging as Great Envoy

Continued from Page 1

guess is that the Secretary will not object to such a reputation.

At least he has won the gratitude of the other ministers for always being clear and straightforward in what he says and does. In his first days at the State Department when subordinates were "briefing" him on German issues, he listened patiently to every exposition but often cut in to ask, "Now what do you mean by that word?"

He insisted on just as much precision as he expected of his military commanders in their wartime dispatches.

So it was that one Foreign Minister here told a friend this week, "What a joy it is to deal with that straightforward man."

Europeans never quite trusted Byrnes; they liked him enormously but felt he was not always a straightshooter in his dealings with them.

One suspects that Marshall's firmness and intellect are respected even by Molotov, who is no mean intellect himself.

A few months ago, when Byrnes was Secretary, a European foreign minister was talking to a Washington Post reporter about the weaknesses of American representation at the top in the direction of foreign policy.

"I don't understand you Americans," he said. "During the war you produced absolutely first-class men with first-class mental powers. You had Marshall, Eisenhower and others of really big caliber. Now you are up against Molotov and Vishinsky, the most formidable diplomatic team anyone has had for 50 years, and you put second-raters up against them."

Magna Cum Laude

MOLOTOV has been a brilliant tactician in many ways at this conference: Bevin has been persuasive and effective. Either of the two can be said to have "dominated" this conference as Marshall has not.

But Marshall has made himself felt in an increasing measure day by day. His impression on others will be felt long after he goes home.

And this conference is his education, his initiation into diplomacy. It will make him more effective when he gets back to Washington.

Already he gives the impression that he knows where he's going and that the United States may have found a spokesman commensurate with its strength and greatness.

The Press Helps

N. J. Solves Teachers' Walkouts

By Fred M. Hechinger

"TO strike or not to strike" has come to be the question for the American teacher.

No matter how well justified by conditions, teachers' strike are felt by most educators to be harmful to the profession.

"But I've got to live," said one young teacher who is making about $30 a week after having invested four years of college and a great deal of money. "We can't get along on professional dignity alone."

The answer seems to have been found by the New Jersey Education Association. Except for a local protest stoppage of one day, New Jersey has not had a teacher strike.

The association started its "progress without strike" campaign about six months ago when New Jersey found itself facing widespread teacher unrest. In many parts of America strikes were already under way. At that critical moment the N. J. E. A. dispatched to the troubled areas two live-wire field representatives, Joseph J. Masielle and Fred A. Forbes. In serious cases even Executive Secretary Fred L. Hipp "went on the road."

Avoid Politics

THE approach is fundamentally one of public relations, but the strike prevention program has four aims: (1) Let the local teachers fix their demands; (2) seek a long-range solution rather than temporary expedients; (3) avoid useless political quibbling; and (4) aim at the best possible solution for the schools, the children and the teachers.

If that sounds easy, it has not been a picnic in practice. Trouble-shooter Masiello had to take his invincible sense of humor to one particular town 20 times in five months.

Once the teachers' demands are reasonably worked out, they are presented to the local board of education. But, even more important, they must be explained to the public. Here the press plays a major role and the N. J. E. A. says the newspapers have cooperated admirably. Teachers' organizations bolster that effort with paid advertising and public meetings.

Living on 'Homework'

TO date the N. J. E. A., which enlists 24,161 of the State's 26,091 active teachers, has sent its field representatives on 331 calls in 156 communities, ranging from Newark, with 2300 teachers, to rural districts with three to five.

Teachers in one town prepared a listing of the various ways in which they were making their living. Teaching came out as something of a sideline. One teacher did tool and die work at $3 an hour in the evening; Another was a part time accountant. A girl with a college degree was an extra-curricular chambermaid in the local hotel.

Under such conditions it is difficult to dissuade teachers from drastic action. Nevertheless, the N. J. E. A. has succeeded. Most recently Camden's 550 dissatisfied teachers voted against strike.

Effective Threat

ADVISING teachers to seek employment elsewhere is the ultimate action advocated by the N. J. E. A. It is almost inevitably effective. With the Nation-wide shortage, trained teachers are snapped up before diehard boards can call themselves to order.

Forbes illustrates this point with the story of a Midwestern superintendent who, attending a convention in the East, signed up 60 local teachers for his home State before he returned. Similarly, a Baltimore paper carried an advertisement telling of "thousands of handsome bachelors in Oregon" and asking qualified teachers to go out there and meet them and—incidentally—teach school.

N. J. E. A. field men help teachers conduct well-organized public relations campaigns. Advertisements can be particularly effective. "Lost! 85 Teachers from the Township Public Schools in the Past Five Years," said one heavy-type ad. "America's Shame," announced another . "Do You Realize That America's Liquor Bill is 7½ Billion a Year; America's Education Bill—3½ Billion a Year . . . "

Planted Scarehead

A PARTICULARLY unpleasant situation developed in Vineland. The teachers had set a public meeting for 8 p. m. Unexpectedly the afternoon paper carried the headline: "School Board Warns Taxes Will Soar If Teachers' Salary Demands Are Met." There followed a list of every teacher's name and salary.

Two members had "planted" the article without the board's sanction. Retractions followed in the morning, but it took all of Forbes' diplomacy to undo the damage.

Today Vineland has an $1800 minimum, a $300 cost of living bonus for 1947 and a promise of $300 to $700 increases for 1948. Despite the explosive beginning, there has not been a strike.

A typical teacher's advertisement of the kind encouraged by the New Jersey Education Association:

A TEACHER'S DAY

The teacher's day doesn't end at 3:20.

8:15	Faculty meeting.
8:25—12:00	Classes.
12:00— 1:30	Lunchroom duty.
1:00— 3:30	Classes.
3:30—5:00	Extracurricular activities.
7:00— 9:00	(plus) Preparation at home.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS — by Erwin L. Hess

LIFE AS IT WAS... BACK IN 1923
THEY'RE GOIN' DAFFY OVER THAT MOVIE PLAYER, AN' NOW ARE GETTIN' BIG IDEAS IN THE HEAD! IF YUH ASK ME, THEY'RE JUST PLAIN... CUCKOO! YESSIR, THEY ARE.... THESE FLAPPERS!
JOHNNY HAD TOMMY GIVE ME THIS MUSHY NOTE, TODAY, DURING STUDY HOUR. HE'S HEARTSICK BECAUSE I'M GIVING HIM THE BRUSH-OFF. CAN YOU BLAME ME? HE WANTS TO OWN A BUTCHER SHOP... SOME DAY!
A BUTCHER SHOP? OH! HOW DREADFUL! THAT'S SO COMMON! THE FELLOWS AROUND HERE ARE SO DULL AND JUVENILE.... AND NOT AT ALL ROMANTIC.... LIKE IN HOLLYWOOD! THAT'S WHERE OUR FUTURE LIES!
WHAT A MAN! WHEN I SAW HIM IN THE DESERT SCENE, I JUST HAD TO SWOON! -O-OOO-OH!
YES, WE HAVE NO BANANAS...
Copr. 1947 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
TODAY, SOME MOTHERS... WHOSE KIDS ARE "BOBBY-SOXERS"... SAY, "OUR DAUGHTERS ARE SO SILLY... IMAGINE, GOING GA-GA OVER A MOVIE ROMEO!" BUT, AS THEY SAY THAT, THE MAMAS TRY AWFULLY HARD TO "MAKE BELIEVE" THEY CAN'T REMEMBER SOMETHIN', THAT THEY REMEMBER SO VIVIDLY!

Army Marks Fateful Day 30 Years Ago

Continued from Page 1

sioned three-hour Senate speech by reading a letter from a North Dakota mother protesting in behalf of her son and other mothers' sons.

"The poor who are called to rot in the trenches," said the Wisconsin Senator, "have now no organized mouthpiece. They have no press. But the day is coming, I hope, when they will be heard."

Later in his speech he shouted: "The man who says I am unpatriotic lies in his throat."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi arose to reply:

"The speech of the gentleman would better have become the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg than an American Senator."

The Whispered 'No'

THE House passed the war resolution after 17 hours of continuous debate. Among those who opposed it were Democratic Leader Claude Kitchin of North Carolina and Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman elected to Congress.

Miss Rankin sat silently through the first roll call with bowed head trembling. On the second roll call she arose and said in a faint voice: "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."

As cries of "vote, vote" came from several parts of the House, she sank back into her seat. The clerk walked to her seat and asked if she wished to say yes or no. "I vote no," she whispered.

Wild rumors swept the country. Congressmen said they had heard that German officers had landed in Mexico and had taken command of Pancho Villa's forces for invasion of the States. The "Huns" were said to have concealed submarine bases on Maine's craggy coasts.

Women in grotesque khaki blouses and skirts drilled with wooden dummy guns.

Chorus girls, their hair in long curls, toured New York City in classy Kissel cars, urging young men to enlist. Former President "Teddy" Roosevelt offered to raise a division of volunteers and take them to France.

Sticks and Stones

THE houses and barns of many German-Americans were daubed with yellow paint. The name of German fried potatoes was changed to American fried. Sauerkraut became Liberty cabbage. German coffee cake was taboo in some homes, and restaurants with the name Kaiserhof became the United States Cafe or the American Grill.

Bands blared "Goodbye, Broadway; Hello, France." Parlor piano groups sang the plaintive "Keep the Home Fires Burning." A song which reflected the lighter mood of many draftees ran like this:

Goodbye, Ma; Goodbye, Pa;
Goodbye, mule, with your old hee haw.
I don't know what this war's about,
But betcha, bigosh, I soon find out.

The little people of the world were mostly bewildered. One of them, however, was coked up with Pan-Germanic patriotism. He was Corpl. Adolf Schickelgruber, alias Hitler, of Braunau-am-Inn, Austria, serving with Bavarian troops and recovering from a wound received on the Somme battlefront.

. . . Sans Reparations

THE revolution had gotten under way in Russia that spring, large numbers of workers striking in Petrograd and many of the Czar's soldiers refusing to advance against them.

Ten days before we entered the war, the revolutionary Soviet issued a manifesto to the world declaring the Russian people wanted peace without any territorial gains or reparations.

The United States started the war with a Regular Army of 80,000 and National Guard forces totaling about 140,000. We sent two million men overseas and mobilized a total of 4,350,000 in 19 months.

Our casualties were 126,000 dead from all causes and 234,000 wounded, compared with World War II's 392,000 deaths and 673,000 wounded.

By the Associated Press

Pulitzer Centennial

Newspaper Memories Of Worldly-Wise 'J.P.'

By Saul Pett

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—It was the kind of talk you're likely to hear in city rooms and bars when old newspapermen gather:

"J. P. had a brilliant mind, one of the best. A great liberal and a tough fighter."

"J. P." was the late Joseph Pulitzer and the man doing the talking in this case was white-haired, 85-year-old Florence D. White, former general manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the old New York World.

White leaned back in his rocker and thought aloud about his 33 years' work with the great publisher, whose 100th birthday will be observed Thursday.

"You know," White said, "I can't remember J. P. ever firing anybody and making it stick. Saved a lot of newspapermen that way. His papers made a lot of good ones, too.

(The alumni roster of the World, bought by Pulitzer in 1883 for $346,600, included Franklin P. Adams, William Bolitho, Claude G. Bowers, Heywood Broun, Irvin S. Cobb, Arthur Krock, Walter Lippmann, Charles Merz, Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott.

No Guessing Game

"I REMEMBER one fellow in St. Louis, who had gotten into some social difficulty. Wanted to quit. Felt his usefulness was over. J. P. said, 'Everybody is entitled to a second chance.' The man stayed, and later became a famous correspondent."

"Another time, on the World, a chap in the business office was fired by the business manager for pilfering. J. P. ordered him reinstated. His only comment was, 'Put him back, remove temptation since he's weak.' The man stayed with the World until he died.

"One morning J. P. was at breakfast. The World was being read to him—his eyesight, you know, had been almost completely gone since '84. There was a story about the St. Patrick's Day parade which began:

"'Eighty thousand people lined Fifth ave. yesterday to——.'

"J. P. roared, 'How many?'

"'Eighty thousand.'

"'Who wrote that? How'd he know?'

"Turned out a star reporter had written the story. Just his own crowd estimate, of course. J. P. ordered him fired. An hour later he changed it to a week's suspension. The next morning there were placards all around the World office. They had just three words—'Accuracy, terseness, accuracy.'

"He was a bug on good writing.

(One of the most coveted goals of American writers is to win a Pulitzer Prize. Pulitzer's gift of about $2,500,000 made possible the founding of the Columbia School of Journalism in 1912 and the Pulitzer Prizes for distinctive work in journalism and letters.)

Musical Amanuensis

"THE MAN'S mind was amazing. He loved art and music and, of course, his newspapers. He had five or six secretaries who read to him and one who played the piano for him.

"I remember one day up at his place in Bar Harbor. He was carrying on a frequently interrupted conversation with his wife. A secretary was reading an editorial and occasionally they discussed it. Also, he was playing chess with one of the boys' tutors and, between bits of talk, whistling an aria. All at the same time.

(Pulitzer gave one million dollars to the Philharmonic Society and another one million dollars to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

"I think one of the happiest moments in his life was the day they completed the World Building. It was on the site of an old hotel which had once kicked out J. P. as a tramp because he had no money."

(An emigre from Hungary, Pulitzer served a year with the Union Army in the Civil War and then looked vainly for a job in New York. He started West, broke.

(Years later he returned to New York as the successful publisher of the Post-Dispatch and a former crusading member of the Missouri Legislature. In New York, he ran up the circulation of the World to what was then a record peak—300,000 daily and 623,000 Sunday.

(Pulitzer began his newspaper career in St. Louis as a reporter for the German-language Westliche-Post. In 1878 he bought the dying Dispatch at auction for $2500 cash and a $30,000 lien. It later was merged with the Post, and was made politically independent and devoted to "hard money" and tariff reform.)

JOSEPH PULITZER
. . . "Accuracy, accuracy"

Gallery Glimpses

House Collides With Senate, Not Truman

Continued from Page 1

Greek-Turkish aid itself, are sure to clear the Senate.

Of the 17 Republican Senators who followed Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) on the Lilienthal test, at least 15 will stick with him on his other international moves.

Those GOP votes, combined with Democratic support across the aisle, are enough to clinch approval of his big foreign relations docket. Actually, Vandenberg lost 8 to 10 Republican votes on the Lilienthal trial that will stand with him on the toughest of his other moves.

That means Vandenberg is still foreign policy boss of the Senate and can make his own breaks.

* * * *

He Got in the 'Act'

WALTER C. HORNADAY, Washington correspondent of the Dallas Morning News, was busily covering a hearing of the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee last week when, bingo, he became part of the story.

It was one of those things newsmen nightmare about. The committee was questioning Edgar E. Witt of Waco, Tex., President Truman's nominee for chairman of the new Indian Claims Commission.

Witt finished his statement. The chairman asked him if he had any witnesses. Witt looked around the room and recognized Hornaday. As Lieutenant Governor of Texas, he had known him in Dallas more than 20 years before.

The chairman hauled Hornaday from his note pad to the stand. Now Hornaday is an ace newsman who writes a fast story but shies at the limelight.

For a full minute he fumbled for words. Then he tossed the ball right back to Witt.

"Well, Governor," he muttered, "What do you want me to say?"

Service Merger Plan A Sort of Chameleon

Continued from Page 1

front threatened. Patterson bore rather heavily on the theme that no joint defense planning was possible under the present setup. In testifying, he got warmed up and went well beyond his prepared statement on this point.

Nimitz, who has been spending much time as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff drafting future war plans, took exception. Appearing later before the House committee in charge of the bill, Patterson did not take up the challenge. He said he had not been talking about Nimitz and company's operational war plans but about budget preparation and over-all strategic planning of natural resources.

Merely a Blueprint

THE top defense chiefs, as a matter of fact, are in real agreement on a substantial plan for unifying the fighting forces. Perhaps "integrating" is a better word.

But the point is that the agreement leaves many points to be decided by the "umpire" to be established by the bill—the Secretary of National Defense. The bill is highly important, but its practical results will be evolutionary rather than immediate.

The guide lines have been marked. The theory of America's new defense system was well explained by Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, deputy chief of naval operations, in his statement before the Senate committee last week. Sherman, with Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, director of plans and policy for the War Department, authored not only the unification agreement but also the detailed bill.

Like General Motors

OUR new organization for defense, says Sherman, is patterned after well-established American commercial, industrial and governmental instructions.

The three services—Army, Navy and Air Forces—are given a special job to do—a broad function, role or mission. And each is permitted to acquire whatever weapons it needs to carry out its mission.

Control is exercised from the top—but it is along broad policy lines. It coordinates available resources but doesn't go into details—such as the choice of means or of people assigned to a particular post.

It is quite similar to the way General Motors or other American big business operates. Sherman contrasts this with the German military command organization under Hitler.

The Nazis divided their military structure into static media—the three elements of land, sea and air. Instead of assigning functions to the army, navy and air force, and then giving them men and weapons to carry them out, they gave each service the men and weapons without the functions.

The army got a virtual monopoly of ground weapons, the navy all vessels and sea weapons and the air force a monopoly of planes. Every operation was carried out by a joint organization—with one service providing troops, another ships, and the third, planes. There was also a hierarchy of joint staffs, largely dominated by the German army.

It all permitted the entire Nazi war machine to be run from the top—and it fell afoul of Hitler's intuition!

Each Self-Sufficient

UNDER the new United States plan, no service has a monopoly of any weapon. The Navy is allowed its own aviation—both carrier and land-based planes for reconnaissance and antisubmarine work—and marines and service forces for small amphibious operations.

The Army also has whatever weapons it needs to carry out complete missions. So, too, with the Air Force. Apparently it is the official concept of America's new defense organization.

The Story of Easter

(From a Painting by Bernhard Plockhorst)

THE FIRST day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre.

Then she runneth, and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him.

Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre.

So they ran both together: and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre.

And he stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in.

Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie.

And the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself.

Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed.

For as yet they knew not the Scripture, that he must rise again from the dead.

Then the disciples went away again unto their own home.

But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping: and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre,

And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.

And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing and knew not that it was Jesus.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.

Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master.

Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God.

Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her.

—John 20. 1-18.

Britain Plans Fair as Bid For Exports

London April 5 (AP)—Spearhead of economically beleaguered Britain's drive for exports, the British Industries Fair will be revived on May 5 for the first time since 1939 with a record number of 3131 manufacturers occupying 920,404 square feet of show space at two sites in London and one in Birmingham.

The fair was first held in 1915 to encourage the manufacture in the United Kingdom of articles which had previously been imported. At that first London show there were 591 exhibitors, who occupied an area of 88,714 square feet. By 1939 there were 2339 exhibitors, whose displays covered 826,433 square feet.

The fair is entirely national in character and only goods produced in the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth and Empire may be shown.

At the fair the overseas buyer will be able to consider Britain's progress in relation to parallel difficulties throughout the world. He can discuss these problems with the actual manufacturers.

All products displayed will be manufactured principally for export.

The lighter industries will be exhibited in London, with 1287 exhibitors at Olympia and 866 at Earls Court, while 978 manufacturers will be represented in the engineering and hardware section at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

The Foreign Office and Treasury have granted permission for free visas to foreign buyers. The concession provides for the visa to be valid for a period of three months from the date of issue and includes families.

A Swedish shipping company has solved the hotel accommodation problem for Scandinavian visitors. Two of its vessels, sailing from Gothenburg, will anchor in the Thames.

Map Makers Face Trouble In Germany

BERLIN, April 5 (AP).—Allied authorities have recommended that German publishers postpone publication of all maps of Germany until after the Moscow conference.

This means, for example, that the printing of school atlases, which are urgently needed, will have to be delayed.

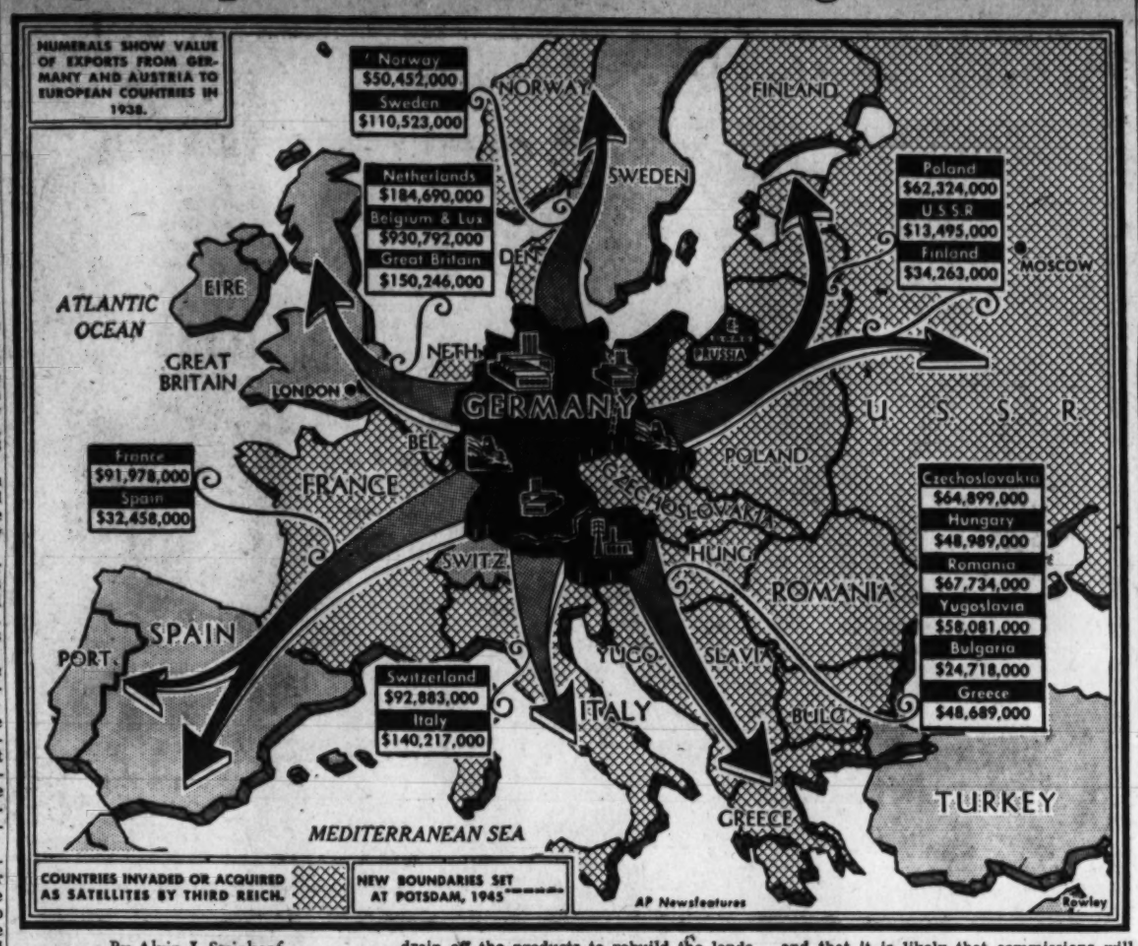
In cases where German mapmaking is absolutely essential the American Military Government's office for information control gave the following general guidance:

Boundaries of all European areas should be drawn in accordance with the peace treaties concluded since the end of the war.

The 1937 borders of Germany are to be shown, together with the zonal divisions.

Territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, which belonged to Germany in 1937, should be designated "under Soviet administration."

Big 4 Split on German Living Standard



By Alvin J. Steinkopf

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Biggest of all the Big Four difficulties at Moscow, in the opinion of Americans associated with the work of the Foreign Ministers' deputies here, must lie in the economic field.

On questions of seizing or controlling, rebuilding or destroying industries which made Germany great and dangerous, the Big Four Powers which dominate the treaty-making were divided.

Other obstacles exist, but the greatest, said American negotiators after the Big Four deputies had worked and argued here for six weeks, is what to do about the potential power that still lies within Germany. Before the war, it supplied much of Europe's manufactured goods. Nature made the Reich an industrial powerhouse.

Among the other problems are readjustment of the frontiers, internal controls, denazification, reeducation of Germans and the form of the future German state. But always in the background, looming vague and menacing and a bigger consideration than any other, is the fear that the German military machine may revive and run amuck again.

On the problem of keeping the future Germany in control the deputies here, and the allied states which submitted recommendations to London, showed an East-West split of opinion. The East on the whole offered the harder and more thorough suggestions to keep the future Germany in check.

The East's suggestions, as represented largely by the recommendations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and some of the Soviet republics, were a combination of reparations and controls inside Germany.

The eastern formula seemed to be—"Make Germany work and produce, but drain off the products to rebuild the lands she destroyed."

The East seemed to be little concerned with reestablishing Germany fairly soon as a pleasant place for Germans to live and prosper. The East's conception was that for a long time Germany must be a workshop where a population which had been misled by Hitler must replace what the German army smashed. Raising living standards in Germany even slightly was a secondary consideration to the East, which insisted that the rest of Europe must be reconstructed first.

There was no disposition in the West to pamper Germany or to make soft conditions. But America and Britain, pouring tens of millions of dollars and pounds into their occupation zones in what seemed to be a losing effort to maintain a bare subsistence level, were interested in making Germany self-sufficient. The western attitude seemed to be that some time fairly soon Germany must be allowed to become competent as a nation. The West seemed inclined to allow Germany to live, but with no excess of profits, factories or capital with which to become dangerous.

Deputies of Foreign Ministers did little more in London than look at the economic difficulties, and passed the whole problem on to Moscow.

* * *

EVERY contiguous neighbor of Germany, except Austria and neutral Swizerland, is demanding some German territory. Poland makes the greatest and the most frequently disputed claims. The deputies here merely recorded the demands and packed them off to Moscow. An impression prevailed that even the Foreign Ministers would not be able to come to decisions immediately, and that it is likely that commissions will be roving all over Europe making on-the-spot inquiries to be reported to later sessions of the treaty makers.

On the question of the form of the future German state there were indications that the Big Four are closer together than they were before the deputies' meetings. There still were opposing viewpoints, the West wanting a federalized Germany, the East holding out for a considerable degree of centralization. The East wanted to deprive some German Jingoist of the future of a ready-made political weapon, a demand for the unification of German states.

* * *

AMERICAN negotiators, in thinking about frontiers, were concerned over another pan-German slogan that may bob up again—the cry for Lebensraum (living space.) Eastern countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia especially, have pushed upwards of five million Germans back into a Germany which is diminishing in size. Of the chief claimants for German territory only Belgium and Holland are more crowded, and they have colonies.

Poland, with the largest territorial claim, has a population of 124 to the square mile. In Germany the figure is 502. In Belgium it is 710, and Holland 692.

Yugoslavia, which wants Austrian territory, supports a population of 167 to the square mile, compared to 318 in Austria.

American negotiators appreciate that shuffling the frontiers in populous Europe cannot overcome the Lebensraum argument, but they fear that additional crowding might aggravate the problem of no space, and make the prospect for a lasting peace a little dimmer. It appeared unlikely that the Moscow meeting of ministers, or a subsequent peace conference, could do much to provide anyone with more room.

Experts Find Present Juries Condone Crime

Denver (U.P.).—A wave of jury verdicts across the country is showing unprecedented leniency towards defendants in criminal trials of violence. It is explained by Denver psychiatrists as a direct result of the war.

District Attorney James T. Burke said he has received reports from prosecutors elsewhere indicating a marked turn to extremes in leniency on the part of juries.

Denver psychiatrists, who say present conditions make a similar trend which followed the first World War "look like a rehearsal," explain that most of the verdicts are the result of a lack of personal control on the part of the juror. The jury verdicts show a subconscious revolt against man-made restrictions, the scientists explain.

When a juror, faced with passing on a case, makes his decision, he draws on his own personal experience rather than taking an objective view in forming his reaction to the trial evidence presented. He must call upon his own conscience in testing the facts of the case, and it is this conscience which has been warped by the long suffering and privations of war, combined with the constant fear of death and the sight of violence.

The long war years, with increased restrictions and tendency to make people subservient to a central force, helped to destroy individual thinking which governs a person's conscience or sense of what is right or wrong.

These conditions brought on by the war only aggravated an overall tendency among modern men to retreat from an individual philosophy of right and wrong and to depend on man-made laws to govern their actions.

A mass of man-made restrictions has been enacted and enforced which govern the modern man's life to the point where his individual knowledge of right and wrong has been deadened, psychiatrists continue.

The sudden death, uncontrolled hate and fear and long periods of personal privations suffered during the war further tend to warp the thinking of individuals from its normal form. The person's conscience has been destroyed.

"Individuals are becoming less individualistic and are losing their own self-respect," one psychiatrist said. "In the early days, pioneers, seeing crimes committed, felt a personal responsibility to do something about it. Now, for the most part, they are content to rely on the mass of absolute restrictions to uphold their social structure."

Grand Coulee Makes Man Seem Dwarf

Grand Coulee, Wash., (U.P.).—Marking the fifth anniversary of operations by the world's largest generators at the Grand Coulee Dam, the Bureau of Reclamation has announced that annual power output has reached 20 billion kilowatt-hours.

For the information of the layman, that equals the work performed by one million men laboring eight hours daily, every day of the year, for 79 years.

Five years ago, the first of the massive 180,000-kilowatt generators in the west powerhouse at the dam went into operation. This unit was joined during the war by five companion generators and two 75,000-kilowatt "Shasta" units, designed originally for the bureau's Shasta Dam.

Today, with Pacific Northwest homes and industries calling for more power, the bureau is completing transfer of the Shasta generators to Shasta Dam and is preparing to rush the installation of three 108,000-kilowatt generators in the west powerhouse.

Upon completion of the three new units, the west powerhouse will have an installed rated capacity of 992,000 kilowatts, compared with 818,000 in the war years, when the powerhouse, in one month, set a world's record of 621,119,000 kilowatt-hours.

Spokesman for the Bonneville Power Administration, which markets power from the Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams, have stressed the need for additional generators to meet constantly increasing demands for power, particularly because of the rapid conversion of aluminum plants to peace-time production, and the greater use of electricity by other industries and by homes and farms.

Reclamation officials have emphasized that additional generating capacity will be needed at the Grand Coulee Dam to serve the world's largest pumps, which are being built for the million-acre Columbia Basin Project. Six pumps, each capable of providing sufficient water for 100,000 acres, are under construction in San Francisco. Each will be powered by a 65,000-horsepower electric motor. Bureau engineers state that the output of one 108,000-kilowatt generator will be needed for each of the two motors.

Mothers Park Babies In a Church

Richmond, Va., April 5 (AP).—Mothers concerned with what to do about baby while shopping get their answer from the Second Baptist Church here.

Instead of worrying, officials of the church nursery invite mothers to leave the tots with them and have the assurance that baby is "getting that vital growth in Christian group experience so necessary to the child's development before he becomes of school age." The nursery is conducted on an interdenominational basis.

Tough Time for Rabbits

Don't Lift Easter Bunny by Ears

RIGHT WAY—If you must

WRONG WAY—This hurts him

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (AP).—Of course, the best way to catch the Easter rabbit is to put salt on its tail, but the worst way to pick him up is by the ears.

Easter is a tough time for all rabbits because too many people believe the bunnies should be picked up by their ears. Humane societies want to get over the point that such handling is painful and injurious to a rabbit.

"Children should be taught to pick up a rabbit in their arms, giving the body some support," says Charles W. Friedrichs, secretary-manager of San Francisco's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "And the less handling the better."

Blackstone the magician, giving away hundreds of rabbits at his stage performances, cautioned children against handling them by the ears.

Humane Expert Friedrichs says that animal lovers also discourage gifts of live chicks to children as an Easter custom. He asserts that most of those sold are "culls" which have little chance of survival.

Black Market Beats the Dutch

Amsterdam (AP).—"Black Peter," the name given by the Dutch to black marketeers, is in competition with the Dutch government and . . . he wins.

The story is this:

American cigarettes are one of the current items on black markets in the Netherlands. Millions of them are sold every week, the average price of a 20-piece package being about $1.70 (4.50 guilders). Thus, a huge amount of foreign exchange is going out of the Netherlands through unlawful channels.

With the triple aim to stop this, to collect money for a postwar welfare organization and to provide Dutch smokers with some more mouth-fuel the Dutch government has put some millions of American cigarettes on the market, charging each packet of 20 with an additonal tax of about $1.13 (3 guilders) added to the regular price of about 45 to about 86 cents, on behalf of the welfare organization "Volksherstel."

Apparently, however, the welfare organization will not become a millionaire by this proceeding.

"Black Peter" immediately hit back, lowering the price of his merchandise from an average of 4:50 down to an average of 3 guilders.

Light Bulb Thieves Strip Berlin Trains

Berlin, April 5 (AP).—Berliners who have been complaining that riding on the city's surface suburban trains is often darker than riding in subway tunnels have been asked by transport authorities to help them catch light bulb thieves. Bulbs on the surface trains are being stolen at an average rate of 1200 per month.

State Grant Request Considered

Rising Costs of Archaeology Hit Plans to Dig Up London

London, April 5 (AP).—Even the costs of scientific research have gone up and British archaeologists, who have always prided themselves on their independence of state aid, are seriously thinking of asking the government for funds.

In England the cast of excavation has gone up more than 100 per cent over the prewar figure, largely due to the rise in laborers' wages.

In Palestine, labor cost 40 cents a day before the war and now costs $3. Sir Leonard Woolley, recently returned from Archana, Turkey, told the Society of Antiquaries that he had to curtail his excavations there because costs had risen nearly 1000 per cent.

With only small funds, archaeological bodies are facing the problem of excavating the City of London, the cost of which will run into tens of thousands of pounds. A committee is now considering ways and means of raising the money.

"The question whether it is desirable or not to ask for a state grant is being considered," said Miss K. M. Kenyon, secretary of the Institute of Archaeology, "because it is the one possible source of money. The government takes our money in taxation and it must take the responsibility in cultural work."

Jackpot at Station

Houston, Tex. (U.P.).—A workman in police headquarters was pushing a confiscated slot machine on a cart. A man stopped him and dropped a nickel in the one-armed bandit. He caught 60 nickels in his hat and walked away.

Germans Shun Political Courses

Stuttgart (AP).—Courses in government are failing to arouse much interest among Germans, the adult education branch of the American Military Government in Wuerttemberg-Baden reported tonight.

Only 10 persons registered for a course in "capitalism and socialism" in an evening school at Heidelberg, and 16 signed up for a course on "introduction to Marxism," the branch announced.

A course on "youth and democracy" at Heilbronn started out with 115 students last fall but dropped to 10 students at midterm and the course was discontinued.

The Germans showed a definite preference for courses on philosophy without political implications, the report said. An evening class on general philosophy at Heidelberg drew 220 registrants.

Dutch Borneo Looks Ahead To New U. S. of Indonesia

Batavia, Java, April 5 (AP).—Statehood for Dutch Borneo is expected to be one more step in the creation of a United States of Indonesia.

The little-known area inhabited by 2,200,000 Malays, Chinese and primitive Dyaks covers three-quarters of Borneo and is as large as France. It ranks as one of the East Indies' most important economic regions because of its rubber plantations and the immensely rich oil fields at Tarakan and Balikpapan which Australian jungle fighters liberated after savage battles with the Japanese in 1945.

Self-government for the area is being worked out by the survivors of the bloody wartime purges of Borneo's native intellectuals which the Japanese carried out.

The plan involves a status much like that of a State in the United States of America. Foreign relations, coinage, customs and other federal functions will be delegated to a central government.

Under the program, Borneo will be linked with East Indonesia, Java and Sumatra and with Holland under the House of Orange.

The Netherlands has promised full sovereignty to the U. S. I. by January 1, 1949.

Flying Suit Floats

Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio (U.P.). The latest development at the Air Material Command, Wright Field, is a new flying suit with built-in inflation bladders which will keep the wearer afloat and face up at all times. The suit incorporates the functions of the light flying suit, the life vest and the emergency sustenance vest.

Blockhouse Used In Indian Wars Being Rebuilt

Fort Sill, Okla., April 5 (AP).—A blockhouse used during the last century as a warning station at Fort Sill, which survived the Indian wars but was damaged by an artillery shell in the last war, is being rebuilt as a monument of the old West.

Commanding a view for 60 miles across the plains of southwestern Oklahoma, the blockhouse was used to alert Fort Sill to marauding Indian bands.

A stray shell during maneuvers in 1942 struck the house, constructed in 1869.

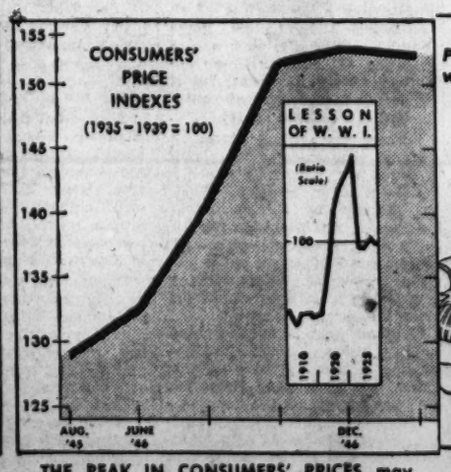
The house was the main part of Fort Sill's lookout system, which was given a special commendation by Gen. William T. Sherman of Civil War fame.

Sherman once paid a visit to Fort Sill and his party was spotted while it was still 30 miles away.

Word was signaled to the fort by heliograph. The general was greeted by a guard of honor.

Why Experts Predict a Considerable Drop in Living Costs This Year

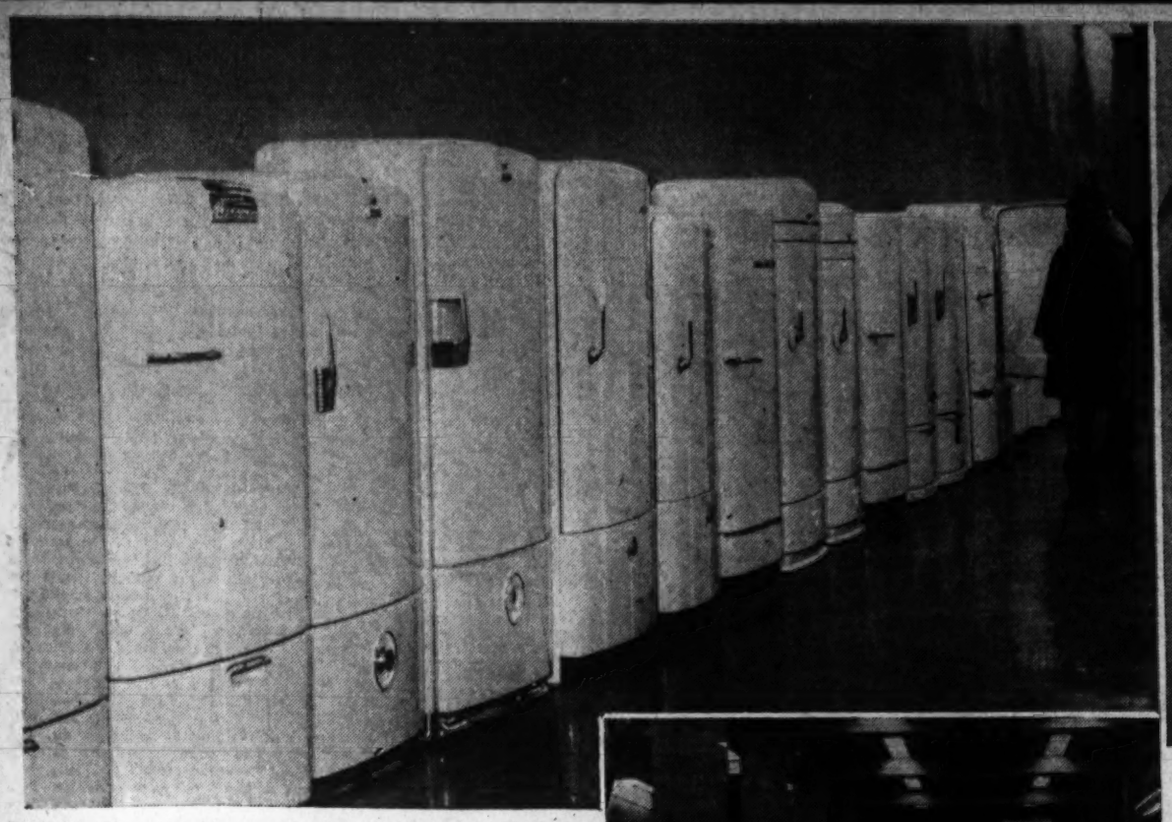
CONSUMERS ARE GROANING today about the high cost of living, but many experts say the spiral should be ended by late this year and that old-time, pre-war "bargain" sales will be making a comeback.



THE PEAK IN CONSUMERS' PRICES may have been reached already. This chart shows how prices zoomed after V-J day. Chart of World War I prices shows that what goes up also comes down—fast.

Prices have risen faster than wages. The public can't buy as much with its pay.
Barring unforeseen events, there should be a tapering off of exports, thus more things for use at home which will be sold only if prices are low enough.
Inventories are at peaks. In some lines production exceeds consumption. Many persons are resisting high prices, and with sellers stocked up, buyers soon may call the tune.
FOR EUROPE
FOR U.S.
AP

HERE ARE MORE REASONS why a price drop is expected. Some luxury lines, like amusements, jewelry, furs, already have felt the pinch of a "recession." They traditionally are the leaders of a downward move in prices. The bearish movement in stock prices also indicates that investors think a drop in industrial profits is ahead. Economists say that the higher prices go from here—if they do go higher—the sharper will be the drop when it comes.



TWENTY refrigerators, representing 12 different brands, are on permanent exhibit at the Electric Institute, 10th and E sts. nw. Prices range from $200 to $434, but visitors are warned that all styles are not available

But Nothing's For Sale

Appliance Exhibit Is Joy to Behold

By Conrad P. Harness

ONCE UPON a time a man decided he and the wife were slaves to household drudgery. Theirs was a full life—full of dirty clothes piles, unwashed dishes and bulging garbage pails. decision made, he gifted his spouse with a labor-saving automatic home laundry, garbage disposal unit and automatic washer. Now, said he, I'll have time to enjoy my wife's company.

The kitchen-emancipated frau quickly learned to zoom through her chores, and found, for the time since the honeymoon, time on her idle hands. She joined four clubs, hired a maid, began partying at night, met a home appliance salesman at a cocktail party and ran off to Mexico. Hubby got a flock of bills, stomach ulcers and a divorce.

All this leads up to what could conceivably result from a visit to the Electric Institute, Potomac Electric Power Building, 10th and E sts. nw.

Largest Display Ever

On display is the Nation's largest and most complete display of electrical home appliances, according to the Institute. A housewife would have more fun browsing in this horn of plenty than a day at her favorite hat shop.

Scores of refrigerators, ranges, automatic home washers, garbage disposal units, dishwashers, water heaters, radios, clocks, etc., can be inspected by visitors. But, and husbands please note, the items aren't for sale.

The Institute, says Frank B. Dillon, display manager, has the glistening articles only for display and demonstration purposes. It attempts to bring customers to a buying decision, and then informs them where the items are on sale.

Organized in 1934, its 213 members include the electrical appliance manufacturer, retailer, wholesaler, contractor and Pepco.

A staff of six "hostesses" are available to answer visitors' questions. An estimated 3000 potential buyers per week are exposed to the year-round exhibit.

The staff is kept up-to-date on the availability of merchandise. Just because 20 refrigerators, including 12 different makes, are displayed, the visitor is warned that many items are still in very short supply, and others only a sparkle in the manufacturer's eye.

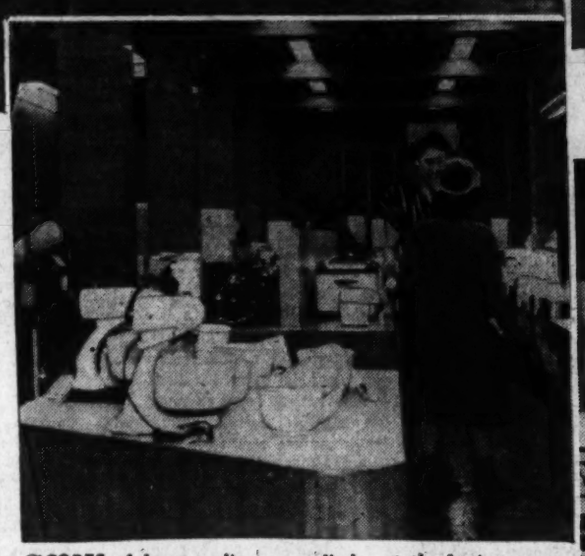
Twelve different brands of ranges, 10 radios, eight home freezers, nine vacuum cleaners, nine water heaters, five roasters, three sun lamps and four mixers are available for inspection and comparison, plus scores of other household appliances.

A survey of wholesale and retail stores reveals that the demand for nearly all major appliances is far greater than the supply.

"It's possible to buy a refrigerator," said a Nash-Kelvinator Corp. official, "but you can't name your brand or price range and expect to find it right off."

In Class by Itself

The official, who requested anonymity, said Washington was in a class by itself in this respect.



SCORES of home appliances on display at the Institute are inspected each day, but no cash registers ring up sales. Items are for display purposes only. Prices on the majority of items are well above prewar levels

"They just can't be found in other cities," he declared. He could give no explanation for the situation.

A "few" shipments of conventional type washing machines have arrived here, reported A. L. Aiken, General Electric Corp. of D. C., but no automatic washers have been shipped.

Aiken blamed limited production on a steel shortage. He said his factory was having trouble obtaining enameled steel for ranges.

"When will a customer be able to select the item of his choice and expect to get immediate delivery?" Aiken was asked.

"Probably this fall," he replied. He pointed out that electrical blankets, heaters, heat lamps, pads and, to some extent, irons, were now in plentiful supply.

He said he expected increased factory shipments of General Electric appliances in early summer.

A Washington representative for one of the Nation's largest manufacturing firms said he could get two million dollars worth of orders today for refrigerators and ranges from Government agencies "if he could get delivery."

He said the Army, Navy, FHA and Treasury Procurement Division needed 10,000 refrigerators and 3700 ranges. The Navy alone, he added, wants 2700 refrigerators. Bulk of the goods would supply overseas bases.

Demand Is Tremendous

"The demand is tremendous," he stated, "and the manufacturer must see that both the private citizen and Government agency receives a fair portion of the available supply."

Israel Grossberg, of the Mid-Atlantic Appliance Distributors, 928 5th st. nw., pointed out that all items made from sheet steel products would be in short supply for many months due to the steel shortage.

He predicted no immediate price reduction of any sheet-steel products.

Although customers will pay more for new appliances, an inspection of products showed they would obtain more value. Scores of new developments have been included in ranges, radios and refrigerators.

Typical of the new refrigerators is one with separate frozen food storage locker, various food compartments with different temperatures, and an extra large storage bin.

One new range had 11 different dials, plus two switches, a built-in pressure cooker and other cooking aids.

MRS. ROY R. SCHLEMMER, 2464 Tunlaw rd. nw., investigates a combination sink and automatic dishwasher. Retail stores report a scarcity of such items. BELOW: Mrs. A. A. Ziegler, 2223 H st. nw., points out some features of a glistening new range to Mrs. E. H. Bergmann, 3312 Croffut pl. se., at right

And Didn't Build a Single Dwelling!

Hidden Houses Fix Up Nyack's Vets

By David G. Bareuther

NYACK, N. Y. (AP).—When this town of 5200 found that almost 5 per cent of its population had no place to live—that 110 war veterans' families were housed in single rented rooms—something had to be done about it quick.

So Nyack got busy and solved its housing problem. What's more the town did it without building a single house—improvising an example for other towns.

It did the job with a community mobilization that enlisted the help of everybody and created new and modern apartments out of garages, barns, old mansions and other unused space that no one realized the town possessed.

Like many other communities, Nyack was reading about surveys, listening to speeches and pondering ambitious housing schemes. The few new houses being built in the vicinity cost too much for the average war veteran to buy. No rental housing was being built.

Meanwhile the town's housing shortage was becoming more acute daily.

Some citizens got together and called an old-fashioned town meeting. They organized the Mayor's Emergency Housing Committee.

"We need a door-to-door canvass," declared Mayor S. J. Cianimino, "and we need volunteers to do that job."

Twenty-seven local civic groups answered the call. They included the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, men's clubs and church organizations.

Every property in Nyack was visited and every owner was urged to register any space he would be willing to have remodeled and rented to veterans. When the problem was explained, resistance invariably vanished. Attics, basements, outbuildings and entire houses were registered for conversion.

A New York banker contributed his country home in Nyack to the cause and converted it into 18 apartments.

Architects inspected each registered property and drew up plans showing how the space could be converted at a minimum expense—the addition of a dormer window in the attic, the raising of a section of roof, the installation of plumbing in a remodeled barn.

There was nothing temporary in the work. The entire program was carried out on a permanent improvement basis. Mineral wool insulation was used to make snug homes in attics and former outbuildings. In many structures the insulation was blown into wall spaces, in others where studding was exposed, as in a barn, batts of insulation were covered with wallboard.

REGISTERING in town hall for barns, garages, rooms, attics

Building materials were considered to be in critically short supply when the drive was launched, but the American Home magazine, describing the campaign, said: "It was surprising to discover how much good material was on hand in shops and dealers' warehouses."

With 110 homes as the original goal, a slogan, "110 or Bust," was emblazoned in barber shops, beauty parlors, dentists' offices and even on movie screens.

Within a week the program was in full swing. Within four months 80 remodeling jobs had been completed and veterans were occupying new homes. Within six months the goal had been reached and passed, with Mayor Cianimino announcing that 40 additional apartments have been provided.

The cost of remodeling ranged from $350 to $1200 and each job was financed by local banks with Federal Housing Administration (FHA) remodeling loans. The new apartments rented from $35 to $80 per month.

Nothing New Over '41 Models Except Cost

That Pushbutton Dream House Is Still a Long, Long Way Off

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—Where is that postwar dream house—the pushbutton house that would roll off assembly lines in yearly models like automobiles?

The much-advertised postwar era is almost two years old and still houses being built in 1947 look exactly like 1941 models, except for price tags.

"New building materials? Revolutionary equipment? The best story along that line—the story the public needs most to hear—is that there is nothing new, period," says H. C. Nancken, an authority on such things as substitutes for brick and machines for living. As vice president of the Architects Samples Corp., Nancken has charge of a big permanent exhibit of building supplies in the Architects Building on Park ave.

"There are some things that would seem new if they could be put into a $10,000 house," he admits, "but they were here before the war in the $50,000 house, and they are still too expensive for a $10,000 house.

D. S. McKenzie, sales manager of General Electric's plastics divisions, says: "'There are only two parts of a house that can't be made of plastics—the furnace and the wiring. But if you tried to build an ordinary $6500 house out of plastics, it would cost you about $100,000.'"

Builders and architects are seriously concerned over the fanciful misconceptions spread among hopeful home buyers by what they call "blue-skiers."

"People of modest means ask about garage doors that open by radio from a pushbutton in an automobile," says one home builder. "There is such a contrivance. It was here long before the war. It works, but it is hardly in the class of equipment for a $10,000 house.

"Others are asking about the doorbell that transmits an image of the caller's face to a screen in the kitchen or upstairs. That's possible, too, by a television arrangement. The television receiver could be obtained reasonably enough for $200 or so, but a television broadcaster to transmit that face at the front door would cost several thousand dollars.

"Radiant heat is another innovation that has captured the popular imagination. It isn't new, of course, but with some types you can't use carpets on the floor.

"Then, there is summer air-cooling. Some persons act as if builders have been holding something back by not adapting the systems used in theaters and other public places. As a matter of fact, a cooling unit can be added to any circulating warm air heating plant for an installation cost of about $500 or so.

It would cost only about as much to cool a house through a summer as if heating it for another winter. But babies and small children probably could not survive radical temperature contrasts. Anyway, one-room cooling cabinets have filled the bill for the average householder."

There are plastic window screens on the market which won't rust or bulge, but they cost about 50 per cent more than wire mesh. There are delayed-action light switches that allow you to get into bed without stubbing your toe before the light goes out, but they were here before the war.

Prefabrication, except for premilling of certain units by large-scale builders, appears so far to have failed to displace custom construction. Many persons, who started time payments on prefabricated houses, purchased lots for their dream houses and then found when the war was over that their orders could not be filled at the prices planned.

George M. Gross, president of the Gross-Morton Co., which has built more than 8000 homes since 1921, believes that one reason today's new homes do not differ so greatly from the 1941 crop is that "the 1941 house already had reached a point of development 20 years ahead of most of the occupied dwellings of that year.

"If the home builder or the automobile manufacturer could produce models comparable to those of 1941 at 1941 prices, buyers would ask for nothing more. But the present cost of labor, material and land blocks that goal in the building field."

Roy Wenzlick & Co., St. Louis economists, have published a chart showing the cost of the ordinary $6000 six-room frame house of 1940 is now up to $12,147.

Then, what aside from price is changing about the modern home? Its plan and function are changing, replies the architect. Henry C. Hahn, a recognized authority in small house design, believes new uses for old materials are the newest thing in American homes.

"Clients are leaning more and more toward combining outdoor and indoor living," Hahn says. "There is an increasing use of glass, permitting for example, a duplication of window gardens indoors and outdoors.

"Even in the Northern States there is a growing interest in the rambling one-story house on a larger plot, incorporating the patio or outdoor living room of the Southwest.

"There is a noticeable trend toward larger living rooms and away from large dining rooms. Dining rooms are shrinking and are being absorbed into formal living rooms.

"However, the public preference is still for traditional architectural design. I'd estimate that 90 per cent of the people want conventional architecture."

The consensus of practical men on the job is that your dream house is still the picturesque Cape Cod cottage, colonial two-story, or Western ranch house, whichever you prefer, with plastered walls to allow for changes in wallpaper and decorative modes and built sturdily enough so that you'll still have a house after the last monthly installment is paid in 1967 or later.

This Is a Filler

Omaha, Nebr. (U.P.).—The student publication at the Municipal University of Omaha uses practical methods to teach journalism to its students. The editors used as a filler this line:

"This is a filler."

2 New Types Of Flooring Developed

Development of two new types of flooring, both of which can be varnished, enameled or shellacked, have been announced by Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon.

One developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is a three-ply cross-laminated hardwood flooring which comes 12 inches wide and any desired length. It is made in a continuous glue press from small-size, cull-type hardwood logs not ordinarily adapted to the production of hardwood flooring.

The best part of the log is used for the top layer, the remainder going into the two other layers.

Because of its 12-inch width, this type of flooring can be laid with less labor than conventional hardwood flooring, which it is claimed to equal in quality and to be competitive in cost.

The other type of flooring, when laid, becomes monolithic. It comes in a powder, which includes sawdust, asbestos, binding chemicals which result in high strength resilience, and a color similar to medium oak flooring.

Early Spring Is Critical Period for Lawn

By James H. Beattie

LAWN CARE should be one of the first spring activities. Reseeding or sodding of bare spots in old lawns and sowing of new lawns must be done in very early spring, usually early April. Sowing seed at later dates is risky and seldom gives satisfactory results. Fertilizer must also be applied in early spring. The first weeks in spring are critical times for the lawn, whether it is old or newly seeded.

Walking on the lawn while it is wet and soft is distinctly injurious, but as soon as the ground is firm underfoot the surface should be vigorously raked to remove debris accumulated during winter.

Some follow the excellent practice of top dressing the lawn in autumn with compost. Only the coarse material which would interfere with the lawn mower should be removed.

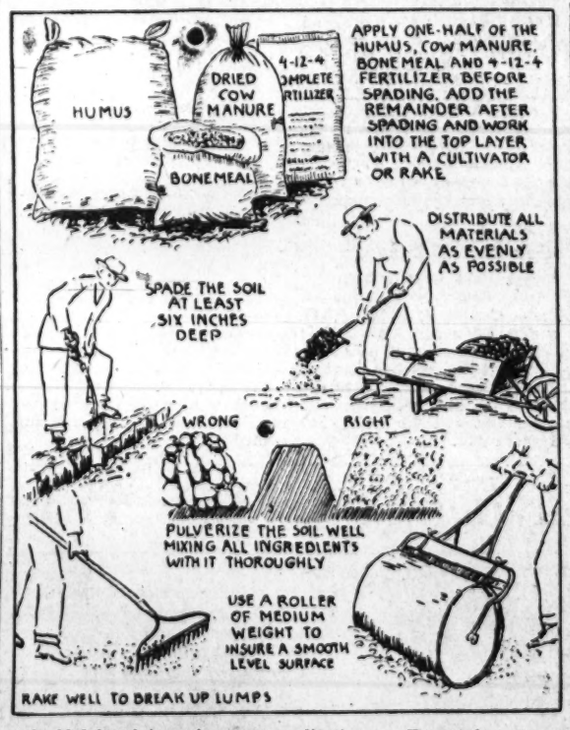
Unfortunately, many lawns have patches of crabgrass which appear in spring as dead spots. Rake these vigorously, removing and burning dead material. Some prefer to remove the top few inches of soil from these crabgrass spots, replacing it with fresh earth not infested with crabgrass seed.

Others make a practice of sodding bare patches as they appear year by year. The more common method is to reseed the spots. The seed should be well raked in, but not covered deeply, and the spots either lightly rolled or patted with the back of a shovel.

Grass seed should be used at the rate of 1 to 1½ ounces per 20 square feet of surface.

Help Bluegrass

CRABGRASS seedlings do not withstand shade, and if the lawn grass, principally bluegrass, is maintained in a vigorous, healthy condition, it will control crabgrass effectively. The most important practice is to fertilize liberally during early spring. Any commercial fertilizer containing a high proportion of nitrogen is satisfactory.


HUMUS
DRIED COW MANURE
4-12-4 COMPLETE FERTILIZER
BONEMEAL
APPLY ONE-HALF OF THE HUMUS, COW MANURE, BONEMEAL AND 4-12-4 FERTILIZER BEFORE SPADING. ADD THE REMAINDER AFTER SPADING AND WORK INTO THE TOP LAYER WITH A CULTIVATOR OR RAKE
DISTRIBUTE ALL MATERIALS AS EVENLY AS POSSIBLE
SPADE THE SOIL AT LEAST SIX INCHES DEEP
WRONG
RIGHT
PULVERIZE THE SOIL WELL MIXING ALL INGREDIENTS WITH IT THOROUGHLY
USE A ROLLER OF MEDIUM WEIGHT TO INSURE A SMOOTH LEVEL SURFACE
RAKE WELL TO BREAK UP LUMPS

A 10-6-4 mixture is recommended, but the standard 5-10-5 garden fertilizer will do. Some additional nitrogen may well be used to supplement this mixture.

Five to 10 pounds of the fertilizer mixture to each 1000 square feet should be applied, with the application repeated some two or three weeks later on poor lawns. Uniform distribution is desirable and should be applied when the grass is dry, just before a rain or a heavy watering.

Lime is not a fertilizer and its principal use is to correct acidity. Grass thrives under moderately acid conditions and there is a general tendency to overestimate the importance of lawn lime applications. Twenty-five to 50 pounds of ground limestone applied to each 1000 square feet of lawn area every three or four years is usually good practice. Lime may be applied at any time except with the fertilizer. The practice of applying coarse quicklime is usually objectionable.

Mowing the Lawn

DO NOT set the mower low and cut the grass close to the ground. The bar should be set so the grass is cut about an inch and a half above the surface. This does not disturb the bluegrass crowns and has the opportunity to shade and smother the crabgrass. Lawn clippings should not be removed unless the grass has grown tall and there would be danger of smothering the lawn.

Great harm is done many lawns by too frequent, light waterings. Such light waterings do not penetrate deeply to the grass roots and the grass is easily injured by drought. Infrequent complete soakings to a depth of several inches is far better. Constant watering during summer stimulates crabgrass growth.

The best way to control weeds is to have a dense turf where there is no room for them. Fertilization, proper mowing, leaving the clippings on the lawn, and infrequent soakings instead of continuous light sprinklings all add up to a fine turf.

Regardless of good care, weeds do gain a foothold and must be controlled. Fortunately 2, 4-D weed killer is effective against dandelion, plaintains and the wild onion. These preparations do not kill adult crabgrass, nutgrass and other weedy grasses and sedges.

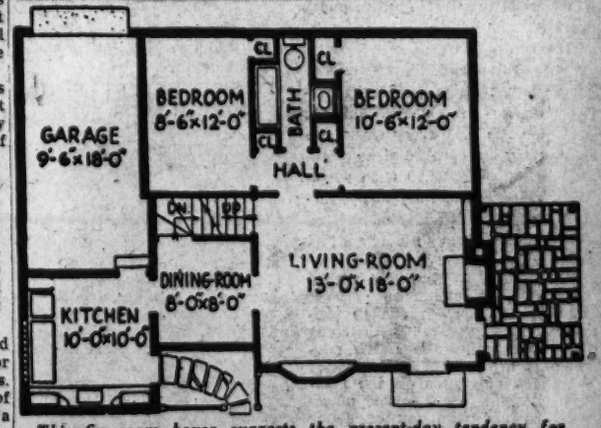
The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University has recently described a method for controlling crabgrass seedlings in the lawn with the 2, 4-D preparations. During the first warm days of spring, when the temperature is at least 80 F., roughen the crabgrass spots and thoroughly moisten the soil with the 2, 4-D solution made in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, using two or three times as much of the diluted solution as is normally recommended.

This treatment is not effective against adult crabgrass, but it kills crabgrass seedlings.

About This Late Season

This is a cold, late spring, but there is still ample time for planting all the garden crops. Even the earliest ones have plenty of time for full development.

Bay Window Adds Distinction



This five-room house suggests the present-day tendency for formal dining to give way to buffet suppers. The dining-room has been scaled down to pleasant living—big enough for comfort, small enough for charm. The old front porch has a new offspring, too. Porches are still built for sitting, but they're now scaled down to pleasant sitting size. This one is roofed, with a flagstone terrace and may be screened in. There's a vista both ways through the bay window. If you're inside looking out, you get a nice eyeful of nature. If you're outside looking in, you see white paneling, a fireplace and bookcase. The home is Plan 1006, Better Homes & Gardens, Des Moines.

Town in Holiday Mood

Easter Weekend Guests Crowd Annapolis Scene

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 5.—Annapolis is gay with visitors this Easter weekend, and many local residents and Navy people on the station are entertaining house guests over the holiday. The spring sports program at the Naval Academy is getting under way, and Saturday's calendar was crowded with both outdoor and indoor events, which attracted large crowds of spectators.

The superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. James L. Holloway, jr., entertained at a tea dance last Saturday afternoon in honor of the midshipmen who had engaged in the fall and winter sports at the Acadamy. Members of the soccer, cross-country, football, basketball, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, pistol, rifle, swimming and wrestling squads were present with their guests.

Tea of Women's Club

The regular meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club, held Monday afternoon in the Severn Room of Carvel Hall, was followed by the usual tea. Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge, Mrs. John T. Bowers, Mrs. Bosquet Neill and Mrs. Roy Bishop poured. Those assisting were Mrs. Alan Southerland, Mrs. L. C. Parfitt, Mrs. R. S. Quackenbush and Mrs. R. B. Spencer.

Miss Lois Brabender of 15 Wardour dr., whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Gray Hamilton, jr., will take place at the Naval Academy Chapel on April 12, was the guest of honor at a surprise miscellaneous shower Thursday evening. Mrs. Shirley McDonald, who will be Miss Brabender's matron of honor, was the hostess, at her home, 113 Smith ave.

Miss Nellie Ann Sadler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Sadler of 408 2d st., Eastport, was married Sunday, March 30 to Harold Michael Carrigan, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Carrigan of Rosedale ave. Cedar Park. The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock in St. Mary's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Hannon of 1005 West st., Annapolis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eileen Marie Hannon, to Edwin Louis Talbot of Annapolis. No date has been set for the wedding.

Capt. and Mrs. Wells L. Field of Porter Road, Naval Academy, had as their guests over the week-end, Mrs. Field's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Denny of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turpin and their young son, Peter, stopped off en route from Florida to their home in Hancock, N. H., for a visit with Comdr. and Mrs. Byron Gurnette of the naval reservation.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. Kirkpatrick of Quarters M, Naval Academy, are entertaining the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman of Ardmore, Pa.

Among those from the Naval Academy attending the reunion dinner of the Class of 1924 at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, last week were Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. P. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Wallis F. Petersen. Capt. E. A. Seay of Washington was chairman of the reunion.

Spring Hospital Dance

The staff of the Naval Academy Hospital held a "Spring Dance" Friday evening, March 28, in the hospital gymnasium, with dancing from 9 to 1.

Prof. and Mrs. George A. Bingley of St. John's have been visiting Mrs. Bingley's mother, Mrs. Alexander Gordon of Baltimore, in Rappahannock County, Va., at the family homestead of Mrs. Gordon.

Capt. Kemp Tolley of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was a special guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Midshipmen's Russian Club, held Wednesday night in the banquet hall of Bancroft Hall. Midshipman Harold Gurman of the Second Class is president of the group.

Comdr. Dwight Shepler, USNR, a combat artist, one of whose murals adorns the rotunda of Bancroft Hall, arrived here recently from Boston with two more murals which were dedicated in the Mess Hall on Saturday. The new additions depict the "Normandy Landings" and "P-T and Paratroopers at Corregidor."

Commander Shepler was the guest of Comdr. C. Russell Burke at his Upshur rd. quarters for the remainder of the week.

Capt. Ralph Earle, jr., head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, and Mrs. Earle held a reception at their Porter rd. quarters Tuesday afternoon for the members of the department and their wives. Capt. Roy A. Newton, executive officer of the department, and Mrs. Newton were among those present, and Mrs. James L. Holloway, wife of the superintendent of the academy, was a special guest.

Comdr. and Mrs. Byron C. Gurnette of Porter rd. have returned from a visit to New York as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Choate 3d.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard Morton of Annapolis have announced the birth of a son at the Leroy Hospital, New York City. Commander Morton is attached to the staff of the United Nations Conference.

Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Behan, jr., USN, who will soon report for duty in the Pacific area on the staff of the Commander of Destroyer Squadron 9, spent several days here recently with his mother, Mrs. L. M. Markham, jr., the wife of Capt. L. M. Markham, USN, at their home, 240 Prince George st.

Comdr. Robert H. Maury, USN (retired), and Mrs. Maury of 208 Prince George st. have left for a two weeks' vacation in the South. They will visit relatives in Richmond, Va., and Rocky Mountain, N. C.

Miscellaneous Shower Held For Leesburg Bride-to-Be

LEESBURG, Va., April 5.—Miss Ella Lee McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Minor McDonald of Leesburg and Mr. Robert Joseph Pancoast, jr., of Purcellville will be married Friday, April 18, in the Leesburg Methodist Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4:30 p. m. by the pastor, the Rev. J. Shenton Lodge. A reception will follow immediately after the ceremony at the Thomas Balch Library.

Miss Janet D. Carter, who will be maid of honor, entertained this afternoon at a miscellaneous shower for the bride-to-be at the home of Miss Carter's sister, Mrs. Milton E. Nichols, in Purcellville.

Home From Colleges

The Easter season brings to Loudoun County many college students who are spending the holidays at their respective homes. George J. Durfey, jr., student at the University of Virginia, is at his home here for the weekend. Miss Lucy di Zerega, who is enrolled at the Graduate Hospital in Philadelphia in a course leading to laboratory technician, is here for the holidays. Another guest in the di Zerega home is Miss Mary Porter Evans of Winston-Salem College, N. C. Miss Mary Jane McIntosh, student at Mary Washington College, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. McIntosh.

Miss Nancy Musgrave, student at Penn Hall, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave. Arthur S. Jenkins, jr., student at Virginia Tech, is home for the weekend. Miss Betty McGavack of Virginia Interment College is spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McGavack. William L. Floyd of Hampden-Sydney College is vacationing with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Floyd. Miss Anna Cobb, senior at Stuart Hall, Staunton, is with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Manly Cobb.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts have for their Easter guests their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferts, and family of Wilmington, Del. Another son, Miles S. Lefferts, with his wife and young daughter, Anne Miles Lefferts, of Arlington, also visited at their home here before going to Round Hill to visit Mrs. Lefferts' parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst Lefferts and two sons, Hal and Chris, who have been living in Arlington, stopped in Leesburg on Monday to see the former's parents, Elder and Mrs. Lefferts, while en route to Charleston, W. Va., where they will make their future home. Mr. Lefferts is employed with a construction company and was transferred recently from Arlington to the West Virginia city.

Organ Dedicated

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Janney of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. John Janney of New York were weekend guests of Miss Lilias Janney, and on Sunday attended services at the Leesburg Presbyterian Church where a pipe organ was dedicated to the memory of the late Maj. Robert Stevenson Janney, of the Army Air Force, killed in action over Italy during the last war. Major Janney was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Janney and a nephew of Miss Lilias Janney and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Gilmour of Leesburg. The organ was given by a member of the Janney family.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Iden Zeiler, who have just returned from New York, left this weekend with their two sons for Swarthmore, Pa., where they will visit their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Robison.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dailey, who have been spending the winter months with the latter's sister, Mrs. Cleveland Russell, and family at Woodbridge, returned this week to Leesburg and reopened their home on North King st.

Mrs. Frank Saunders will be hostess to Section B, Woman's Auxiliary of St. James' Episcola Church at her home near Leesburg on Friday afternoon, April 11. The speaker will be Mrs. Harrison Wellford of Warsaw, Va., diocesan president of the auxiliary. The devotional services will be in charge of Mrs. George B. Ward.

Harris & Ewing

HIGH above the voice of the congregation singing Easter hymns at Washington Cathedral today will rise the "Alleluias" of the Cathedral's famous Boys' Choir. The young choristers, shown above, are, left to right, first row: John Freeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Freeman; Allen Sweeney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Sweeney; Charles Hollingsworth, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Hollingsworth; Robert Ellinwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Ellinwood, and Daniel F. Leary, son of Mrs. Stanley Taylor

Second row: Ronald M. Gibson, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Gibson; Charles W. Schoenemann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Schoenemann; L. R. Wagner, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Wagner; Donald F. Sontag, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt C. Sontag, and James Valiant, son of the Rev. and Mrs. James Valiant

Third row: George H. Mitchell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mitchell; James M. Minifie, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Minifie; William E. Hoffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoffer; Joseph G. Lemmo, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lemmo, and Douglas Stenhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stenhouse

Fourth row: Richard Taliaferro, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Taliaferro, and John Ellinwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Ellinwood

Wedding Bells Ring

Patterson—Johnson

Miss Shirley Mae Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Athiel C. Johnson, Arlington, was married April 2 to **Carl E. Patterson,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson, Falls Church, Va. The Rev. Dana H. Johnson officiated at Resurrection Lutheran Church.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was costumed in a white crepe afternoon dress and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of white flowers with an orchid center. Mrs. James K. Craig attended her sister as matron of honor, wearing blue crepe with black accessories. Jack Pleasant served as best man for Mr. Patterson, and ushers were McKinley Luther and Robert Newell 3d. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride is a graduate of McKinley High School. Mr. Patterson, a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, is attending American University. The newlyweds, after a wedding trip to New York City, will make their home in Falls Church, Va.

Richards—Hottel

Calvary Methodist Church was the setting yesterday for the marriage of **Miss Betty Lee Hottel,** daughter of Mrs. Ruth R. Hottel, Arlington, Va., and **Glenn Davis Richards,** son of W. B. Richards, Alexandria, Va. Dr. Warren Hastings officiated.

Escorted by Francis Davidson, the bride was gowned in white satin with finger-tip veil, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley on her prayer book. Matron of honor was Miss Geraldine Hottel, and bridesmaid was Miss Mary Olga Longley. They wore orchid gowns and carried spring flowers. J. C. Richards acted as best man.

Town Talk—

By Eva Hinton

"FROM factory-hand to commandant's lady," could be a summary of the last few years in the life of vivacious and dynamic Mrs. John Towers, wife of the recent Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. From her war job with an airplane factory on the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Towers went to her postwar job of commandant's lady on a flowery Pacific isle. Mrs. Towers doesn't know which role she enjoyed most, but if she must choose, she thinks she loved her war job best.

Her first attempt at getting factory work was a failure. She asked a friend, the president of a large West Coast aircraft factory, to give her a job and he said, "Oh, you society girls can't DO anything!"

But Mrs. Towers wanted a factory job. She had an idea and she wanted to prove it. So she went to the factory's hiring department and was accepted as an unskilled worker at 65 cents an hour.

Her first chore was sorting rivets. Each day a ton of rivets, all kinds and sizes, were swept up off the floor of the factory where the men dropped them while riveting planes. That ton of rivets a day had to be reclaimed because the metal and the work that had gone into making them was too precious to waste.

From sorting rivets Mrs. Towers went on to electric assembly work and soldering. She worked an eight hour shift and began to prove her idea. She found the first four hours of her shift the most productive. The next two were slower. She was involuntarily saving herself to be able to stick out the last two hours, and by the time they came round she was really slow with eyes and hands and back-bone all betraying fatigue.

One day the president of the company came inspecting, with Mr. Tom Girdler, and found Mrs. Towers working in his plant. Surprise, surprise! She felt she'd won a talking point and propounded to him her idea.

She told him that lots of women wanted to do essential war work but couldn't take 8 hours from their children and home duties. She argued that even a strong woman like herself produced more work in the first four hours anyhow!

An experiment was agreed on and 500 pounds of swept-up rivets were delivered to Mrs. Towers' Coronado apartment. (Working there would save the two precious hours going to and from the plant.) She collected bridge tables, and put an ad in the paper for women wanting to work four hours for victory. Swamped with applicants, she chose 30 and went to work, sorting rivets on bridge tables.

After two weeks the group had developed 94

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Rings on Their Fingers

Cohen—Root

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cohen announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Zisel Cohen, to Morris H. Root, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Root, Washington. A June wedding is planned.

An alumni of Central High School, the bride-elect attended American and George Washington Universities and receive ' a degree from the College of Music. Mr. Root, a graduate of Benjamin Franklin University, served in the Pacific during the war as a captain in the Army.

Rutley—Hamilton

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Rutley announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Jane, to Jack Hobart Hmilton, son of M/Sgt. and Mrs. G. H. Hamilton, Quantico, Va. Both bride-elect and Mr. Hamilton, are attending George Washington University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Sherman—Setzer

Mr. and Mrs. Val C. Sherman, Kenwod, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dale Valerie, to Brooks W. Setzer, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks W. Setzer, Washington. A late spring wedding is planned.

A member of Kappa Gamma sorority, Miss Sherman is a graduate of the University of Maryland. She has recently returned from a two months' visit to Mexico. Mr. Setzer is a graduate of Fishburne Military Academy and attended Wake Forest College. A graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, he served 2½ years overseas as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy.

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

OF MUCH interest here are the announcements received from Mrs. George Strong Clay, Plainfield, N. J., of the marriage of her daughter, Mary Washington Clay, to Dr. Dabney von Knobloch Moon, on Saturday, March 22, in Plainfield.

The bride is the daughter of the late George S. Clay, of Plainfield. Her mother was the former Miss Mary Washington, of The Plains, Fauquier County, Va. Mrs. Moon has spent much time in this part of Virginia with her grandparents, the late Mr. and Mrs. John H. Washington, at their home, Mayfield, near Marshall. Her grandfather, Mr. Washington, was a great-great-greatnephew of George Washington and spent much of his young life at Mount Vernon.

Dr. Moon is the son of Mrs. Elisha Wells, of Plainfield, and the late Maj. Basil Gordon Moon, of Charlottesville. He attended Gilman Country School, in Baltimore, and was graduated from the University of Virginia and its medical school. He served an internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Moon is the grandson of Mrs. Edward von Knobloch of Baltimore and a cousin of Mrs. Charles T. LeViness and Garner W. Denmead, also of Baltimore.

Mrs. Moon graduated from Hartridge School and Wellesley College and is a member of the Plainfield Junior League. She is the niece of Miss Sophie Carter Washington and Miss Hannah Fairfax Washington, of Richmond, who attended the wedding, which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Reed in Plainfield.

Social event of the spring season in northern Virginia will be the wedding of Miss Sarah Marshall Warren of Warrenton and the Rev. Joseph Tucker of Montrose, Va., which will take place in St. James' Episcopal Church, Warrenton, Friday afternoon, April 11, at 4:30. Miss Warren is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mack Warren of Warrenton. Immediately following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. William C. Marshall, in Warrenton. Many parties have been arranged for this week in honor of the popular young couple.

Entertain at Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Turner entertained at a dinner party a few evenings ago at their home near Middleburg. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Altemus, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dulany Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Skinker, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hayes, Mrs. John Rawlings, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, Miss Janet Roszel, William Tayloe, Dr. Samuel Adams, and Howard White.

Miss Betty Kernan has arrived from Sweet Briar College to spend her spring vacation with her mother, Mrs. John Rawlings, at their home at The Plains.

George Kernan, jr., Akron, Ohio, is spending a week with his mother, Mrs. Rawlings.

Mrs. Julian Roszel of Baltimore is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, at their home, Mansfield, near Middleburg.

Miss Janet Roszel of Baltimore is visiting her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, at the Church House, near Middleburg, this week. Miss Roszel, whose engagement has been announced to William Tayloe of Middleburg, has chosen as their wedding day, Saturday, August 2. The ceremony will take place at noon, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Upperville, Va., with a reception following at Welbourne, home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison. Her father was the late R. Julian Roszel of Loudoun County, Va., and Baltimore. Mr. Tayloe is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bladen Tasker Tayloe of Powhatan, Comorn, King George County, Va. Their wedding will be the important social event of the summer season in the "hunt country," of Virginia.

Luncheon Party Held

Miss Lemmon entertained a number of friends the past week at a luncheon party in honor of Miss Roszel and Mr. Tayloe.

Mrs. George Eustis entertained at a dinner party a few evenings ago at her home near Warrenton.

Hugh Spilman entertained a number of friends at a dinner party this week at his Warrenton home.

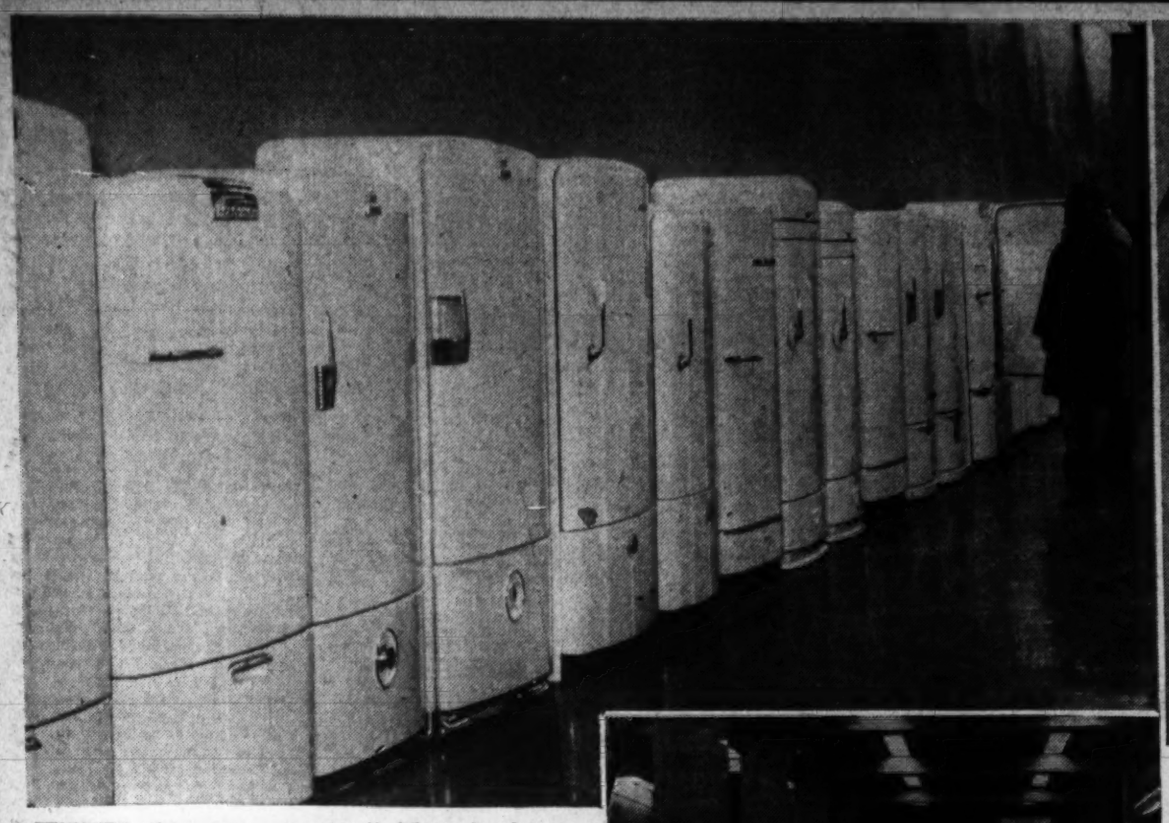
Lieut. Col. Marshall Wallach, U. S. Army, who has been on duty in Alaska, will join Mrs. Wallach and their son, Marshall, jr., in Warrenton for a month's leave about the first of May, when they will visit his mother, Mrs. Robert Wallach, at her country home. About the first of June, Colonel and Mrs. Wallach will leave for Fort Knox, Ky., where he will be on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marks of Box Elder, Mont., and their young son, John, jr., are visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, at Elway Hall, near Warrenton.

King Stone, jr., has arrived in Virginia from a trip out West, and is visiting his mother, Mrs. Sterling Larrabee, at her Warrenton home.

Announcements have been received here of the marriage of Miss Armetta Gilmore of Sanford, N. C.,

Continued on Page 3, Column 4



TWENTY refrigerators, representing 12 different brands, are on permanent exhibit at the Electric Institute, 10th and E sts. nw. Prices range from $200 to $434, but visitors are warned that all styles are not available

But Nothing's For Sale

Appliance Exhibit Is Joy to Behold

By Conrad P. Harness

ONCE UPON a time a man decided he and the wife were slaves to household drudgery. Theirs was a full life—full of dirty clothes piles, unwashed dishes and bulging garbage pails. decision made, he gifted his spouse with a labor-saving automatic home laundry, garbage disposal unit and automatic washer. Now, said he, I'll have time to enjoy my wife's company.

The kitchen-emancipated frau quickly learned to zoom through her chores, and found, for the time since the honeymoon, time on her idle hands. She joined four clubs, hired a maid, began partying at night, met a home appliance salesman at a cocktail party and ran off to Mexico. Hubby got a flock of bills, stomach ulcers and a divorce.

All this leads up to what could conceivably result from a visit to the Electric Institute, Potomac Electric Power Building, 10th and E sts. nw.

Largest Display Ever

On display is the Nation's largest and most complete display of electrical home appliances, according to the Institute. A housewife would have more fun browsing in this horn of plenty than a day at her favorite hat shop.

Scores of refrigerators, ranges, automatic home washers, garbage disposal units, dishwashers, water heaters, radios, clocks, etc., can be inspected by visitors. But, and husbands please note, the items aren't for sale.

The Institute, says Frank B. Dillon, display manager, has the glistening articles only for display and demonstration purposes. It attempts to bring customers to a buying decision, and then informs them where the items are on sale.

Organized in 1934, its 213 members include the electrical appliance manufacturer, retailer, wholesaler, contractor and Pepco.

A staff of six "hostesses" are available to answer visitors' questions. An estimated 3000 potential buyers per week are exposed to the year-round exhibit.

The staff is kept up-to-date on the availability of merchandise. Just because 20 refrigerators, including 12 different makes, are displayed, the visitor is warned that many items are still in very short supply, and others only a sparkle in the manufacturer's eye.

Twelve different brands of ranges, 10 radios, eight home freezers, nine vacuum cleaners, nine water heaters, five roasters, three sun lamps and four mixers are available for inspection and comparison, plus scores of other household appliances.

A survey of wholesale and retail stores reveals that the demand for nearly all major appliances is far greater than the supply.

"It's possible to buy a refrigerator," said a Nash-Kelvinator Corp. official, "but you can't name your brand or price range and expect to find it right off."

In Class by Itself

The official, who requested anonymity, said Washington was in a class by itself in this respect.

SCORES of home appliances on display at the Institute are inspected each day, but no cash registers ring up sales. Items are for display purposes only. Prices on the majority of items are well above prewar levels

"They just can't be found in other cities," he declared. He could give no explanation for the situation.

A "few" shipments of conventional type washing machines have arrived here, reported A. L. Aiken, General Electric Corp. of D. C., but no automatic washers have been shipped.

Aiken blamed limited production on a steel shortage. He said his factory was having trouble obtaining enameled steel for ranges.

"When will a customer be able to select the item of his choice and expect to get immediate delivery?" Aiken was asked.

"Probably this fall," he replied. He pointed out that electrical blankets, heaters, heat lamps, pads and, to some extent, irons, were now in plentiful supply.

He said he expected increased factory shipments of General Electric appliances in early summer.

A Washington representative for one of the Nation's largest manufacturing firms said he could get two million dollars worth of orders today for refrigerators and ranges from Government agencies "if he could get delivery."

He said the Army, Navy, FHA and Treasury Procurement Division needed 10,000 refrigerators and 3700 ranges. The Navy alone, he added, wants 2700 refrigerators. Bulk of the goods would supply overseas bases.

Demand Is Tremendous

"The demand is tremendous," he stated, "and the manufacturer must see that both the private citizen and Government agency receives a fair portion of the available supply."

Israel Grossberg, of the Mid-Atlantic Appliance Distributors, 928 5th st. nw., pointed out that all items made from sheet steel products would be in short supply for many months due to the steel shortage.

He predicted no immediate price reduction of any sheet-steel products.

Although customers will pay more for new appliances, an inspection of products showed they would obtain more value. Scores of new developments have been included in ranges, radios and refrigerators.

Typical of the new refrigerators is one with separate frozen food storage locker, various food compartments with different temperatures, and an extra large storage bin.

One new range had 11 different dials, plus two switches, a built-in pressure cooker and other cooking aids.

MRS. ROY R. SCHLEMMER, 2464 Tunlaw rd. nw., investigates a combination sink and automatic dishwasher. Retail stores report a scarcity of such items. BELOW: Mrs. A. A. Ziegler, 2223 H st. nw., points out some features of a glistening new range to Mrs. E. H. Bergmann, 3312 Croffut pl. se., at right

And Didn't Build a Single Dwelling!

Hidden Houses Fix Up Nyack's Vets

By David G. Bareuther

NYACK, N. Y. (AP).—When this town of 5200 found that almost 5 per cent of its population had no place to live—that 110 war veterans' families were housed in single rented rooms—something had to be done about it quick.

So Nyack got busy and solved its housing problem. What's more the town did it without building a single house—improvising an example for other towns.

It did the job with a community mobilization that enlisted the help of everybody and created new and modern apartments out of garages, barns, old mansions and other unused space that no one realized the town possessed.

Like many other communities, Nyack was reading about surveys, listening to speeches and pondering ambitious housing schemes. The few new houses being built in the vicinity cost too much for the average war veteran to buy. No rental housing was being built.

Meanwhile the town's housing shortage was becoming more acute daily.

Some citizens got together and called an old-fashioned town meeting. They organized the Mayor's Emergency Housing Committee.

"We need a door-to-door canvass," declared Mayor S. J. Cianimino, "and we need volunteers to do that job."

Twenty-seven local civic groups answered the call. They included the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, men's clubs and church organizations.

Every property in Nyack was visited and every owner was urged to register any space he would be willing to have remodeled and rented to veterans. When the problem was explained, resistance invariably vanished. Attics, basements, outbuildings and entire houses were registered for conversion.

A New York banker contributed his country home in Nyack to the cause and converted it into 18 apartments.

Architects inspected each registered property and drew up plans showing how the space could be converted at a minimum expense—the addition of a dormer window in the attic, the raising of a section of roof, the installation of plumbing in a remodeled barn.

There was nothing temporary in the work. The entire program was carried out on a permanent improvement basis. Mineral wool insulation was used to make snug homes in attics and former outbuildings. In many structures the insulation was blown into wall spaces, in others where studding was exposed, as in a barn, batts of insulation were covered with wallboard.

REGISTERING in town hall for barns, garages, rooms, attics

Building materials were considered to be in critically short supply when the drive was launched, but the American Home magazine, describing the campaign, said: "It was surprising to discover how much good material was on hand in shops and dealers' warehouses."

With 110 homes as the original goal, a slogan, "110 or Bust," was emblazoned in barber shops, beauty parlors, dentists' offices and even on movie screens.

Within a week the program was in full swing. Within four months 80 remodeling jobs had been completed and veterans were occupying new homes. Within six months the goal had been reached and passed, with Mayor Cianimino announcing that 40 additional apartments have been provided.

The cost of remodeling ranged from $350 to $1200 and each job was financed by local banks with Federal Housing Administration (FHA) remodeling loans. The new apartments rented from $35 to $60 per month.

Nothing New Over '41 Models Except Cost

That Pushbutton Dream House Is Still a Long, Long Way Off

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—Where is that postwar dream house—the pushbutton house that would roll off assembly lines in yearly models like automobiles?

The much-advertised postwar era is almost two years old and still houses being built in 1947 look exactly like 1941 models, except for price tags.

"New building materials? Revolutionary equipment? The best story along that line—the story the public needs most to hear—is that there is nothing new, period," says H. C. Nancken, an authority on such things as substitutes for brick and machines for living. As vice president of the Architects Samples Corp., Nancken has charge of a big permanent exhibit of building supplies in the Architects Building on Park ave.

"There are some things that would seem new if they could be put into a $10,000 house," he admits, "but they were here before the war in the $50,000 house, and they are still too expensive for a $10,000 house.

D. S. McKenzie, sales manager of General Electric's plastics divisions, says: "'There are only two parts of a house that can't be made of plastics—the furnace and the wiring. But if you tried to build an ordinary $6500 house out of plastics, it would cost you about $100,000.'"

Builders and architects are seriously concerned over the fanciful misconceptions spread among hopeful home buyers by what they call "blue-skiers."

"People of modest means ask about garage doors that open by radio from a pushbutton in an automobile," says one home builder. "There is such a contrivance. It was here long before the war. It works, but it is hardly in the class of equipment for a $10,000 house.

"Others are asking about the doorbell that transmits an image of the caller's face to a screen in the kitchen or upstairs. That's possible, too, by a television arrangement. The television receiver could be obtained reasonably enough for $200 or so, but a television broadcaster to transmit that face at the front door would cost several thousand dollars.

"Radiant heat is another innovation that has captured the popular imagination. It isn't new, of course, but with some types you can't use carpets on the floor.

"Then, there is summer air-cooling. Some persons act as if builders have been holding something back by not adapting the systems used in theaters and other public places. As a matter of fact, a cooling unit can be added to any circulating warm air heating plant for an installation cost of about $500 or so.

It would cost only about as much to cool a house through a summer as if heating it for another winter. But babies and small children probably could not survive radical temperature contrasts. Anyway, one-room cooling cabinets have filled the bill for the average householder."

There are plastic window screens on the market which won't rust or bulge, but they cost about 50 per cent more than wire mesh. There are delayed-action light switches that allow you to get into bed without stubbing your toe before the light goes out, but they were here before the war.

Prefabrication, except for pre-milling of certain units by large-scale builders, appears so far to have failed to displace custom construction. Many persons, who started time payments on prefabricated houses, purchased lots for their dream houses and then found when the war was over that their orders could not be filled at the prices planned.

George M. Gross, president of the Gross-Morton Co., which has built more than 8000 homes since 1921, believes that one reason today's new homes do not differ so greatly from the 1941 crop is that "the 1941 house already had reached a point of development 20 years ahead of most of the occupied dwellings of that year.

"If the home builder or the automobile manufacturer could produce models comparable to those of 1941 at 1941 prices, buyers would ask for nothing more. But the present cost of labor, material and land blocks that goal in the building field."

Roy Wenzlick & Co., St. Louis economists, have published a chart showing the cost of the ordinary $6000 six-room frame house of 1940 is now up to $12,147.

Then, what aside from price is changing about the modern home? Its plan and function are changing, replies the architect. Henry C. Hahn, a recognized authority in small house design, believes new uses for old materials are the newest thing in American homes.

"Clients are leaning more and more toward combining outdoor and indoor living," Hahn says. "There is an increasing use of glass, permitting for example, a duplication of window gardens indoors and outdoors.

"Even in the Northern States there is a growing interest in the rambling one-story house on a larger plot, incorporating the patio or outdoor living room of the Southwest.

"There is a noticeable trend toward larger living rooms and away from large dining rooms. Dining rooms are shrinking and are being absorbed into formal living rooms.

"However, the public preference is still for traditional architectural design. I'd estimate that 90 per cent of the people want conventional architecture."

The consensus of practical men on the job is that your dream house is still the picturesque Cape Cod cottage, colonial two-story, or Western ranch house, whichever you prefer, with plastered walls to allow for changes in wallpaper and decorative modes and built sturdily enough so that you'll still have a house after the last monthly installment is paid in 1967 or later.

This Is a Filler

Omaha, Nebr. (U.P.).—The student publication at the Municipal University of Omaha uses practical methods to teach journalism to its students. The editors used as a filler this line:

"This is a filler."

2 New Types Of Flooring Developed

Development of two new types of flooring, both of which can be varnished, enameled or shellacked, have been announced by Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon.

One developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is a three-ply cross-laminated hardwood flooring which comes 12 inches wide and any desired length. It is made in a continuous glue press from small-size, cull-type hardwood logs not ordinarily adapted to the production of hardwood flooring.

The best part of the log is used for the top layer, the remainder going into the two other layers.

Because of its 12-inch width, this type of flooring can be laid with less labor than conventional hardwood flooring, which it is claimed to equal in quality and to be competitive in cost.

The other type of flooring, when laid, becomes monolithic. It comes in a powder, which includes sawdust, asbestos, binding chemicals which result in high strength resilience, and a color similar to medium oak flooring.

Early Spring Is Critical Period for Lawn

By James H. Beattie

LAWN CARE should be one of the first spring activities. Reseeding or sodding of bare spots in old lawns and sowing of new lawns must be done in very early spring, usually early April. Sowing seed at later dates is risky and seldom gives satisfactory results. Fertilizer must also be applied in early spring. The first weeks in spring are critical times for the lawn, whether it is old or newly seeded.

Walking on the lawn while it is wet and soft is distinctly injurious, but as soon as the ground is firm underfoot the surface should be vigorously raked to remove debris accumulated during winter.

Some follow the excellent practice of top dressing the lawn in autumn with compost. Only the coarse material which would interfere with the lawn mower should be removed.

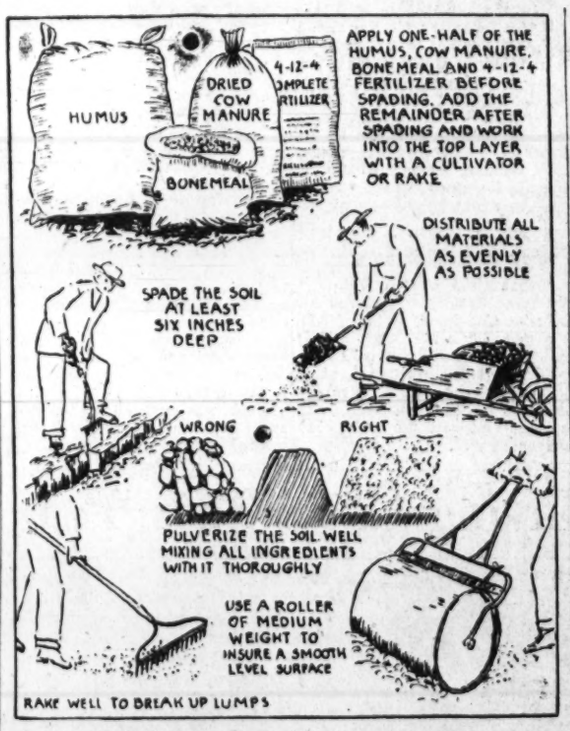
Unfortunately, many lawns have patches of crabgrass which appea in spring as dead spots. Rake these vigorously, removing and burning dead material. Some prefer to remove the top few inches of soil from these crabgrass spots, replacing it with fresh earth not infested with crabgrass seed.

Others make a practice of sodding bare patches as they appear year by year. The more common method is to reseed the spots. The seed should be well raked in, but not covered deeply, and the spots either lightly rolled or patted with the back of a shovel.

Grass seed should be used at the rate of 1 to 1½ ounces per 20 square feet of surface.

Help Bluegrass

CRABGRASS seedlings do not withstand shade, and if the lawn grass, principally bluegrass, is maintained in a vigorous, healthy condition, it will control crabgrass effectively. The most important practice is to fertilize liberally during early spring. Any commercial fertilizer containing a high proportion of nitrogen is satisfactory.


HUMUS
DRIED COW MANURE
4-12-4 COMPLETE FERTILIZER
BONEMEAL
APPLY ONE-HALF OF THE HUMUS, COW MANURE, BONEMEAL AND 4-12-4 FERTILIZER BEFORE SPADING. ADD THE REMAINDER AFTER SPADING AND WORK INTO THE TOP LAYER WITH A CULTIVATOR OR RAKE
DISTRIBUTE ALL MATERIALS AS EVENLY AS POSSIBLE
SPADE THE SOIL AT LEAST SIX INCHES DEEP
WRONG
RIGHT
PULVERIZE THE SOIL WELL MIXING ALL INGREDIENTS WITH IT THOROUGHLY
USE A ROLLER OF MEDIUM WEIGHT TO INSURE A SMOOTH LEVEL SURFACE
RAKE WELL TO BREAK UP LUMPS

A 10-6-4 mixture is recommended, but the standard 5-10-5 garden fertilizer will do. Some additional nitrogen may well be used to supplement this mixture.

Five to 10 pounds of the fertilizer mixture to each 1000 square feet should be applied, with the application repeated some two or three weeks later on poor lawns. Uniform distribution is desirable and should be applied when the grass is dry, just before a rain or a heavy watering.

Lime is not a fertilizer and its principal use is to correct acidity. Grass thrives under moderately acid conditions and there is a general tendency to overestimate the importance of lawn lime applications. Twenty-five to 50 pounds of ground limestone applied to each 1000 square feet of lawn area every three or four years is usually good practice. Lime may be applied at any time except with the fertilizer. The practice of applying coarse quicklime is usually objectionable.

Mowing the Lawn

DO NOT set the mower low and cut the grass close to the ground. The bar should be set so the grass is cut about an inch and a half above the surface. This does not disturb the bluegrass crowns and has the opportunity to shade and smother the crabgrass. Lawn clippings should not be removed unless the grass has grown tall and there would be danger of smothering the lawn.

Great harm is done many lawns by too frequent, light waterings. Such light waterings do not penetrate deeply to the grass roots and the grass is easily injured by drought. Infrequent complete soakings to a depth of several inches is far better. Constant watering during summer stimulates crabgrass growth.

The best way to control weeds is to have a dense turf where there is no room for them. Fertilization, proper mowing, leaving the clippings on the lawn, and infrequent soakings instead of continuous light sprinklings all add up to a fine turf.

Regardless of good care, weeds do gain a foothold and must be controlled. Fortunately 2, 4-D weed killer is effective against dandelion, plaintains and the wild onion. These preparations do not kill adult crabgrass, nutgrass and other weedy grasses and sedges.

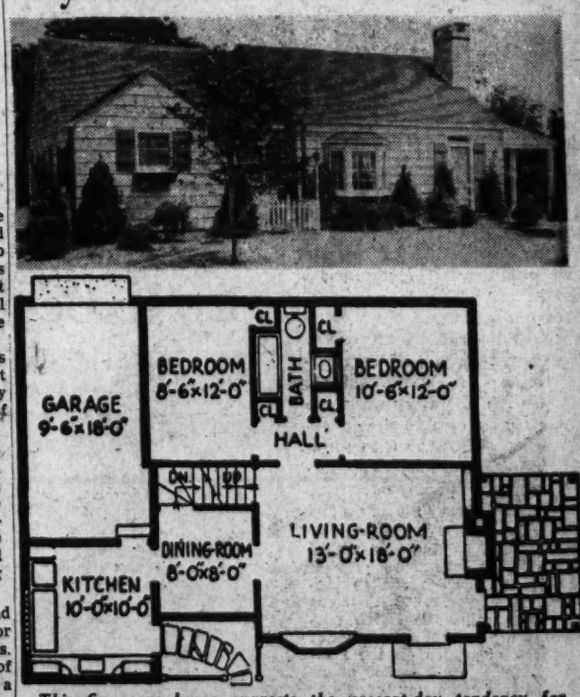
The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University has recently described a method for controlling crabgrass seedlings in the lawn with the 2, 4-D preparations. During the first warm days of spring, when the temperature is at least 80 F., roughen the crabgrass spots and thoroughly moisten the soil with the 2, 4-D solution made in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, using two or three times as much of the diluted solution as is normally recommended.

This treatment is not effective against adult crabgrass, but it kills crabgrass seedlings.

About This Late Season

This is a cold, late spring, but there is still ample time for planting all the garden crops. Even the earliest ones have plenty of time for full development.

Bay Window Adds Distinction



This five-room house suggests the present-day tendency for formal dining to give way to buffet suppers. The dining-room has been scaled down to pleasant living—big enough for comfort, small enough for charm. The old front porch has a new offspring, too. Porches are still built for sitting, but they're now scaled down to pleasant sitting size. This one is roofed, with a flagstone terrace and may be screened in. There's a vista both ways through the bay window. If you're inside looking out, you get a nice eyeful of nature. If you're outside looking in, you see white paneling, a fireplace and bookcase. The home is Plan 1006, Better Homes & Gardens, Des Moines.

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1947

Town in Holiday Mood

Easter Weekend Guests Crowd Annapolis Scene

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 5.—Annapolis is gay with visitors this Easter weekend, and many local residents and Navy people on the station are entertaining house guests over the holiday. The spring sports program at the Naval Academy is getting under way, and Saturday's calendar was crowded with both outdoor and indoor events, which attracted large crowds of spectators.

The superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. James L. Holloway, jr., entertained at a tea dance last Saturday afternoon in honor of the midshipmen who had engaged in the fall and winter sports at the Acadamy. Members of the soccer, cross-country, football, basketball, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, pistol, rifle, swimming and wrestling squads were present with their guests.

Tea of Women's Club

The regular meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club, held Monday afternoon in the Severn Room of Carvel Hall, was followed by the usual tea. Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge, Mrs. John T. Bowers, Mrs. Bosquet Neill and Mrs. Roy Bishop poured. Those assisting were Mrs. Alan Southerland, Mrs. L. C. Parfitt, Mrs. R. S. Quackenbush and Mrs. R. B. Spencer.

Miss Lois Brabender of 15 Wardour dr., whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Gray Hamilton, jr., will take place at the Naval Academy Chapel on April 12, was the guest of honor at a surprise miscellaneous shower Thursday evening. Mrs. Shirley McDonald, who will be Miss Brabender's matron of honor, was the hostess, at her home, 113 Smith ave.

Miss Nellie Ann Sadler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Sadler of 408 2d st., Eastport, was married Sunday, March 30 to Harold Michael Carrigan, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Carrigan of Rosedale ave. Cedar Park. The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock in St. Mary's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Hannon of 1005 West st., Annapolis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eileen Marie Hannon, to Edwin Louis Talbot of Annapolis. No date has been set for the wedding.

Capt. and Mrs. Wells L. Field of Porter Road, Naval Academy, had as their guests over the week-end, Mrs. Field's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Denny of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turpin and their young son, Peter, stopped off en route from Florida to their home in Hancock, N. H., for a visit with Comdr. and Mrs. Byron Gurnette of the naval reservation.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. Kirkpatrick of Quarters M, Naval Academy, are entertaining the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman of Ardmore, Pa.

Among those from the Naval Academy attending the reunion dinner of the Class of 1924 at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, last week were Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. P. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Wallis F. Petersen. Capt. E. A. Seay of Washington was chairman of the reunion.

Spring Hospital Dance

The staff of the Naval Academy Hospital held a "Spring Dance" Friday evening, March 28, in the hospital gymnasium, with dancing from 9 to 1.

Prof. and Mrs. George A. Bingley of St. John's have been visiting Mrs. Bingley's mother, Mrs. Alexander Gordon of Baltimore, in Rappahannock County, Va., at the family homestead of Mrs. Gordon.

Capt. Kemp Tolley of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was a special guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Midshipmen's Russian Club, held Wednesday night in the banquet hall of Bancroft Hall. Midshipman Harold Gurman of the Second Class is president of the group.

Comdr. Dwight Shepler, USNR, a combat artist, one of whose murals adorns the rotunda of Bancroft Hall, arrived here recently from Boston with two more murals which were dedicated in the Mess Hall on Saturday. The new additions depict the "Normandy Landings" and "P-T and Paratroopers at Corregidor."

Commander Shepler was the guest of Comdr. C. Russell Burke at his Upshur rd. quarters for the remainder of the week.

Capt. Ralph Earle, jr., head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, and Mrs. Earle held a reception at their Porter rd. quarters Tuesday afternoon for the members of the department and their wives. Capt. Roy A. Newton, executive officer of the department, and Mrs. Newton were among those present, and Mrs. James L. Holloway, wife of the superintendent of the academy, was a special guest.

Comdr. and Mrs. Byron C. Gurnette of Porter rd. have returned from a visit to New York as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Choate 3d.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard Morton of Annapolis have announced the birth of a son at the Leroy Hospital, New York City. Commander Morton is attached to the staff of the United Nations Conference.

Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Behan, jr., USN, who will soon report for duty in the Pacific area on the staff of the Commander of Destroyer Squadron 9, spent several days here recently with his mother, Mrs. L. M. Markham, jr., the wife of Capt. L. M. Markham, USN, at their home, 240 Prince George st.

Comdr. Robert H. Maury, USN (retired), and Mrs. Maury of 208 Prince George st. have left for a two weeks' vacation in the South. They will visit relatives in Richmond, Va., and Rocky Mountain, N. C.

Miscellaneous Shower Held For Leesburg Bride-to-Be

LEESBURG, Va., April 5.—Miss Ella Lee McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Minor McDonald of Leesburg and Mr. Robert Joseph Pancoast, jr., of Purcellville will be married Friday, April 18, in the Leesburg Methodist Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4:30 p. m. by the pastor, the Rev. J. Shenton Lodge. A reception will follow immediately after the ceremony at the Thomas Balch Library.

Miss Janet D. Carter, who will be maid of honor, entertained this afternoon at a miscellaneous shower for the bride-to-be at the home of Miss Carter's sister, Mrs. Milton E. Nichols, in Purcellville.

Home From Colleges

The Easter season brings to Loudoun County many college students who are spending the holidays at their respective homes. George J. Durfey, jr., student at the University of Virginia, is at his home here for the weekend. Miss Lucy di Zerega, who is enrolled at the Graduate Hospital in Philadelphia in a course leading to laboratory technician, is here for the holidays. Another guest in the di Zerega home is Miss Mary Porter Evans of Winston-Salem College, N. C. Miss Mary Jane McIntosh, student at Mary Washington College, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. McIntosh.

Miss Nancy Musgrave, student at Penn Hall, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave. Arthur S. Jenkins, jr., student at Virginia Tech, is home for the weekend. Miss Betty McGavack of Virginia Interment College is spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McGavack. William L. Floyd of Hampden-Sydney College is vacationing with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Floyd. Miss Anna Cobb, senior at Stuart Hall, Staunton, is with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Manly Cobb.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts have for their Easter guests their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferts, and family of Wilmington, Del. Another son, Miles S. Lefferts, with his wife and young daughter, Anne Miles Lefferts, of Arlington, also visited at their home here before going to Round Hill to visit Mrs. Lefferts' parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst Lefferts and two sons, Hal and Chris, who have been living in Arlington, stopped in Leesburg on Monday to see the former's parents, Elder and Mrs. Lefferts, while en route to Charleston, W. Va., where they will make their future home. Mr. Lefferts is employed with a construction company and was transferred recently from Arlington to the West Virginia city.

Organ Dedicated

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Janney of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. John Janney of New York were weekend guests of Miss Lilias Janney, and on Sunday attended services at the Leesburg Presbyterian Church where a pipe organ was dedicated to the memory of the late Maj. Robert Stevenson Janney, of the Army Air Force, killed in action over Italy during the last war. Major Janney was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Janney and a nephew of Miss Lilias Janney and Mrs. A. D. Pollock Gilmour of Leesburg. The organ was given by a member of the Janney family.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Iden Zeiler, who have just returned from New York, left this weekend with their two sons for Swarthmore, Pa., where they will visit their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Robison.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dailey, who have been spending the winter months with the latter's sister, Mrs. Cleveland Russell, and family at Woodbridge, returned this week to Leesburg and reopened their home on North King st.

Mrs. Frank Saunders will be hostess to Section B, Woman's Auxiliary of St. James' Episcola Church at her home near Leesburg on Friday afternoon, April 11. The speaker will be Mrs. Harrison Wellford of Warsaw, Va., diocesan president of the auxiliary. The devotional services will be in charge of Mrs. George B. Ward.

Harris & Ewing

HIGH above the voice of the congregation singing Easter hymns at Washington Cathedral today will rise the "Alleluias" of the Cathedral's famous Boys' Choir. The young choristers, shown above, are, left to right, first row: John Freeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Freeman; Allen Sweeney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Sweeney; Charles Hollingsworth, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Hollingsworth; Robert Ellinwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Ellinwood, and Daniel F. Leary, son of Mrs. Stanley Taylor

Second row: Ronald M. Gibson, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Gibson; Charles W. Schoenemann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Schoenemann; L. R. Wagner, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Wagner; Donald F. Sontag, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt C. Sontag, and James Valiant, son of the Rev. and Mrs. James Valiant

Third row: George H. Mitchell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mitchell; James M. Minifie, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Minifie; William E. Hoffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoffer; Joseph G. Lemmo, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lemmo, and Douglas Stenhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stenhouse

Fourth row: Richard Taliaferro, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Taliaferro, and John Ellinwood, son of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Ellinwood

Wedding Bells Ring

Patterson—Johnson

Miss Shirley Mae Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Athiel C. Johnson, Arlington, was married April 2 to **Carl E. Patterson,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson, Falls Church, Va. The Rev. Dana H. Johnson officiated at Resurrection Lutheran Church.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was costumed in a white crepe afternoon dress and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of white flowers with an orchid center. Mrs. James K. Craig attended her sister as matron of honor, wearing blue crepe with black accessories. Jack Pleasant served as best man for Mr. Patterson, and ushers were McKinley Luther and Robert Newell 3d. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride is a graduate of McKinley High School. Mr. Patterson, a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, is attending American University. The newlyweds, after a wedding trip to New York City, will make their home in Falls Church, Va.

Richards—Hottel

Calvary Methodist Church was the setting yesterday for the marriage of **Miss Betty Lee Hottel,** daughter of Mrs. Ruth R. Hottel, Arlington, Va., and **Glenn Davis Richards,** son of W. B. Richards, Alexandria, Va. Dr. Warren Hastings officiated.

Escorted by Francis Davidson, the bride was gowned in white satin with finger-tip veil, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley on her prayer book. Matron of honor was Miss Geraldine Hottel, and bridesmaid was Miss Mary Olga Longley. They wore orchid gowns and carried spring flowers. J. C. Richards acted as best man.

Town Talk—

By Eva Hinton

"FROM factory-hand to commandant's lady," could be a summary of the last few years in the life of vivacious and dynamic Mrs. John Towers, wife of the recent Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. From her war job with an airplane factory on the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Towers went to her postwar job of commandant's lady on a flowery Pacific isle. Mrs. Towers doesn't know which role she enjoyed most, but if she must choose, she thinks she loved her war job best.

Her first attempt at getting factory work was a failure. She asked a friend, the president of a large West Coast aircraft factory, to give her a job and he said, "Oh, you society girls can't DO anything!"

But Mrs. Towers wanted a factory job. She had an idea and she wanted to prove it. So she went to the factory's hiring department and was accepted as an unskilled worker at 85 cents an hour.

Her first chore was sorting rivets. Each day a ton of rivets, all kinds and sizes, were swept up off the floor of the factory where the men dropped them while riveting planes. That ton of rivets a day had to be reclaimed because the metal and the work that had gone into making them was too precious to waste.

From sorting rivets Mrs. Towers went on to electric assembly work and soldering. She worked an eight hour shift and began to prove her idea. She found the first four hours of her shift the most productive. The next two were slower. She was involuntarily saving herself to be able to stick out the last two hours, and by the time they came round she was really slow with eyes and hands and back-bone all betraying fatigue.

One day the president of the company came inspecting, with Mr. Tom Girdler, and found Mrs. Towers working in his plant. Surprise, surprise! She felt she'd won a talking point and propounded to him her idea.

She told him that lots of women wanted to do essential war work but couldn't take 8 hours from their children and home duties. She argued that even a strong woman like herself produced more work in the first four hours anyhow!

An experiment was agreed on and 500 pounds of swept-up rivets were delivered to Mrs. Towers' Coronado apartment. (Working there would save the two precious hours going to and from the plant.) She collected bridge tables, and put an ad in the paper for women wanting to work four hours for victory. Swamped with applicants, she chose 30 and went to work, sorting rivets on bridge tables.

After two weeks the group had developed 94

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

OF MUCH interest here are the announcements received from Mrs. George Strong Clay, Plainfield, N. J., of the marriage of her daughter, Mary Washington Clay, to Dr. Dabney von Knobloch Moon, on Saturday, March 22, in Plainfield.

The bride is the daughter of the late George S. Clay, of Plainfield. Her mother was the former Miss Mary Washington, of The Plains, Fauquier County, Va. Mrs. Moon has spent much time in this part of Virginia with her grandparents, the late Mr. and Mrs. John H. Washington, at their home, Mayfield, near Marshall. Her grandfather, Mr. Washington, was a great-great-greatnephew of George Washington and spent much of his young life at Mount Vernon.

Dr. Moon is the son of Mrs. Elisha Wells, of Plainfield, and the late Maj. Basil Gordon Moon, of Charlottesville. He attended Gilman Country School, in Baltimore, and was graduated from the University of Virginia and its medical school. He served an internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Moon is the grandson of Mrs. Edward von Knobloch of Baltimore and a cousin of Mrs. Charles T. LeViness and Garner W. Denmead, also of Baltimore.

Mrs. Moon graduated from Hartridge School and Wellesley College and is a member of the Plainfield Junior League. She is the niece of Miss Sophie Carter Washington and Miss Hannah Fairfax Washington, of Richmond, who attended the wedding, which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Reed in Plainfield.

Social event of the spring season in northern Virginia will be the wedding of Miss Sarah Marshall Warren of Warrenton and the Rev. Joseph Tucker of Montrose, Va., which will take place in St. James' Episcopal Church, Warrenton, Friday afternoon, April 11, at 4:30. Miss Warren is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mack Warren of Warrenton. Immediately following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. William C. Marshall, in Warrenton. Many parties have been arranged for this week in honor of the popular young couple.

Entertain at Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Turner entertained at a dinner party a few evenings ago at their home near Middleburg. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Altemus, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dulany Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Skinker, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hayes, Mrs. John Rawlings, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, Miss Janet Roszel, William Tayloe, Dr. Samuel Adams, and Howard White.

Miss Betty Kernan has arrived from Sweet Briar College to spend her spring vacation with her mother, Mrs. John Rawlings, at their home at The Plains.

George Kernan, jr., Akron, Ohio, is spending a week with his mother, Mrs. Rawlings.

Mrs. Julian Roszel of Baltimore is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, at their home, Mansfield, near Middleburg.

Miss Janet Roszel of Baltimore is visiting her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, at the Church House, near Middleburg, this week. Miss Roszel, whose engagement has been announced to William Tayloe of Middleburg, has chosen as their wedding day, Saturday, August 2. The ceremony will take place at noon, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Upperville, Va., with a reception following at Welbourne, home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison. Her father was the late R. Julian Roszel of Loudoun County, Va., and Baltimore. Mr. Tayloe is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bladen Tasker Tayloe of Powhatan, Comorn, King George County, Va. Their wedding will be the important social event of the summer season in the "hunt country," of Virginia.

Luncheon Party Held

Miss Lemmon entertained a number of friends the past week at a luncheon party in honor of Miss Roszel and Mr. Tayloe.

Mrs. George Eustis entertained at a dinner party a few evenings ago at her home near Warrenton.

Hugh Spilman entertained a number of friends at a dinner party this week at his Warrenton home.

Lieut. Col. Marshall Wallach, U. S. Army, who has been on duty in Alaska, will join Mrs. Wallach and their son, Marshall, jr., in Warrenton for a month's leave about the first of May, when they will visit his mother, Mrs. Robert Wallach, at her country home. About the first of June, Colonel and Mrs. Wallach will leave for Fort Knox, Ky., where he will be on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marks of Box Elder, Mont., and their young son, John, jr., are visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, at Elway Hall, near Warrenton.

King Stone, jr., has arrived in Virginia from a trip out West, and is visiting his mother, Mrs. Sterling Larrabee, at her Warrenton home.

Announcements have been received here of the marriage of Miss Armetta Gilmore of Sanford, N. C.,

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Rings on Their Fingers

Cohen—Root

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cohen announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Zisel Cohen, to Morris H. Root, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Root, Washington. A June wedding is planned.

An alumni of Central High School, the bride-elect attended American and George Washington Universities and receive ' a degree from the College of Music. Mr. Root, a graduate of Benjamin Franklin University, served in the Pacific during the war as a captain in the Army.

Rutley—Hamilton

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Rutley announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Jane, to Jack Hobart Hmilton, son of M/Sgt. and Mrs. G. H. Hamilton, Quantico, Va. Both bride-elect and Mr. Hamilton, are attending George Washington University. No date has been set for the wedding.

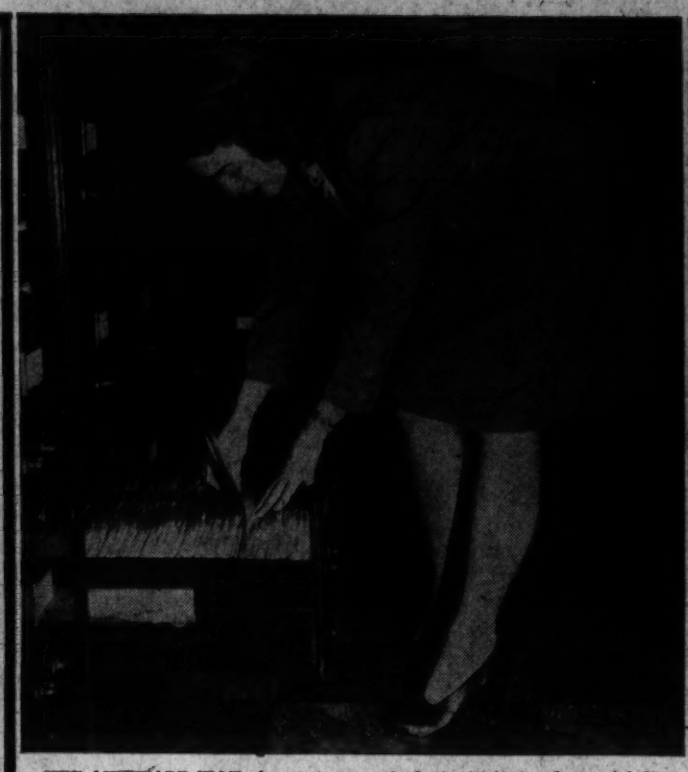
Sherman—Setzer

Mr. and Mrs. Val C. Sherman, Kenwod, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dale Valerie, to Brooks W. Setzer, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks W. Setzer, Washington. A late spring wedding is planned.

A member of Kappa Gamma sorority, Miss Sherman is a graduate of the University of Maryland. She has recently returned from a two months' visit to Mexico. Mr. Setzer is a graduate of Fishburne Military Academy and attended Wake Forest College. A graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, he served 2½ years overseas as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy.

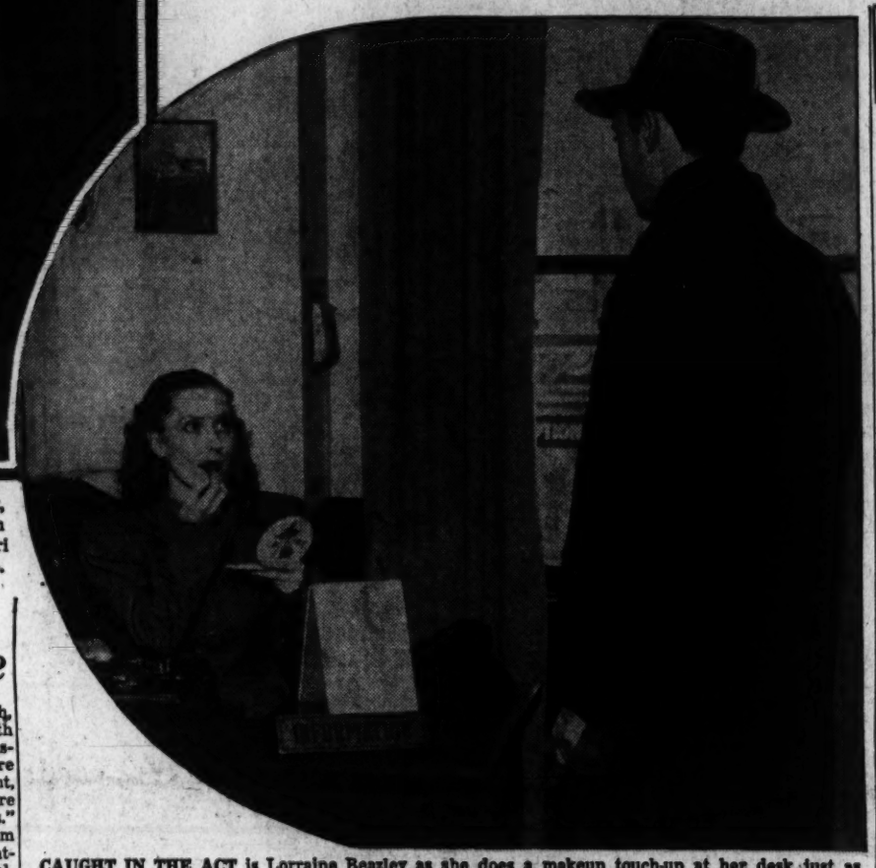
WRONG: First impressions count when you're being interviewed for a job. How wrong accessories and poor posture can give an executive the wrong impression are displayed above by Patricia Bogan, student at Washington School for Secretaries

RIGHT: Poised and confident, her tailored suit teamed with business-like accessories, Patricia makes another entrance.



THE AWKWARD WAY: A secretary can be both efficient and graceful. Here Sally Baldwin demonstrates the awkward way to open a file drawer. Not only awkward, but back-breaking

PERFECT POSTURE: Sally here displays perfect posture, finds that it's easier to get at material in the bottom drawer by gracefully bending her knees



CAUGHT IN THE ACT is Lorraine Beazley as she does a makeup touch-up at her desk just as Bill Barefoote walks in to see her boss. At the school students are taught that makeup should be there, but the means by which it gets on a face shouldn't be visible to either employer or caller. Bill's a student at the school, learns just as much, if not more, about good manners in business as do women students

Charm Comes Before Stenography

The Model Secretary Can Also Type

By Florence Byrnes

THERE'S more to being a good secretary than just knowing how to type and take shorthand. While these two skills may land a girl a job because they are easily measured, they won't hold the job for her unless she can perform some 798 other duties efficiently and with the charm of a hostess on Embassy Row.

Actually, says Mrs. Adria Beaver Lynham, director of the Washington School for Secretaries, the average Girl Friday spends only one fourth of her time in stenographic work. On that premise the local school takes a "different" approach to secretarial training.

The school was founded 25 years ago when office work had been revolutionized through the use of appliances. Its guiding principle is "to train for business as business is conducted."

WSS teaches all the things you'd expect a business course to cover—plus one! Plus one is charm. The charm instruction points out the importance of good posture, appropriate business dress and grooming.

Every day is "business day" and students are expected to conduct themselves as they would on a job.

Girls "stand inspection" as they file through the door each morning and bareheaded young ladies are requested to go back home and cover up before they're admitted to class.

"I know it sounds pretty rigid to some," admits Mrs. Lynham, "but it's all part of the scheme to get them to form good business habits now."

Restrained Chic

Ideas on proper dress for business have changed in the last few years, but conservative clothing is still the rule. Old-maidish tailored suits and flat-heeled shoes have been replaced by smart dresses and softer dressmaker suits, and high-heeled shoes.

On the sweater question Mrs. Lynham has this to say:

"We teach them not to call attention to any part of the anatomy. We frown on sloppy Joe sweaters, but there are some types of sweaters that look well with suits, provided the girl has the figure for them."

There's a difference in dressing for a man or woman boss. "Men like everyday things like navy blue or black with touches of white. They'll look at bright colors but they don't like them in an office," says Mrs. Lynham.

A woman boss, on the other hand, occasionally likes her secretary to wear contrasting colors and unusual color combinations. A woman would go for the current high fashion note of combining navy blue with green, but a man wouldn't, she warns.

A secretary is always on the safe side if she selects costumes of blue, black or brown, provided the colors enhance her natural looks, says Mrs. Lynham.

Chippendale Analogy

The effect of a nicely tailored suit can be lost if the wrong accessories are worn with it. Flowered hats, ruffled blouses and fancy purses are out for office wear. So are dangling earrings and chunky jewelry.

Although the girls are encouraged to wear nail polish unless they possess unusually lovely nails, they're advised to avoid bright red or purplish shades if they work for men.

It all goes back to the old theory that while a man may admire a baroque piece of furniture in a gallery or home, he invariably selects simple, straight-lined pieces for his office. And a secretary must be as impersonal as the office equipment—attractive, yet unobtrusive.

A face is more important than a hair style, Mrs. Lynham tells girls who effect long, bushy coiffures. Sometimes they display one third face and two thirds hair, when the proportions should be reversed. Here again individuality is stressed and the girls are taught to watch the shape of their faces when they style their hair or choose necklines.

Just as Hollywood starlets are coached in grade of movement, so are WSS students. The head of a local modeling school makes periodic visits to demonstrate the graceful way to sit and walk. And, believe it or not, there is even a graceful way to pick up a telephone.

Makeup? Yes, but only enough to achieve a healthy and clean appearance. "Chewed-off lipstick is a most depressing sight to behold," says Mrs. Lynham, and even though she thinks it ought to be touched up privately, she stretches a point by saying that it may be applied in the office unobtrusively if the office otherwise would be unattended. She doesn't condone a complete overhaul at the desk, however.

The girls learn how to, and how not to, cross their knees, which, of course, must be covered with hose or leg makeup. And it's assumed that rolled garters are frowned upon by her statement, "the means by which hose are supported should not be obvious."

Toes and heels protruding from shoes only provoke unfavorable attention, the director believes, although she admits that the shoe market being what it is the girls are hard put to find suitable shoes. Ankle strap sandals definitely have no place in a daytime wardrobe, Mrs. Lynham emphasizes.

Room for Sentiment

How graciously to discourage flirtatious employers or men employes is taught also. On the other hand, men students are told that if they find a girl in their office interesting in more than a professional way they should not embarrass her by asking her to lunch during business hours. The solution? Call her at home.

Although men students are far outnumbered by women, they receive the same type of training, with emphasis on supervision of offices. Their course is secretarial training in reverse. Shorthand is optional and courses like accounting, salesmanship, advertising and market research are added.

They're taught even more about good manners than are the girls.

The students couldn't find a better example of a person with charming office demeanor than their own director. Inspired by her high school commercial teacher and possessed with an aptitude for shorthand, Mrs. Lynham went into secretarial work. Her first job was teaching shorthand and then she became a Government girl.

She was on the staff of the White House military aide and was offered a job as a permanent member of President Coolidge's secretarial corps, but turned it down because the job wasn't under Civil Service. In 1924 she joined the staff of the Washington School for Secretaries and has been its director for several years.

Her only regret is that someone didn't teach her the things she had to learn about business by hard work and experience. She is attempting to eliminate that trial and error period from the lives of her students.

Illustrious Alumni

Carefully trained as they are, it's no mere coincidence that WSS graduates have made names for themselves in the business world. Graduates are employed in American embassies in England, Spain, Ecuador, Colombia, Sweden, Mexico and Turkey.

The White House social secretary during the Hoover administration was a WSS graduate, as is the present confidential secretary to Edward Stettinius.

Employment is guaranteed by the school, and before student's graduate they're given several practice interviews to prepare them for questions which employers may ask.

The whole philosophy of the school might well be summed up by saying that they're given something to sell and then taught how best to market the commodity. Selling themselves is a fundamental part of their training.

Did You Know That

Catherine the Great, on finding an early violet growing in a park, placed a sentry over it so that it would not be plucked. She forgot to rescind her order, and sentries guarded the spot for 150 years.

* * * *

Statistics show that women have a better chance to outlive their spouses than the men have to be widowers, according to the Encyclopedia Brittanica, there are three times as many women who live to be 100 than men.

* * * *

Blizzards and bad roads, the dread of most rural school teachers, hold no terrors for Miss Leona Wickham, who teaches the Brooks School in Salem, Nebr. She is never late, regardless of weather because she lives in a trailer house with her mother, on the school grounds.

* * * *

Miss Alice Bent, of Schenectady, N. Y., has the unusual job of putting television tubes out of business in the General Electric Co.'s laboratories. She merely turns on the current that will burn until the tubes are destroyed. It is part of a test.

* * * *

Barbara Ann Scott, pretty 18-year-old Canadian world figure skating champion of Ottawa, was recently awarded the gold medal of physical education by Pierre Bomdan, French Minister of Arts, Youth and Information, after her skating exhibition at the Palaise Des Sports in Paris.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Released From Service With Tuberculosis, Convalescent Veteran, 21, Dreads Return To Parents' Rule; Has Girl Problem, Too

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 21, a veteran of three years' service, with a medical discharge after developing tuberculosis. I am almost well now and will be home soon. While in the service I had resolved to continue my schooling, not alone for utilitarian reasons but also because I am of an inquisitive disposition.

I vowed that nothing would stand in the way and thought I could generate immunity to emotion; but I find I can't. I have led a moderately ascetic life. I knew I was liked by many girls in high school, but I never dated—for several reasons.

For one, my dad wouldn't approve! For another, I was shy of people, until after I was drafted. Also, I have been of a serious mind as long as I can remember. My father quarreled and ranted about the house so violently that I grew up with one aim in life—to become independent and leave home. Since I was ill-stricken, he has been kind and genial, almost obsequious.

Feels Lifelong Duty to Parents

I'VE GIVEN my parents all my earnings in the past four years, a substantial sum which has paid for their home and car. I am pleased, because my mother is secure and my father can no longer say, "I'll never be any good." But much as I've done already, I still feel ill at ease.

My whole life seems to be a mess because of my parents. I've grown to feel I have to support them entirely as long as I live. If I marry, they expect me to live with them. I love them and wish I had never been born.

I have known and loved a girl these past two years. She has proved her fidelity by sticking to me during my illness, coming to see me twice a week, in rain, sleet and snow. She, too, has worked hard all her life, quitting school of necessity. She is 19, pretty and neat, mature and intelligent for her years and I admire and respect her.

He Surrenders To Girl's Will

I HOPE I can marry her, but after I leave the convalescent ward I will have to spend another year recuperating and during that year I intend to take a preparatory course to get ready for college. I tried being noble just once, by telling her to stay away. But she says, "I will never be happy without you," and eventually I weakened and accepted her will. Her parents feel, too, that she knows what she is doing. Also they have told me, "We couldn't hope for a better son-in-law."

I don't want her to sacrifice anything for me, but I just can't seem to help myself. My wish to marry is probably for companionship, as I am an only child; but we certainly can't marry for another two years. In case we do marry then, I will still be in a dependent position, if we live with my parents. That is my view of the matter.

Hence I am wondering: Will there be friction between my dad and me? And can a wife be happy if her husband goes to school while she works and they live with his parents? V. D.

In No Condition To Plan Future

DEAR V. D.: You are not in condition to plan your future and won't be until you've had intensive psychiatric or psychoanalytic treatment. At this time you are much too ill from cumulative emotional tension—which I daresay brought on the tuberculous malady—to go back into the lion's mouth of "life with father" and make the grade, either as student or married man.

Sooner or later you would collapse and go into a permanent decline, mental or physical, maybe both, if you tried it. You may think, and there may be circumstantial evidence to indicate, that service rigors of physical kind laid you low with tuberculosis. But psychosomatic medicine finds a significant link between sick despair—in a sensitive spirit brutally harried for too long—and the onset of tuberculous illness.

He Isn't Ready To Choose Wife

ABOUT THE GIRL: You aren't capable of mate love yet. Not yet. You are clinging to her as a drowning man clings to a straw, for companionship, as you say; to relieve the unspeakable loneliness which has been your portion mostly, due to your crushed sensitive shyness. So you shouldn't marry her, nor even consider that an engagement exists, until you have found yourself—as a free man, psychologically.

For advice: While making the most of veterans' benefits, use your fine intelligence to track down the best mental therapists available to servicemen, and devote the next year—the remainder of your recuperative period—to getting, with specialist guidance, a soul-cleansing understanding of what you owe yourself, as versus what you owe your parents. And to prepare yourself for that undertaking, read Joshua Loth Liebman's "Peace of Mind," published by Simon & Schuster. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Mushroom Dish

Creamed eggs and mushrooms make a delicious dish for meatless menus.

2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sliced mushrooms
¾ cup evaporated milk
½ pound cheddar cheese, grated
4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced.

Melt shortening, add mushrooms. Cover and simmer until mushrooms are tender. Scald milk in top of double boiler over hot water. Add cheese, eggs and mushrooms. Heat until cheese is melted. Serve on toast. Approximate yield: 6 portions.

Cheese Biscuits

For a delectable complement to a luscious ham dinner try baking powder biscuits with cheese. Following your favorite recipe for baking powder biscuits, simply cut in one-half cup of grated American cheese with shortening.

In New York

Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Petrie Lawton, with the latter's daughter, Miss Patricia Ann Sweeney, left Washington on Thursday to spend the Easter holidays at the Barclay Hotel in New York.

TRICKS FOR TEENS

By Nancy Pepper

YOU'VE DISCOVERED that those wide belts can do more than bring a skirt and sweater together. They're the perfect scrapbook for any odds and ends from your memory book. They're a portable bulletin board to attract attention anywhere, especially in the halls between classes.

BOX OFFICE ATTRACTION—Keen teens are pasting movie ticket stubs around their wide belts with the initials of the boys who paid for them. It's one way of putting on a good show with continuous performances.

ON YOUR MARK—Write your examination or term grades all around your wide plastic belt. Just remember that, on you, "D's" are definitely not becoming.

PEEK-A-BEAU BELT—Photos of the boys you know or the movie stars you'd like to know make your belt a moving-picture gallery. Fill up every inch and you'll take the "waste" out of waist line.

LABEL LURE—You can buy a book of household labels at the dime store and cause plenty of conversation when you appear in school with "Poison," "Fragile," "Corn" and other confusing identifications pasted all 'round your belt.

Academy Award, J. G.

Let Hollywood bestow its annual Academy Awards as it will, you teenagers have your own ideas on the Best Movie of the Year. We've just conducted one of our famous Soda Fountain Surveys on this very vital subject, and we find that the Teenage Oscar goes to "Margie" as the picture you enjoyed most. You loved Jeanne Crain in the title role and you've decided to major in French just in case the French professor should turn up looking like Glenn Langan. He could even make you like irregular verbs. Also—the picture started a new fad of adding "Kins" to your O. A. O.'s name, just the way Jeanne did with her "Johnnykins."

CALLING ALL GIRLS

Call a girl a Chicken, but never a Hen;
Call a girl a Kitten, but never a Cat;
Call a girl a Vision, but never a Sight;
Call a girl a Mouse, but never a Rat.

BUBBLE TROUBLE

A gum chewing pupil,
A cud chewing cow;
There is a difference,
I must allow.
It's the intelligent look
On the face of the Cow.

Coiffure Cliques

WE'VE HEARD of girls who go around together dressing alike, but here's the first inkling we've had of a mass movement in hair-do's. It must be a trend, because every one of these reports comes from hi-style scouts in another part of the country.

BANGS FOR THE BUNCH—An entire club recently went in for the straight bang hair-cut. The members attracted plenty of attention the first day they came to school with their uniform hair-do's. For some of them it was Bang in haste and Repent at leisure. Only they found it was easier to repent than it was to grow out.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER—Another club flocked together with identical Feather cuts. We hope they got a wholesale price from the barber. We also hope that they're not too sorry about the whole thing, now that the first flurry of excitement is over.

COLOR CO-ORDINATION—Please remember that we don't approve of everything we report in this column—especially this note about the girls who are having their hair dyed to match. In one group, all the girls submitted to a brown rinse. In another, perish forbid, they used an all-purpose commercial dye, to tint their bangs green. Time out for a slight shudder.

Surplus Styles

YOU'RE RAIDING the stores for those surplus supplies that are being sold at substantial postwar reductions. We've already reported on the fad for those fur-trimmed hooded coats that were made for our soldiers in the arctic regions; now, you've found some surplus stuff that fits into your spring fashion plans.

MIDDY MAGIC—You buy one of those huge white middies that the sailors wore for dress and you cut it down the center and insert a zipper to transform it into a spring-weight jacket. Later on you'll wear sailor middies over your bathing suits. The bigger they are the more they'll look like a new style of Cholo Coat.

BELL-BOTTOM BUSINESS—It's easy to make a new spring skirt out of a pair of Navy regulation Bell-Bottom Trousers. Cut to the right length and seam up front and back.

FOR JILLS IN JEANS—Try one of those Navy Fatigue jackets over your Jeans and you'll start a new fad in your town. Or wear a pair of regulation air corps coveralls for overalls. Those huge pockets were never made to hold compact and lipstick, but they do it beautifully.

Collectors' Items

MOVIE STAR pictures aren't the only treasurers you teenagers collect. (And, by the way, hasn't the value of Van Johnson photos slipped since his marriage? We hear that you can now trade one picture of Peter Lawford for two of Van—but who wants to?) Here are some collectors' cues you may want to follow:

DISC DEMON—All you amateur record collectors will be interested to hear that the champion record collector of all is one Joe Franklin who started his collection when he was 10 years old and now has close to 15,000 platters, insured for more than $200,000. His rarest record is one made by the Gay Nineties belle, Lillian Russell for which he has been offered as high as $500. You wouldn't trade your Dusty Fletcher "Open the Door, Richard" for it, would you?

MODEL MANIA—Because your greatest heroines are the Cover Girls you see on and in your favorite magazines, you're now collecting their autographs. You write to the magazines in which their pictures appear and ask for the addresses of your favorites. The models are as delighted to get your fan letters as you are to get their autographs—so everybody's happy except the magazines that are kept so busy answering your inquiries.

TRIXIE TEEN SAYS

You're full of ideas, so you sit around thinking and talking about them instead of doing something about them. You've thought of so many ways you could improve the school paper; you know how you could interest the town in subsidizing a teen canteen; you've even got a brand new idea for a teen radio program that you know one of the local stations would simply jump at. Well, an idea is just the beginning of an accomplishment—and ideas are funny things. They just won't work unless you do.

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Even for 1947 Moderns, Tradition Still Rules In Wedding Etiquette

By Marjorie Binford Woods

CANOPIES to the curb, confetti on the sidewalk, envelopes within envelopes, white gloves, liveried doormen and radiant brides in a whoosh of veiling!

That's the spring wedding picture now that Easter Sunday opens the formal marrying season with rice pouring down like April showers.

"What shall I wear to a formal church wedding—and what are the new procedures?" you ask when the postman delivers those impressive white vellum squares. Invariably from the guest's side of the altar, as well as from the bride's and bridegroom's, myriads of post-war etiquette questions come popping up.

In quest of the correct answers, I queried bridal consultants, fashion coordinators, clergymen, stationers and caterers last week—and found, despite the maze of millions of war weddings, old customs and traditions of marriage-making remain much the same as in past generations. Today's bride, like her mother and grandmother before her, wears "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue." She trips to the altar (not to a swoon-tune) but in measured step with the age-old wedding march. She chooses a bride's cake filled with good luck pieces and tosses her bridal bouquet in traditional manner to the next bride-to-be.

Chic Is Keynote

WOMEN wedding guests shouldn't try to outshine the bride in glamour, but chicness is the wedding keynote. A formal daytime ceremony calls for street-length dress complete with hat and gloves. Rarely does the afternoon wedding guest wear floor-length gown unless she is a member of the family or a close friend who has been invited to assist at reception festivities. An evening affair, with trumpet flourishing reception following, however, may prompt full evening dress, but shoulder "cover-up" is in best taste during the church ceremony.

One bugaboo which has been cast out in the modern wedding picture is the banning of black gloves. No longer are they considered a sign of mourning when they are a necessary addition for coordination in a costume. Hats and long gloves are left on at the reception; the latter are removed when it comes time to go into the dining room.

Ever get stage fright when an usher accosts you at the church vestibule with the traditional question, "friend of the bride or the bridegroom?" Easy does it—if you take his proffered arm and pleasantly reply "friend of the bride" or "both the bride and the bridegroom," whatever the answer happens to be. As your man escort follows the two of you up the aisle, don't hesitate to chat with the usher in low tones if the spirit moves you. There's no rule against it.

Feminine guests usually keep outer wraps, hats and gloves on throughout the ceremony. Men carry their hats down the church aisle and follow the usual procedure customary in church.

What one says in greeting the newlyweds in the receiving line depends upon how well they are known by wedding guests. A bride, of course, should never be congratulated upon landing a husband. Heavens no! But a bridegroom has every right to expect it when he takes a lovely bride. It's a time-honored custom that relatives and intimate friends kiss both the bride and bridegroom. Remember?

When the bride with a good memory thanks friends for their gifts as each passes down the line, none should be guilty of going into long dissertation on the whys and wherefores of the gift. "I'm so happy you like it," or a brief explanation, "I didn't have it monogrammed so that you may exchange it if there is duplication," will graciously suffice.

Receiving Line Custom

AS SOON AS guests have passed through the receiving line, they should WALK (not run) to the punch bowl. Or they may go directly to the dining room to be served. At a large seated breakfast or supper guests who are not seated at honor tables with place cards seat themselves wherever they like. If wedding gifts are displayed, the proper time to look them over, usually, is after leaving the dining room.

Farewells are not necessary at a wedding party, in the traditional sense. But complimentary words about the wedding and the bridal pair to the family members never go amiss at any time. Thoughtful friends of the bride's family customarily see to it that the fathers and mothers of the bridal pair don't suffer a "let-down" after the reception. As a tip—plan an intimate little dinner or gay gathering of some sort if you want to make a hit as a close family friend.

More often than not, the bridegroom is apt to feel like the "forgotten man" on a wedding occasion. It's a wise bride who consults him along the way and leads him STRAIGHT to the altar without missteps.

Should he and the best man wear their gloves to the altar in a strictly formal wedding? The answer is "no" as given by present-day couturiers. Gloves should be left in the church cloakroom to be picked up as the wedding party leaves the church. This eliminates finger-fumbling at the altar. The ushers, however, may wear gloves to match their gray waistcoats at a formal daytime wedding, or white for evening, then remove them at the reception.

The bridegroom, according to tradition, still pays for the bride's bouquet, the mothers' (and grandmothers') corsages and his attendants' boutonierres (including the bride's father). He may, if he feels flush, also foot the bill for the bride's attendants' flowers, although it customarily is the financial responsibility of the bride's family.

Divorced parents offer problems in modern wedding etiquette, consultants say. "Should they ever issue joint wedding invitations to their daughter's wedding, listing father's and mother's names separately?" is a question often asked.

Well, it was done in Washington recently to the distaste of many discerning people, I learned. But authorities say, "No, it is not good taste for divorced parents jointly to sponsor their daughter's wedding." The invitation should be issued by the mother only, even though the bride is given in marriage by her divorced father.

After the father, in this instance, has given her in marriage at the altar, he should retire by a side aisle into a rear pew. He may, or may not, attend the reception. It all depends upon the feeling existing between his former wife and himself.

Second-Time Brides

LIKEWISE, a second-time bride, no matter how young, should NOT bedeck herself in white wedding gown for altar-trip No. 2 if she wishes to abide by the rules. That's the opinion of bridal authorities who confide that scads of young war widows and divorcees plead to wear white and have a "fuss and feathers" wedding. "It's a fundamental rule in wedding tradition that 'white' belongs to the first-time bride—and we believe such traditions should stand," is the consensus. The counselors also hold that second-weddings should be simply carried out, with no emphasis on fanfare.

They say—compromise, young war widows, by wearing delicately tinted pastel gowns of floor length with floating veil-like headdresses to match. You can still be pretty and bride-like, with no desecrating of time-worn laws.

High noon, 4, 4:30, 8, 8:30 p. m. are the most popular hours for fashionable weddings in Washington, according to local clergymen. The old-fashioned "skating step" formerly used by altar-bound bridal parties is now outmoded, they aver. A slow natural walk in rhythm with the music has happily replaced the wobble and jerk of that hazardous step.

What to serve at a wedding breakfast is a question which caterers still answer in stock fashion. The familiar chicken in patty shells with peas, rolls, salted nuts, ice cream and bride's cake continue to make up the menus for most seated affairs, they confess. But, buffets with turkey, galantines, aspics of ham and the like are fast replacing the sit-down formal breakfasts and suppers. And typical cocktail parties with bar and punch bowl as the main attractions are outranking the tea-type of afternoon reception all along the line. So far, spun sugar for icing the tall-tiered bride's cakes is still on the banned list, according to food experts. To make up for this deficit, colored mints, fancily decorated with lilies of the valley, hearts and doves, are being turned out by the thousands these days.

Though weddings have slacked up tremendously since war days, according to those interviewed, April, May and June, 1947, will bring invitations galore. You'll need plain white folded paper for replying to those reception bids (never use "informals" for such occasions)—and remember to follow the formal style of wording when you "accept with pleasure" the bride's parents' kind invitation to attend!

HAND-IN-HAND, bride and bridegroom together traditionally cut the first piece of wedding cake at the reception, as a symbol that they will henceforth share all things. Here Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harvey Volz carry out tradition at their Admiral Club reception which followed the Eckington Presbyterian Church ceremony, March 22. Mrs. Volz was Miss Margaret Gourlay

THROWING the bridal bouquet is one of the big moments in a wedding celebration. When the reception takes place in a hotel or club where no stairway is available (as shown here) the bride may rise to the occasion by standing on a chair to toss her bouquet to breathless bridesmaids. Mrs. Earl Wood, who was Miss Arlene Brown before her recent March wedding, carries out the tradition here at Hotel 2400 Sixteenth Street

Photographs by Underwood and Underwood

DRESSING at the church is the modern bride's method of appearing fresh and unmussed for aisle-walking. Here, Mrs. Arthur Baker, matron of honor to the former Miss Lois Cook, arranges the bride's wedding veil just before Miss Cook became Mrs. Phillip Sasser in her pre-Easter wedding ceremony at the Mount Vernon Methodist Church

Underwood & Underwood

HAVING arrived at the church a half-hour before wedding ceremony time (as all conscientious bridegrooms should) Eugene T. McGuire checks the time by his standby, brother and best man, David J. McGuire, Jr., as they wait in the clergyman's vestry for the wedding march signal. The McGuire-Reis wedding took place recently at St. Anthony's Church in Brookland

Science Makes Eating Apples Old-Fashioned

New York.—Science is finding so many ways of turning apples into ready-to-use forms that junior soon may have difficulty finding any of the bright red fruit for his teacher.

But he may be able to treat himself to an apple ice cream soda on the way home from school if present experiments by the Department of Agriculture in extracting apple essence are successful, according to Earl R. French, marketing expert for A. & P. food stores.

"It may even be possible to use the essence in a germicide spray to give the home the fragrance of an apple scent," French said. "And the beauty about this process is that the pulp from the apples can still be used for pectins and jellies."

"Even apple skins are being used to make jelly and there is a good possibility that the skins can also be converted into a commercial fertilizer," he said.

By the Associated Press

Ask Anne

Your Questions On Etiquette

I'd like your advice upon how our calling cards should be printed. My husband is a doctor of philosophy. Is it correct for our cards to read Dr. and Mrs. John J. Doe, jr.? If not, how should they read? T. H. G.

In best social usage, degrees are not used on cards. Ministers, physicians and judges sometimes use their titles on cards, but many prefer to omit them.

Your cards should read Mr. and Mrs. John J. (or Jacob) Doe, jr. Full names are preferred to initials unless the names are very long.

I am soon to make my first long trip—from New York to Texas. I will be on the train two nights and will have a lower berth. Will you tell me the necessary things to know, as to what I will need and also as to tipping those who serve me? A. P. S.

The porter who puts your luggage aboard the train should be tipped, usually 25 cents for each bag. When you are ready to go to bed, ring for the Pullman porter and he will make up your berth. It is wise to put the supplies you will need at night and morning in a small overnight bag which you can handle easily. Slippers, negligee, nightgown and toilet articles should be easily accessible. Take your small bag to the dressing room and undress for bed. In the morning, retrace your steps and dress in the dressing room. If you require any special services such as shoe shining, etc., tell the porter.

At the conclusion of the trip, tip the Pullman porter. Allow about 50 cents for each night on the train and more if you've had any additional service. Tip the waiter in the dining car at least 10 per cent of your check, but not less than 25 cents if the check is small.

Tip the porter who takes your luggage from the train into the station.

I am interested in sending out about 100 informal birth announcements. The card I have in mind requires a rather simple design and about five short lines of printing. Would you advise me about an easy, attractive and economical method of duplicating the announcements? L. R.

You can have the cards printed professionally or you can do them yourself. A person handy with a cutting tool could cut the design in a linoleum block print. The print is placed first on a stamp pad and then on the card to transfer the design. Or the design and the printing could be cut on a stencil and a duplicating machine used to make a number of cards. There is another type of machine often used by teachers to make out examinations which uses a jelly-like substance to reproduce printing and designs. Or, you could make one design and one set of printing, have the whole card photographed and have prints made.

Anne answers questions on etiquette through her columns only. Address Ask Anne, Room 408, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

Be Smart

This is the year for veils, ranging from cloudlike nets over flowers to honest-to-goodness meshes worn over your own prety face. Veils with flower-decked small new—very much in the spirit of Easter!

Broiled Tomatoes

For better-flavored broiled tomatoes season and cover tops with buttered crumbs pressed well down into the flesh of the tomatoes before broiling.

DOWN Virginia Way

Continued from Page 1

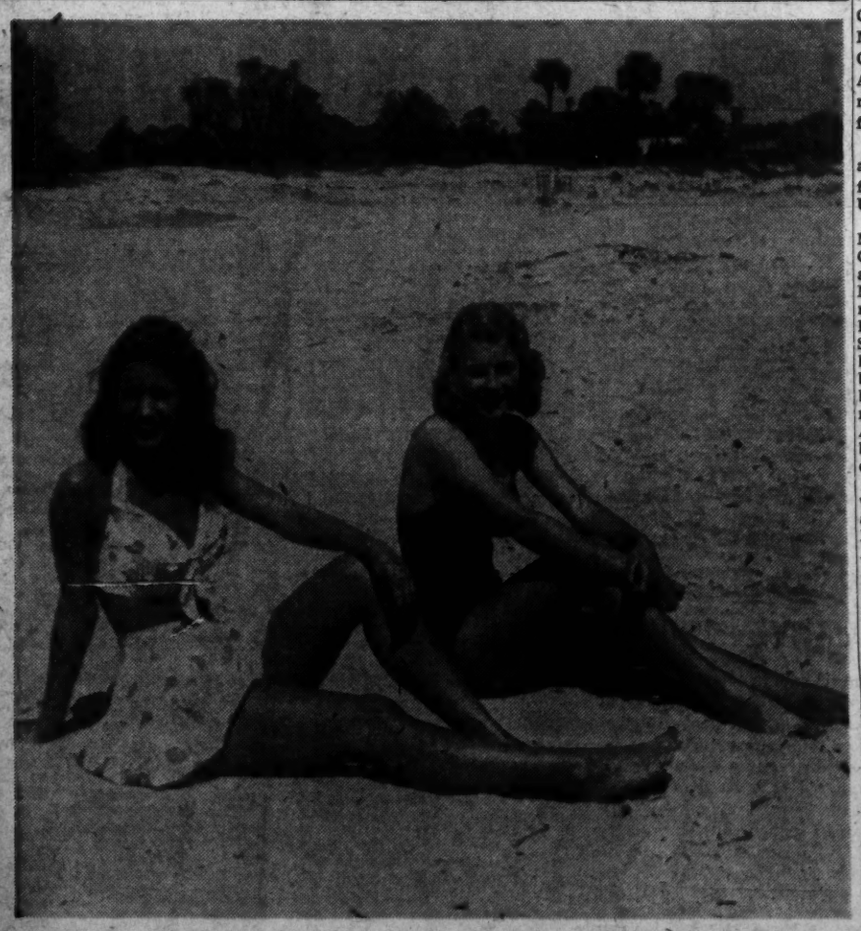
and Mr. Chaffraix Andre Lelong of Middleburg, now living in Richmond. The wedding took place in Charleston, S. C., Friday evening, March 14, at 7, in the First Baptist Church, with the Rev. Theodore F. Adams, pastor, officiating before members of the families and a few friends.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Xenphon Gilmore of Sanford, N. C. She is a graduate of the University of Ohio.

Mr. Lelong is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lelong of New Orleans, and the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Skinner of Middleburg, with whom he has made his home since he was a boy. He is a graduate of the Stuyvesant School, Warrenton, and was a member of the firm of Gude-Winmill, brokers, in Warrenton, for a number of years before moving to Richmond, where he is associated with Abbott, Proctor and Paine, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mrs. Glenn Buchar of Sanford, was her sister's matron-of-honor, and Mr. Lelong had as best man David R. Creecy of Richmond. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Warwick of Virginia. A small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Lelong are now living at 707 North Colonial ave., Richmond. They are expected in Middleburg for a visit in the near future.

TINY TOTS are apt to steal the wedding show, but the principals in the Leida Adams-Paul Zoerner wedding, March 22, had no objections when the bride's neice, 2-year-old Pamela Arbuthnot performed as flower girl and was the first guest to kiss the bridegroom following the ceremony in the Wesley Methodist Church



UNDER a Southern sun, Miss Yardley Minnix (left) and Miss Kristine Curtis get their sun tan at Sea Island, Ga. Miss Minnix and her mother, Mrs. A. C. Minnix, are spending an early spring holiday at The Cloister. Miss Curtis is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kilborne, jr., at their cottage

Color Contrasts Flatter in Spring Suits

SOFT color or printed costume accents in women's suits provide unusual flattery in 1947 dress. Some of our top designers present these typical examples:

Outstanding in a number of custom-made suits by Bendel are combinations of black faille and navy wool. There is much white pique, especially in the white jacket over the black wool skirt.

Many ideas are developed in prints. Sophie makes a blouse in a gay print and used the same print for the revers of a navy suit. Sometimes the blouse print is repeated in a hat scarf, or it may be used for the entire hat, in which case the suit is plain.

Muriel King shows the polka dot blouse with a navy suit, and uses the same print on the revers and cuffs of the suit. White pique is used in a similar way on a gray worsted suit. Polka dots also appear in the Stein and Blaine collection of suits. In one of these the lining of the suit is polka-dotted to match the blouse.

Suits in the Bergdorf collection feature black or navy, with sheer or matching custom-made blouses. A becoming lowered waistline was evident, as well as the cutaway of Directoire influence.

MENUS FOR MONDAY

AS a class project, Coolidge High School girls outlined a week's menus for local homemakers. Each day this week *The Post* will present a menu for the following day's breakfast and dinner. Luncheon was omitted because the girls' families rarely meet at home for that meal.

Easter dinner was built around roast beef, so today's dinner will utilize leftovers of meat and vegetables. Monday's menus are easy to fix in a short amount of time, to allow the homemaker an opportunity to do the weekly washing.

MONDAY BREAKFAST

Grapefruit Juice
Prepared Cereal with Top Milk
Scrambled Eggs Toast
Coffee Milk

MONDAY DINNER

Tomato Juice
Meat and Vegetable Casserole
with topping made of prepared
biscuit mix
Raw Vegetable Salad
Butterscotch Pudding from
prepared pudding mix
Coffee Milk

BUTTON DRAMA FOR SPRING

RICH MAN, POOR MAN . . . Perfect foil for the button game—Philip Mangone's gold and black travel ensemble, trimmed with rows of cut jet button originals

GLITTER STUFF . . . This suave black satin party-going suit is trimmed with multi-colored rhinestone buttons, relieving the otherwise stark simplicity of line

GIANT DIAMONDS of faceted lucite add drama to this side-wrapped costume of navy bengaline

By Dorothy Roe

HIGH-STYLE spring suits are button-happy this season. Gone is the day when a button was merely something with which to hold your clothes together. Now it has blossomed out as a major accessory, competing with costume jewelry for the limelight. Buttons are chosen carefully and used dramatically by top designers this year, to add the extra touch of elegance demanded in this postwar era of femininity and frou-frou.

There are button originals of silver and gold used to fasten such unlikely garments as casual polo coats and blazers. Splashy jeweled buttons are seen on suits and coats as well as fur wraps. Jet buttons, back in the market once more after a wartime absence, are favorites for use on cocktail and dinner suits and dresses. Plastic buttons, sometimes washed in gold or silver, appear in novel shapes and sizes. Clear lucite buttons, cut to look like huge diamonds, ornament many important costumes.

Among the chief exponents of button-drama this spring is Philip Mangone, whose current collection of meticulously tailored suits and coats shoots the works on ornamental buttons. When Mr. Mangone is enthusiastic over a new trend, he goes in for no half-way measures. He doesn't skimp on buttons. Instead of using five or six, he splashes a dozen giant lucite or metallic buttons down the front of a suit or coat, so that they become an important part of the total effect.

The designer also places buttons in unusual formations, for new effects. A favorite is an arrow-head formation pointing toward the left hip. Another is the asymmetric pattern, in which buttons are placed off-center, or on a diagonal slant.

It's a season of important fashions, and one of its axioms is—"Don't spare the buttons!"

By the Associated Press

Pre-Cooked Meals Are Boon to Air Travelers

By Clementine Paddleford

MEALS precooked and frozen in a pilot production kitchen in Kansas City are being served on the Trans-World Airline cross-continent planes beginning this week. Within the year the frozen meals will be in service on the company's 25,000 miles of routes from California to China.

The major step toward standardizing the line's in-plane food service was achieved early in March with an initial 4300-pound shipment of frozen precooked dinners, delivered by air to the line's five transcontinental holding kitchens in New York City, Pittsburgh, Albuquerque, Los Angeles and San Francisco. There meals are locker-stored at a temperature of zero or below until ready for use.

Blue Print Dinner

Detailed instructions for storage, preparation and service of each item have been drawn up by the Kansas City kitchen, the rules based on three years of test work under the direction of Eve De Mariano, dietitian. Foods are prepared shortly before flight time, made piping hot, packed into temperature-retaining containers and carried aboard to be held hot until serving.

Soft foods, such as mashed potatoes, steamed rice, soups and sauces are defrosted in moist heat, about 20 minutes, or until they reach a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit. The crisp foods, such as rolls and stuffed potatoes, baked stuffed pork chop, roasted meat, are brought to the same temperature but under dry heat in a period of ten minutes.

The puddings, cakes, cookies, sweet rolls are stored at room temperature and are themselves again in less than an hour. Main-course dishes, the meat and the vegetables, travel in casseroles placed in thermos containers. The hot and cold liquids go in thermos jugs. Fresh vegetables, garnishes, salads and beverages are prepared in the individual district kitchens. Steaks and chops are frozen raw, these to be boiled just before the take-off.

Menu Cycles

Once a recipe meets the airline's standard, it is incorporated into a menu cycle and placed in production in the pilot kitchen. There it is cooked, then wrapped in aluminum foil food pack before freezing. Tests prove this non-absorbent airproof aluminum has a moisture vapor transmission rate of zero. Also, owing to its high conductivity, freezing time is reduced from 30 to 50 per cent. The blast freezing is done at temperatures ranging to 50 degrees below zero. Some 5000 dinners can be turned out daily for distribution to the holding lockers of district kitchens. These menus are prepared and packed by the prescribed menu cycle.

Foods being used in these first weeks of introducing the new system are roast veal, baked pork chops, chicken Hunter style, roast turkey and dressing, raw frozen lamb chops and steaks. Potatoes are prepared mashed, dutchess, au gratin, baked. There is steamed rice, rolls, cookies, cake, puddings and pies; also clear soups, gravies and sauces.

A typical menu sampled started with onion consomme, a steaming fragrant broth, followed by chicken Hunter style that might have spent its last hour slowly browning to come to just the right finish. Surely the dutchess potatoes had been whipped but a short time before to a fancy swirl and then into the oven for a final touch of golden smoothness. The dinner rolls were crisp and warm. Yet every one of these foods had been cooked in Kansas City last January and for several weeks now had reposed in the holding locker of the T. W. A. kitchens at La Guardia field.

Quality Control

The advantage of one-kitchen preparation and freezing insures control over the food's quality and of daily menu planning for around-the-world eating. Specific advantages are retention of food flavor, of nutritional values, of composition which can be guarded from purchase through cooking and reheating until dipped to the service plate. Such standardization means not only greater excellence but economy through quantity buying and production of foods and labor saving in branch kitchens.

The next step will be the establishment of branch kitchens along the international routes at Shannon, Paris, Rome, Athens, Lisbon and Madrid.

Cook Eggs Slowly

The secret of success in cooking eggs is low or moderate, even heat, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Cooked at low heat, eggs are tender when done. At high heat they become tough and leathery. At high heat egg and milk mixtures are likely to "curdle." When cooking eggs in water, have the water simmering but not boiling. When frying eggs, keep heat low and even by using a thick skillet and turning the heat low under the pan.

Many Great Men Began Careers as Shoemakers

The fine art of making and repairing leather shoes and soles was the "first step on the ladder" for many great men who achieved world renown in other varied fields. Among them were: Pope John XXII, George Fox, founder of the Quakers; Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Noah Webster, author of the original Webster's Dictionary; John Greenleaf Whittier, poet; William Lloyd Garrison, journalist and founder of the antislavery movement in the United States, and Hans Christian Andersen, Danish novelist and poet.

TOWN TALK—*'From Factory Hand to Commandant's Lady'*

Continued from Page 1

per cent efficiency, according to factory standards and Mrs. Towers moved her "kitchenette factory" into a big empty grocery store which the aircraft company equipped. It became the company's pet project and Mrs. Towers was allowed to run it her way.

"No uniforms," she said, "Let them wear silk prints and put flowers in their hair if they wish!" They sang at work and there was a waiting-list of job-seekers! Working their four-hour shifts, rain or shine, on time to the dot, were old ladies, pillars of the local churches, a piano teacher with wonderful fingers for delicate work, a 17-year-old Boston debutante, the wives of the head-waiter and pastry-cook at the Coronado Hotel, pilots' wives, sailors' wives, admirals' wives, and war brides by dozens!

They all felt close to the war as its course was reflected in the different things they worked on. They assembled 150-pound emergency repair kits for B-24s to be used at advance bases in the North African campaign. They cut exactly specified lengths of rubber hose for plane de-icers, and soldered all the complicated wiring which goes in back of a pilot's instrument-board. They assembled intricate electrical bomb-releases. All secret work, and each worker finger-printed and approved by the FBI!

When VJ-Day ended her factory job and permitted Mrs. Towers to join her husband at his post in Honolulu she was metamorphosed from the chrysalis of a factory-hand to the butterfly of commandant's lady. But this butterfly had a job to do, too!

It was her pleasant duty to entertain the official visitors who passed through Honolulu. The whole world seemed to beat a track to the United States Navy's hospitable door-step. In one busy day 127 guests lunched or dined with the Towers!

Besides being official hostess, energetic Mrs. Towers found time to explore the islands, visit Midway in connection with a Navy housing project, visit the leper colony at Molokai, and collect material for various articles which she is now writing.

A Home-Grown Bonnet for Easter

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW . . . Radio Star Veola Vonn's husband joyfully helps her pick flowers for piggy-bank Easter hat

HERE'S HOW . . . Place daffodils in hair separately. Add yellow dotted veiling for glamour

OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EASTER MORNING . . . Hanley Stafford, who plays Daddy to radio's Baby Snooks, beams on wife Veola's creation

In Bridal Procession

Hoddinott—Throckmorton

Calla lilies decorated Metropolitan Memorial Church yesterday for the marriage of Miss Lenore Throckmorton, daughter of William Mason Throckmorton and Mrs. Merrick Throckmorton, Washington, and Richard La Mar Hoddinott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Kenning Hoddinott, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Edward Gardner Latch officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in ivory satin with a Brussels lace coronet holding her long veil of matching lace, and carried calla lilies. Maid of honor was Miss Carolyn Moody, costumed in American Beauty faille, and bridesmaids were the Misses Joan Monroe, Dorothy Gauss Throckmorton, Patricia Welch and Elizabeth Bransdorf, wearing white faille. The maid of honor carried white roses, and the bridesmaids' bouquets were of American Beauty roses.

Reginald Kenning Hoddinott, jr., served as best man, and ushers were William Dunn, Marlow McGreevy, Dale Trushiem and William Wurzberger. Ring bearers were the Misses Joan and Esther Cantrel. A reception followed at the Washington Club.

The bride attended the University of Maryland and is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Hoddinott, a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, also studied at the University of Maryland, and during the war served in Italy as a captain in the Army Air Force. Following a wedding trip to Virginia Beach the couple will live in Washington.

Engaged

Long—Doyle

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Horner Long, Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Long of Washington, to Robert Staughton Doyle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Irving Doyle, Washington. The wedding will take place June 7 at the Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

Miss Long is a graduate of the Girls' Latin School in Baltimore and of Duke University, where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. She is president of the Washington Kappa Alpha Theta Junior Alumnae Association, and is at present employed by International Business Machines Corp.

Mr. Doyle, a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, is a graduate of Duke University and served during the war as a pilot in the Army Air Force. He is now attending graduate school at the University of Maryland, where he is vice president of the Alpha Chi Sigma Chemical Fraternity.

Vincer—Lankford

The engagement of Miss Virginia Vincer of Washington and Stephen E. Lankford, son of Mrs. Charles Wilhite, Washington, is announced by her mother, Mrs. John R. Vincer, Mount Pleasant, Mich. The wedding will take place June 18.

The bride-elect, who is associated with the District of Columbia Society for Crippled Children, has for two years sung at McKendree Methodist Church. A member of the Friday Morning Club and Washington Choral Society, she was formerly affiliated with Peabody Conservatory. She is a graduate of Central Michigan College and a member of Pi Kappa Delta. Mr. Lankford, a graduate of McKinley Technical High School, attended the University of Maryland, and is now employed at the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Donahue—Staub

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Donahue, Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Jean, to Cyril S. Staub, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Staub, Silver Spring, Md.

The bride-elect is a graduate of the University of Maryland and for the last four years has been teaching in the Washington public school system. Mr. Staub, who served in Italy during the war as a captain in the Army Air Force, has resumed his studies at Catholic University.

An early summer wedding is planned.

Norton—McCord

Of interest in Washington is the announcement by Col. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Reed Norton, to Robert Ewing McCord, son of Col. and Mrs. Walter D. McCord, Grove City, Pa. The wedding will take place in June at St. John's, "Church of the Generals," Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Miss Norton is the great-granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pemberton Crenshaw of Charles City County, Va., and Washington, and the granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John Ferrill Reed, Norfolk, Va. She is a graduate of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., and Katherine Gibbs School in New York City. Cadet McCord attended Sullivan's Preparatory School in Washington, and is in the graduating class at the United States Military Academy.

Fruit Salad Baskets

Put your favorite salad in fruit baskets made with apples. Core and cut the apples crosswise in half. Scoop out part of the center and flute the edges with a sharp pointed knife. Then dip the cut exposed areas in orange juice and you have the basket for your salad.

New Ideas for Traditional Rooms

The John Singleton Copley room, from a series of eighteenth century interiors, opened recently in New York. The coffee table, adapted from an old hunt table, is one of 40 reproductions, made by Beacon Hill, which are introduced in show

Has Anyone Told You?

BRAND NEW for the home market are synthetic rubber pads that up to now have been used only commercially as vibration absorbers and utility pads for heavy machinery. As household utility pads they protect polished floors and tiles from scratches made by heavy equipment and furniture. Under ranges the pads minimize the possibility of cakes being disturbed; under chairs they lengthen the life of the springs and frames by acting as shock absorbers. Put them under refrigerators, stokers, oil burners, fans, sewing machines, mixers, washing machines and typewriters to reduce the noise and vibration. You will find innumerable uses for this inexpensive, easily-cut material once you have some in the house.

RECIPE COLLECTORS will find filing much easier if they use newly-devised insert strips for looseleaf notebooks. Fit one of these plastic strips over the rings, then press down the page to be filed on the sensitive tape of the insert. The page will stick without wetting and if at any time you want to remove it, just lift up and off it comes slick as a whistle. Any clipping, no matter how large, can be filed in any size notebook by folding it to fit. Or if it is a booklet of recipes you want to file, you can do that, too. Another type is made for these that is practically invisible and so narrow that the gutter of the booklet is left free. These really have to be seen to be appreciated.

Architectural wallpaper decorations, done by James Reynolds and shown for the first time recently in a traditional drawing room setting in a New York store's new wallpaper gallery. The color scheme is deep green with black and white pilasters

Diamond, April Birthstone, Chosen as Lovers' Symbol

Diamond, king of gems, is the birthstone for April. It's clear, flashing fire sparkles with the colors of all the other gems, and it symbolizes modesty, purity, innocence and invincibility.

Lovers the world over have thought the diamond appropriate for the engagement ring because it is supposed to strengthen love, and bring harmony between husband and wife. It was used for engagement rings before the fifteenth century.

First mention of the diamond in literature was in the testament of the Holy Bible. The prophet Jeremiah said that the sin of Judah was written with the pen of iron and the point of a diamond. Moses used this hardest of gems in cutting the stones for the tables of the law.

The diamond is in a class by itself both because of its beauty and its physical properties. Hardest substance known to man, it makes exceptionally durable jewelry. Next in hardness is corundum—of which the sapphire and ruby are composed—but the diamond is said to be 85 times as hard as corundum. Chemically, a diamond is composed of pure carbon, one of the most common elements of the earth, which has been crystallized under terrific heat and pressure.

Diamonds are found in Africa, Brazil, Venezuela, in several of the States in the United States, in British Guiana, and in Australia, but the only diamond mines of major commercial importance today are in Africa and Brazil. Diamond mining as an industry is thought to have originated between 800 and 600 B. C. in India. India, and later Borneo, were the only known sources of diamonds for over 2000 years until the Brazilian discoveries in the eighteenth century. The gem was discovered in 1870 in South Africa, the present main source of diamonds.

Four factors determine the quality of a diamond—color, freedom from flaws, perfection of cutting, and weight.

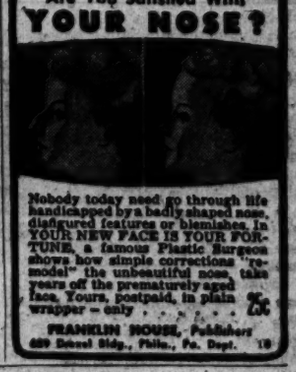
Gem diamonds come in white and, more rarely, canary yellow, blue, green, pink, black and orchid. The latter are known as "fancy" diamonds. The white diamonds are divided into a number of different slightly varying shades which greatly affect the price of the finished stone.

A modern alternate birthstone for April is the white sapphire. Next in hardness to the diamond, it is a durable and attractive gem.

White Gloves Favored for Easter

SPARKLING WHITE leather gloves will be the favorite Easter accessory this year to give that fresh look to new holiday outfits. Suits will again be the mode of the day as women open the new spring suit season. Flowered and colored satin ribbon hats will be the vogue. American-made leather gloves in capeskin, doeskin or suede will add correct formality to all Easter parade costumes.

Are You Satisfied With YOUR NOSE?



Nobody today need go through life handicapped by a badly shaped nose, disfigured features or blemishes. In YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE, a famous Plastic Surgeon shows how simple corrections "remodel" the unbeautiful nose, take years off the prematurely aged face. Yours, postpaid, in plain wrapper—only 25c

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Publishers
429 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Dept. 19

New Mops Are Versatile Servants

MOPS are undergoing interesting changes. There is one that can be used as a wet mop, broom, scrub brush and dry mop. Nothing need be interchanged. The answer to its versatility is the specially designed head made of neoprene rubber sponge. As a dry mop the rubber suction cells pick up tiny particles and hairs. It seems to draw in the dust. As a wet mop it has a wringer handle that does away with putting the hands in water at any time. And the mop head is washable: just revolve the wringer around the sponge head under running water. All dirt and odor are washed away.

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Under the patronage of Their Majesties The King and Queen

EDINBURGH 24 AUG — 13 SEPT

The International Festival of Music and Drama

in association with the Arts Council of Great Britain

Glyndebourne Opera (Verdi, Mozart); Old Vic Theatre Company; Compagnie Jouvet, Paris; Sadler's Wells Ballet; British and Foreign Orchestras incl. Vienna Philharmonic, Orchestre Colonne; Conductors, Bruno Walter, Paray, Barbirolli, Sargent, Szell, Susskind, Ian Whyte; Soloists and Chamber Music; Lotte Lehmann, Schnabel, Solgati, Fournier, Primrose, Kathleen Ferrier, Peter Pears, Todd Duncan, etc.

Tickets now available. All information from Cook's, Dean & Dawson or American Express Company

Issued in conjunction with The British Travel Association

Parade of Many Danes

Evans, the 'Modernist' Hamlet, Had a Dashing Kinsman in Pepys' Day

By Nelson B. Bell

ON A STAGE open to the sky, situated on the muddy banks of the Thames in London three centuries ago, an actor named Richard Burbage thrilled audiences in a role destined to become the most popular part ever played in the history of the theater.

Eventually it was performed in every civilized country where a theater existed.

EVANS

That role, of course, was and is Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, William Shakespeare's supreme creation.

The fact that no other play in any language has exerted such universal appeal to both actor and audience is less arresting than the wealth of opportunities it offers both the producer and the player for innovations in its interpretation.

So rich in ramifications of plot and artistic suggestion is this masterpiece of a young prince, bidden by a ghost to avenge the murder of his father, that a purely traditional production of the play apparently never has been achieved.

The only real tradition followed down the years seems to be, in essence, to play Hamlet each time from a new angle of approach.

Better and Better

ITS most ardent adherent in the modern theater is Maurice Evans. Mr. Evans has brought three treatments of the greatest drama in the English tongue to the boards, each to public approbation surpassing that of its immediate predecessor.

His first was the "conventional" acting version; his second, the uncut play as Shakespeare wrote it; his third, the semimodern, naturalistic rendering which he is returning to the stage of the National Theater tomorrow night for a single week's engagement under the aegis of Michael Todd. That is the novel, but respectful and highly effective, "GI Hamlet," which caused soldiers to cheer it to the echo in the Central Pacific, where it was originated for their entertainment. It has now come to be known as the "million-dollar 'Hamlet,'" since it has grossed in excess of that amount in the continental United States.

Could Mr. Evans today gaze back on a thousand stages, he would discern an infinite variety of Hamlets ranging from greatness to mediocrity; even Hamlets enacted by women and, on occasion, by boys.

Thomas Betterton, one of the earliest Hamlets of whom there is any record, struck the diarist, Samuel Pepys, as extraordinarily youthful and energetic—qualities which again became novel in the interpretation of the Evans Hamlet after years of mature Danes.

Betterton's successor, Barton Booth, chose to lay heaviest emphasis on the part of the Ghost and permitted his wife, Miss Santlow, to "steal the show" with her Ophelia. The great actor, Quin, placed his unique mark upon the play by portraying the villain, Claudius, with much-applauded force.

Garrick's Blue Pencil

IT WAS IN this same eighteenth century that Dennis Delane, a young Irishman, imparted a juicy brogue to the Danish Hamlet, while David Garrick tested his own innovations with Peg Woffington as Ophelia.

Both as actor and man of daring

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Vocal Minority

The Pinko Is a Clever Operator

By Bob Considine

Hollywood, April 5 (INS).—J. Edgar Hoover's blast against Hollywood writers with Communist leanings did not go far enough to suit that hardy handful of locals who have been battling the Red influence in the film capital since it reared its head.

The anti-Communists of the film capital, who have taken considerable abuse through the years, wished that Hoover had named some names. The commy writers and their sympathizers are well known here and, presumably, in Washington.

The loyal Americans of this colony, branded as reactionaries and even Fascists whenever they sought to point out that the industry was being systematically loused up by Communist propaganda from clever and high-priced Red writers, further wished that Hoover had called for the establishment of a political censorship office comparable to the Eric Johnston Board.

The Johnston office, as inherited from Will Hays, is empowered to pass only on moral issues. It is powerless in the face of such bold or subtle Communist propoganda as gets past the stupid, listless or conniving producers and executives, who okay the films which 95 million Americans see each week.

Censorship Not Wanted

Not even the most rabid Red-hater in Hollywood wants to see censorship spread, for essentially it is contrary to the precepts of the country they deeply respect. Yet they are content that it is the only answer to the superbly organized and fervid Communist-inclined writers who ceaselessly and ingeniously seek ways to use the movies as a catapult for their ideology.

HOOVER

"The Communist party is content and highly pleased if it is possible to have inserted in a picture a line, a scene, a sequence, conveying the Communist lesson, and more particularly, if they can keep out anti-Communist lessons," Hoover told the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The only barriers between this aggressive Communist attack on the American system, via celluloid, are a comparative handful of Hollywood workers, who see scripts and "rushes" before they reach the theaters.

These guardians are self-appointed. They have little or no organization in their work, with the exception of the newly-formed anti-Communist alliance of the motion picture industry, a devout but unofficial group.

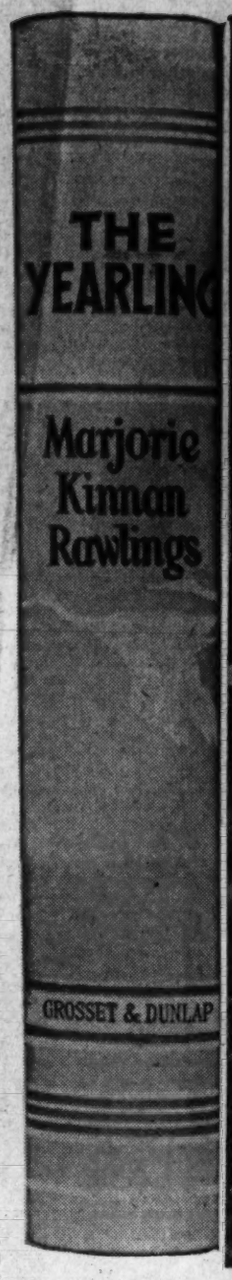
Devious Methods

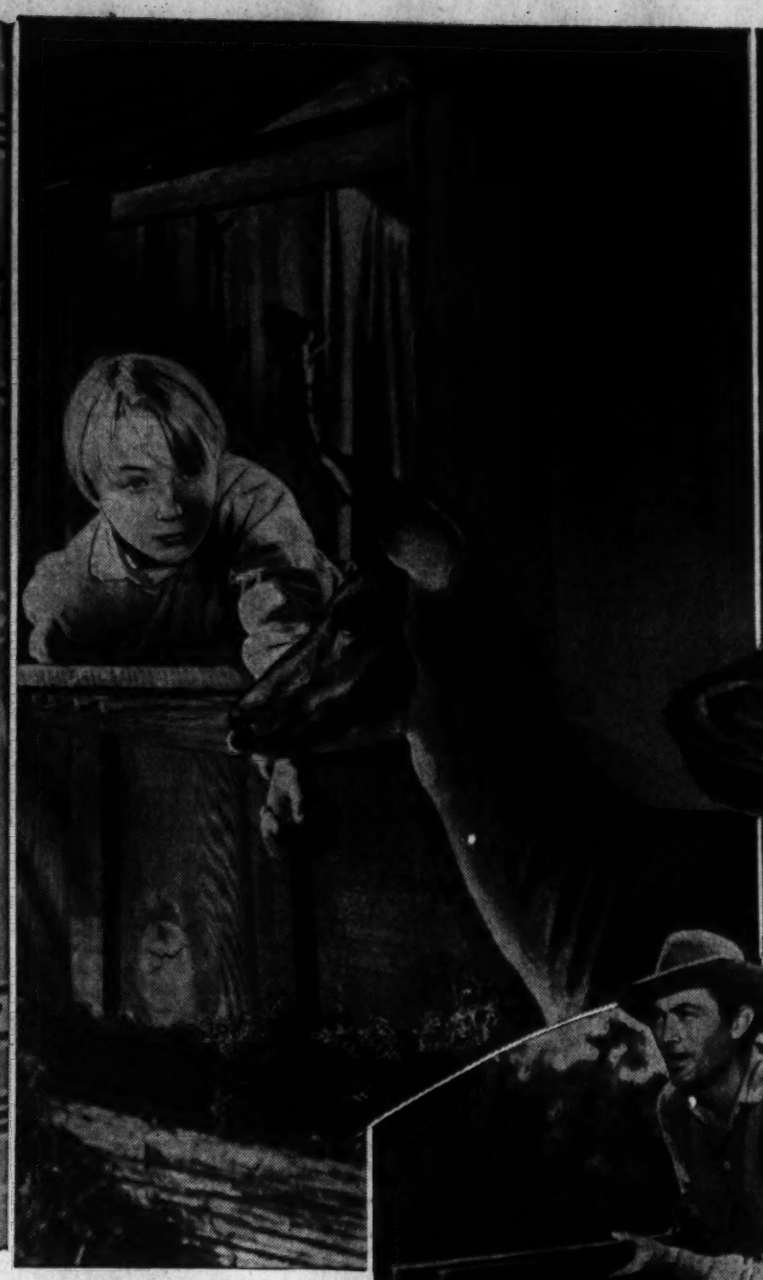
Like his fellow worker in other fields, including elements of the newspaper business, the Hollywood writer-Communist is devoted to the crusade of stimulating "the revolution and the class war."

In the Screen Writers Guild the Communist or pinko element prevails on important matters through the simple expediency of showing up regularly at meetings and remaining indefinitely.

The Screen Writers Guild indorsement of the Loyalist forces in Spain, for instance, was voted for—after several rebuffs—on the night Joe Louis fought a fellow named Jack Roper in Hollywood. Most of the conservative members of the guild, content that the rare appearance of the heavyweight champion in the vicinity was an event not to be missed, went to the fight. They had blocked earlier efforts to take sides on Spain on the ground that it was none of their business.

Of the 1500 screen writers in Hollywood, about 90 per cent belong to the guild, and out of this total about 350 are normally employed regularly. The discontented and thwarted writers who are not employed are—generally speaking—easy tools for the Communist writers and those who follow them.





Survival in the Brush!

LIFE is grim in the Florida brush country. Beasts of prey, the elements and the cussedness of human nature conspire to deprive living of both tranquility and plenty. That is the way Penny Baxter, Ma Baxter and their lovable son, Jody, found it.

This sturdy family, tried in the fires of adversity, is brought to life by Gregory Peck, at right; Jane Wyman, upper right, and Claude Jarman, jr., above, in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's picturization of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' Pulitzer Prize novel, "The Yearling," opening Thursday at Loew's Palace Theater.

It is a timeless story which here found its way before the cameras. In its basic emotions it is as fundamental as the stars, the winds and the rains. In its thrills it is as exciting as the most hair-raising adventure. And it has humor, too—a quaint, homely humor that springs naturally from human experience, not from a comedian's gag book.

The picture was not easy to make. It was "in work" from May, 1938, to January, 1946. In six separate expeditions between the M-G-M studios, in California, and the Ocala National Forest, in Florida, 410 actors, technicians, set designers and specialists in every department of motion picture making traveled 2,450,182 miles by train and plane.

To film the scenes of wild life and daily drudgery on the Baxter farm, 469 animals were necessary. Flag, the fawn adopted by Jody as a pet, outgrew his role times without number. Deer to the number of 126 were utilized in all.

"The Yearling" is quite a picture—and in Technicolor.

Lambs Gambol for "Hucksters" in Fulton Fish Market

Club's Extras Help Hollywood in N. Y. Scenes

By Richard L. Coe
Post Reporter

NEW YORK, April 5.—It's been explained on all sorts of counts—from practical economy to arty realism—but for whatever reason you choose, Hollywood cameras are grinding like mad in New York these days. And nights.

For four nights running, the Fulton Fish Market was recently the dusk 'til dawn setting for "The Hucksters." Up Central Park way, Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten have been doing scenes for "Portrait of Jennie" and down in the village called Greenwich, Victor Mature's cohorts are working on "Kiss of Death." Out in Brooklyn, they're doing background shots for "Snake Pit."

Directing "Portrait of Jennie," William Dieterle says that the big problem of making movies in New York is the lack of extras. "You have to get away from Hollywood, where extras are plentiful, to realize how important extras are in making pictures," Dieterle reports.

"With just one call to Hollywood's central casting offices, you can get all the dress-types or policemen-types or anything else you want. But here," Bill concludes, "it takes hours to contact people for the same small roles."

Lambs Club Grapevine

ONE sure-fire contact spot is the Lambs Club on West 44th st. This heavily oak-paneled haunt of actors (male only) is a sort of postoffice and grapevine combined. Stars and lesser players drift in and out, day and night, and sor pick up tips where and when the Hollywo eameras will want their experienced cro d members.

The other night we trekked down to the Fulton Fish Market with a young Lambs friend, Dancer Maurice Kelly. Kelly, fresh from Hollywood and working on a new act, gave more than passing thought to his hotel bill, and rejoiced in a midnight call for "The Hucksters." Things at the fish market had quieted down for the night and Kelly was told on arrival that all he lacked was a hat. The casting director loaned him his with the understanding that the next night Kelly would have his own—an exact counterpart.

This minor refinement for the greater glory of MGM cut in on Kelly's sleep the next day, but when, as and if the scene winds up in the finished picture, Kelly's pate will be properly garbed.

The scene itself was incredibly boring. About 40 players walked around in front of the market—where Al Smith spent hours of his youth. They walked until seven in the morning, looking like ordinary passers-by.

KAY

JENNIFER

Each extra got about $15 for the night's work. How it worked into Fred Wakeman's radio satire none of us could recall at the time. The stars—Clark Gable and Deborah Kerr—will use the film as background when they do the scenes on the Hollywood lot.

Sparing No Expense

TWENTIETH CENTURY is doing "Kiss of Death" and sparing no expense in its curious economy drive. A bachelor girl's apartment was needed and one to fit was found on 8th st.

The girl whose apartment it is pays $75 a month rent and several years ago fitted its old-fashioned settings to suit her modern tastes. When the movie company approached her with an offer, she was uniquely scandalized.

"What! Me move out of my apartment for a mere $40 a day. I should say not!"

So they "compromised." Her living expenses in a hotel suite were arranged for at close to $40 a day and she's been getting, the last two weeks, $100 a day for not using her apartment. "Truly," says our lady, "Hollywood in New York is a Very Good Thing."

Sequel to this dame's smartness is the deal she's made with a woman's magazine for one of those before and after yarns when the cameras clear out. They'll redecorate the place for her—for free—and show their readers how the smart bachelor girl lives in Manhattan. "Kiss of Death" indeed!

Chevalier's Songs Nostalgic

ANOTHER sidelight on the movie industry in New York was the glimpse we caught of Jennifer Jones and Producer David O. Selznick at Maurice Chevalier's one-man show at the Henry Miller Theater.

Jennifer must have been little more than a cheeild when Chevalier was winning the hearts of his now middle-aged audiences. She excited only mild interest compared with the tizzy raised by the presence of Kay Francis. Chevalier took note of Kay in one of his songs, but little Miss Jones got no recognition from him.

That's the curious thing about the Chevalier audiences. Most of our neighbors were past the first flush of youth and the Frenchman's songs were all of that nostalgic type which brought them—and, alas, this reporter—back to the days when "Louise" and "Valentina" were as hot as our now thinning blood.

As Inez Robb was saying last week, Chevalier makes no bones about his 58 years. But he's still a performer of unique charm and his show has been so successful he's staying on through Sunday night the 20th—one of the very few Sunday evening entertainments now in Gotham.

But you couldn't help thinking that to the comparatively youthful Jennifer Jones, Chevalier, for all his verve, must have represented an antique epoch.

Decapitated!

Tallulah Bankhead's "The Eagle Has Two Heads" will close in New York Saturday night after a run of 29 performances.

The Jean Cocteau play, which Washington saw early in its 17-week tour, is the shortest run glamorous Tallu has had in New York, city of Bankhead-worshipers.

Announcement of the closing was accompanied by publication of a letter from Producer John C. Wilson to the star, a unique billet-doux, pointing out to her, whose reputation is so tempestuous, that their relationship over the troublesome play was so splendid that it augurs well for the future.

That probably will include a tour of "Private Lives" under the Wilson banner. Meanwhile he's reading his eyes out and tripping to London in an effort to find a modern comedy worthy of The Bankhead.

Resents 'Slight'

Queen Talks To Eric Like 'Dutch Aunt'

HOLLYWOOD, April 5 (INS).—Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and her counsellors, all of whom would seem to owe something to the United States, recently barred American movies from Holland.

WILHELMINA

Eric Johnston, so-called czar of the industry, hurried to Washington to ask Her Majesty's ambassador the reason behind this unprecedented lowering of a Dutch iron curtain.

He got a straightforward answer. Her Majesty was peeved because Hollywood scenarists had neglected Holland as a locale and its industrious and patriotic folk as inspirations for American films.

The Netherlands Ambassador, paying Hollywood a kind of backhanded compliment, pointed out that Hollywood films about Norway—such as John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down"—had touched the heart of this country and others.

The good-hearted, movie-going United States populace became so interested in Norway that it solidly backed all government efforts to aid that intrepid nation.

"Trygve Lie, a Norwegian, was named Secretary General of the United Nations," he told Johnston to prove his point.

Johnston relayed the information to Hollywood. So a studio immediately offered to do its bit

The studio asked The Netherland Embassy in Washington to supply it with a national folk story and at the moment some of Queen Wilhelmina's most distinguished literary figures are choosing a proper Dutch story.

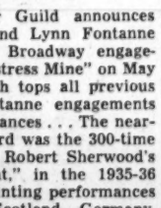
The story will be made into a two-reel color subject.

Oh, 'Mammy'!

Al Jolson Has the Boys Drooling!

By Jack O'Brian

New York, April 5 (AP).—The hottest boxoffice possibility currently decorating the theatrical horizon is Al Jolson who will be 61 May 26.



JOLSON

So spectacular is the rejuvenation of the already spectacular Jolson career that dozens of Broadway managers are drooling dollar signs at the thought of presenting Al in a series of concert appearances such as that arranged by Arthur Lesser for Maurice Chevalier.

Negotiations are now in progress, with no papers signed by anyone concerned at this writing, to have the venerable, but vocally and physically athletic, Jolson appear for a series of one-man shows at the Alvin Theater when the run of "Joan of Lorraine" is completed there early in May.

Nicky Blair, owner of the Carnival Night Club, is only one of a dozen or more who have expressed the desire to manage Al in such an engagement. Jolson would appear every evening except Sunday and twice on matinee days. For a month-long run, says Blair and his managing competitors, Al would be the season's ranking boxoffice sensation.

Michael Todd last year said he had Jolson signed for a musical play about the life of Stephen Foster, but that deal fell through. The mammy singer can just about write his own ticket for a radio show, but has indicated his unwillingness to take over the physical burden of an entire weekly presentation.

Several times a millionaire, Jolson would not be making his current appearances for anything except sheer love of his trade. Not long ago he appeared at a New York radio studio at 2 a. m. and sang for the fun of it until dawn on an all-night disc jockey's program, bringing along his own accompanist in the bargain.

What the Broadway promoters are counting on is Al's unregenerate love of the spotlight.

Lunts Set a Record

The Theater Guild announces Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will end their Broadway engagement of "O Mistress Mine" on May 31, a run which tops all previous Lunt and Fontanne engagements by 152 performances . . . The nearest to this record was the 300-time engagement of Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight," in the 1935-36 season . . . Counting performances in England, Scotland, Germany, France and Belgium, the Lunts will have appeared in their current vehicle a total of more than 1000 times . . . It was written by Terence Rattigan . . . For the record, the boxoffice take for the run will have topped $1,272,000.

Oddments and Remainders

"Call Me Mister" will be a year old April 18 . . . "Voice of the Turtle" starts Sunday performances for the first time since the smash hit premiered.

George S. Kaufman, long a bitter critic of all things Hollywood, finally succumbed to the cinematic blandishments and will direct "The Senator Was Indiscreet," starring William Powell and Peter Lind Hayes . . . Nunnally Johnson, who will produce, wrote the flop musical, "Park Avenue," in collaboration with Kaufman; Charles MacArthur also will be a party to the upcoming senatorial antics, having prepared the screen script.

She's a Card

Emily Post Legislates For Radio

By John Crosby

EMILY POST, according to Today's Woman, feels there should be a code of etiquette for radio listeners, based on respect for those performing on the air waves. Mrs. Post's code, which shall be enshrined in my collection under "Listening Habits, Female," are pretty rigid.

"No matter whether it's symphony, forum discussion or comedy show, interruptions are not permitted," says "Today's Woman." "If the telephone rings, the caller is informed that 'Mrs. Post is busy and will call you back.' Unexpected visitors have the choice of waiting or returning another time. Should they choose to stay, they are ushered into chairs, much as they would be in a theater, concert or lecture hall, and confronted with a card that says, 'Quiet Please.'"

As one of Mrs. Post's most slavish followers, I'm happy to hear her solution of a problem that must have confronted all of us. My own custom, when interrupted, is to say "sssh," and it has never worked very well. My friends don't ssh easily. Even when I succeed in quieting them they make funny faces, and it distracts me.

I'll try the "Quiet Please" sign, but I'm not at all confident it will work as well with my friends as it does with Mrs. Post's. My friends are likely to burst right out laughing.

* * * *

64 Fish or Fight

YOU can't write a radio column indefinitely without mentioning Phil Baker or "Take It Or Leave It" (WTOP-CBS 10 p. m. Sundays). Baker has been entertaining in this country, it sometimes appears, since the Indians owned it, and has been mixed up at various times in—let's see now—vaudeville, musical comedy, revues, straight drama, the movies, radio, television, nightclubs and possibly some medicine shows. He has also tried his hand at producing musicals and song-writing.

It would be difficult to convince those whose experience with Mr. Baker is limited to "Take It Or Leave It" that he is a very skilled and very funny comedian on the stage or in a nightclub. There are few persons who can handle an audience as well.

He plays right at the audience, feeling it out and then giving it just what it wants, high comedy, low comedy, or whatever. He is still doing the same thing in radio and the quality of his audience, to put it mildly, is low. Consequently, the results in your own home are painful.

Baker, I should say, is an excellent example of how radio debauches a good vaudevillian or how a good vaudevillian debauches radio—it's hard to tell which.

Well, let's get around to the program. "Take It Or Leave It," as if you didn't know, is the quiz program which originated that ubiquitous phrase, "the $64 question." It's a mixture of ancient gags and infantile questions.

The contestant doesn't by any means have to be a specialist in his topic. If he knows what American songbird was named after Lord Baltimore or what the ugly duckling turned into, he is virtually certain to walk off with $64.

This rule does not apply, however, if he raises the ire of Mr. Baker, who can be quite ruthless. A man who tries to match wisecracks with Baker is likely to be hustled back to his seat with no more than $4.

* * * *

Whistle While You Irk

"THE WHISTLER," a crime program which has aroused almost hysterical enthusiasm on the West Coast, is now available (WTOP-CBS 10 p. m. Wednesdays) on both coasts and way stations. As crime stuff goes, this is a little out of the ordinary, which only partially explains why it has been consistently among the 15 most popular Pacific Coast programs for four years.

The Whistler of the title is an eerie character who sets the stage in a voice that may be described as insinuating, ingratiating, sarcastic, slightly pompous, vaguely disembodied, altogether irritating and, though it hardly seems possible, somewhat reminiscent of Gabriel Heatter.

The Whistler is never involved in any of these stories; he's just hanging around, whistling, when the body goes carr-um-ph to the floor.

The stories themselves are

Continued on Page 7, Column 8

THE $64 QUESTIONER
... Phil's better off the air

She's a 'Big Girl Now'

Elfin Paulette Goddard Plans a Joyous Future

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, April 5 (AP)—Paulette Goddard is a creature of the moment—at the moment.

PAULETTE

A few years ago nothing mattered but her future. Every waking hour was consumed by her ambition.

A few years from now, she may find her past the more intriguing.

But today, nothing matters—she says—but today.

At 36, with 22 pictures behind her, Paulette is "just suddenly beginning to realize something."

"I'm a big girl now," Paulette said on the eve of her current trip abroad. "From here on, nobody makes me do anything."

For more years than she cares to remember, Paulette was a protege of perfectionist Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin was more than a mentor, he was her husband.

Knowing this, you can understand Paulett's earnestness when she says, "I'm starting out on a little new era for myself."

The man who has opened the door to the "new era" is her third husband, thrice-wed Burgess Meredith, whom she married in 1944. Three years her senior, Burgess has a calmer temperament. His reputation as an actor was established years ago, so ambition needn't drive him so hard. He has time for other things than his career.

Sudden Metamorphosis

In the years since they were married Paulette has changed from an elfin creature who attracted great personages, into a personage herself. Although possessing no great beauty, she exerts a powerful and peculiar fascination over men. Women her own age seldom interest her. She is almost—but not quite—the type described in French (which she is learning) as the "femme fatale."

The hand of Burgess Meredith is evident in much of Paulette's new philosophy.

"I'm going to do a stage play in Ireland this summer," she says. "It will improve my life if not my acting." (The play was written for her and Meredith by his close friend, John Steinbeck).

"I will never do anything that bores me again," she declares, and adds by way of proof: "I'm on suspension now for six months."

"The one thing I want to do for the rest of my life is just to have fun," Paulette says. "If it isn't fun, why bother with it? I have no more time to spend being bored. The pictures I've been offered here have no characterization. I just walk in and out of doors—I can't make that interesting. So I'm going to do a movie in England for Alexander Korda." (The movie will be adapted from Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband.")

Has Turned Collector

Another bit of Meredith influence may be seen in her current passion for collecting ancient Aztec and Latin American Indian museum pieces.

"I'm catching a lot of culture these days," says Paulette. And when you're catching a lot of culture in a hurry, Mexican artifacts are handy to have around. You don't have to be an expert. No one expects an old Indian necklace to be good—all it has to be is old.

Paulette also is collecting modern paintings—by Renoir, Picasso, Modigliani, and others, and neither do modern paintings have to be good—all they have to be is modern.

There's a funny story connected with one of Paulette's paintings. She installed Constance Collier, a once famous stage actress who now tutors Hollywood stars, as supervisor of Meredith's Nyack farm when Meredith went to work for Uncle Sam during the war.

One winter Miss Collier wired Paulette: "Somebody painting outside of house. What shall I do?" Paulette had paid $400 the previous summer to have the house painted, so she wired back: "Throw him off the place."

The painter was Waldo Pierce, whom Meredith had commissioned to do a landscape of the farm house as a surprise Christmas gift for Paulette. Pierce must have had a sense of humor. The completed landscape now hangs in the library-bar of the Goddard-Meredith menage.

Past Coaching

Miss Collier has known Paulette intimately for 12 years. They were introduced by Chaplin, who had hired her to coach Paulette.

"I still work with her," says Miss Collier, "but she's past coaching now. I merely suggest and advise." Miss Collier also has "advised" Betty Hutton, Gene Tierney, Linda Darnell, Anabella, Norma Shearer and Mary Pickford.

Professionally, she believes Paulette "hasn't begun to develop."

Personally, she finds Paulette "very illogical and irresponsible, but behind all that is a sound sense of what she wants in life."

And what does Paulette herself—this strange combination of sex, charm, ambition and brains—really want?

"I don't want a thing out of life," says Paulette, "but the moment."

Bob Mitchum Confounds His Interviewers

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood, April 5. — Bob Mitchum, who claims he has nothing to say to the press, is a publicity natural, second only to Vic Mature. He may lack Vic's talents for getting himself into newsworthy situations, but makes up for it in imagination and a language unrestrained.

MITCHUM

With all the coyness of a barrel of T.N.T. he speaks in an offhanded manner, sometimes ripping into sacred Hollywood institutions, again telling lurid tales of his past, or blithely denying yarns his publicity department has dreamed up on him.

Studio press agents, who are supposed to see that he says nothing that would damage his—or their—career, often wince visibly when Mitchum opens up. Members of the press, on the other hand, gurgle with glee. Bob is hot and colorful copy, and his language matches his stories.

Not a Tar Heel

His studio lists Durham, N. C., as his home town. Recently a scribe wrote that Mitchum planned to visit the place.

An official, no doubt, startled and confused to discover his city had spawned a movie star, had plans cooking for a big welcome, when Bob, who says that gentleman's surprise was nothing compared to his own on learning of the impending trip, promptly denied that he had any home town at all.

He also emphatically states that he never attended Duke University, although information to the contrary is right there in his biography. Such discrepancies he shrugs off with: "I didn't write the darned thing."

He is usually so shockingly frank that the interviewer is hard put to know whether he is ribbing or on the level.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"Hamlet," tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

RKO-Keith's—"The Best Years of Our Lives," at 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 and 9:35 p. m.

Palace—"It Happened in Brooklyn," at 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

Earle—"Pursued," at 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Capitol—"I'll Be Yours," at 2, 4:40, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1:05, 3:55, 6:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Guilt of Janet Ames," at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"13 Rue Madeleine," at 1, 2:50, 3:45, 5:50, 7:25 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"Henry V," at 3 and 8:30 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Les Miserables," at 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.

Pix—"The Stork Club" at 1:10, 4:05, 7 and 9:50 p. m. "Live Wires" at 2:50, 5:45 and 8:40 p. m.

Trans Lux—Short subjects and newsreels, continuous, 10:15 a. m. to midnight.

Ambassador—"Pursued," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

14th St. & H N.W.
NEWS TRANS-LUX NEWS
OPENS 10:15 A.M. SUNDAYS 1 P.M.
THE GRAND NATIONAL
1004-to-1 Shot Wins
THE SWEEPSTAKE WINNERS
U. S. ARMY DAY
March of Time's
"FASHIONS MEAN BUSINESS"
WMAL—Hourly Newscast

COMMUNITY EDUCATION
presents
Ethel Butler and Group
in a Modern Dance Concert
April 15th, Armstrong Auditorium
Tickets at 935 G Place N.W. RE. 2711
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PIX 13TH & H N.W. DOORS OPEN AT 12:30
BETTY HUTTON in STORK CLUB with BARRY FITZGERALD
LEO GORCEY THE BOWERY BOYS in HUNTZ HALL MIKE MAZURKI BOBBY JORDAN
LIVE WIRES
Beginning Tuesday
"FOOLISH VIRGIN"
"PLAYBOY"

Second Season—Fifth Luncheon
The Washington Post
Book & Author Luncheon
presents
- HAROLD LAMB
  "A Garden to the Eastward"
  "Alexander of Macedon"
- NANCY WILSON ROSS
  "The Left Hand Is the Dreamer"
- WILLIAM L. LANGER
  "Our Vichy Gamble," to be published April 7.
- ERIC HODGINS
  "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House"

Tuesday, April 8, 1 P.M.
Hotel Statler
Tickets, $3, at bookstores
Or Phone NAtional 4200
For Reservations

A NOVEL TOUCH in costuming and settings is lent Maurice Evans' "Hamlet," which Michael Todd is returning to the Capital for a single week's engagement at the National Theater, beginning tomorrow night. Miles Malleson, Doris Lloyd and Pamela Conroy are new to the cast since the play's last visit a year ago

Wartime Hit On Way Back To National

It is the original production with a competent Broadway cast that patrons of the National Theater will be seeing when Norman Krasna's comedy hit, "Dear Ruth," opens on Monday night, April 14, for a two-week engagement. All members of the cast have played their respective parts either in the New York or Chicago companies of "Dear Ruth."

Krasna's comedy, skillfully produced under the direction of Moss Hart, emerges as one of the few outstanding footlight offerings dealing with wartime situations that have survived during the last five years.

Not that "Dear Ruth" is somber war fare. On the contrary it's a gay and infectious farce, whose only connection with World War II is that it uses a situation that could only come up during a time of armed strife.

"Dear Ruth," too, is proud of the fact that it was selected for the command performance in celebration of President Roosevelt's Birthday at the National on Sunday night, January 28, 1945.

Covered the Globe

The producers have organized eight companies of this distinguished comedy in all. Six of them were sent out to entertain troops in Army camps from Berlin to Tokyo.

The story concerns a typical American family living in Long Island. The placid tenor of its way is rudely disturbed because the youngest daughter—a bobbysoxer—has had the happy idea of writing morale-lifting love letters to an airman overseas. The fact that she happens to sign her older sister's name and inclose the latter's photograph results in a complicated state of affairs when the flyer returns home and wants to see his beloved "Ruth," who has just become engaged to a respectable but stuffy 4-F.

The title role is played by Anne Anderson with Anthony Carr, the returned flier.

'Citizen Saint' To Premiere Here Saturday

The future history of American movies will have several reasons for placing special emphasis on "Citizen Saint," a film biography of Mother Frances Cabrini, which will have its world premiere in Constitution Hall on Saturday night, April 12, to be followed by performances on April 13-14.

It is the first feature-length screen drama to be made at the new RKO-Pathe Studio on Park ave. in New York, now designated as the Nation's Eastern motion picture center.

"Citizen Saint" is one of the few American films that have given an "unknown" starring title role. She is Carla Dare, 22-year-old Chicago girl, who begins the characterization when Francesca Cabrini, serving her novitiate in Italy, is already 24. She portrays the "Little Nun" until the latter's death at 67.

"Citizen Saint" had to be made in New York, according to Producer Clyde Elliott, because it was the scene of many of Mother Cabrini's greatest religious triumphs. In that city, monuments to her magnificent endeavors are Mother Cabrini Hospital, Mother Cabrini High School and Mother Cabrini blvd.

It is in the high school chapel that her body, still perfectly preserved 30 years after her death, now lies on public view.

Fittingly enough, Miss Dare's grandmother, Consiglia Bartolomei, was a coworker of Mother Cabrini in the founding of Columbus Hospital, Chicago, where the sainted nun died.

Also featured in the cast are Julie Haydon, star of the Broadway hit, "The Glass Menagerie," who plays the role of Sister Delfini; June Harrison of Hollywood; William Harrigan and many others.

Evans, the 'Modernist'

Continued from Page 5

ideas, Garrick held his audiences spellbound, but solemn Shakespeareans of this or any other age would take violent exception to his deletion of Hamlet's voyage to England, the funeral of Ophelia, the Elizabethan humors of the grave diggers and many soliloquies.

It remained for the greatest of English actresses, Mrs. Sarah Siddons, to show audiences what Hamlet was like when played by a woman, a "stunt" later duplicated by the Divine Sarah Bernhardt.

The thrill of another "new" Hamlet was offered by John Philip Kemble, who affirmed, with a dig at Garrick, that the play would be acted as originally written. Yet on opening night he omitted the advice to the players. Kimble moved with stately dignity, and laid on melancholy thick with poesy.

Coming down to the nineteenth century and more recent chronicles, Edmund Kean became utterly "different" by sweeping into the role with intense emotional and romantic fervors. Further innovations were a marked tenderness toward Ophelia and Hamlet's mother. Our own Edwin Forrest, on the contrary, startled audiences by his violence in the scene with Hamlet's mother, nightly bruising her neck as he seized the necklace.

Tree Spread Himself

EDWIN BOOTH's was a grave and beautiful interpretation of the character. With intense eyes, long black hair and slender figure, he endowed the Prince of Denmark with a tragic burden.

Henry Irving, who generously welcomed Edwin Booth to London, broke all records there with 200 performances in the part. He envisioned Hamlet as a man much distracted. His contemporary, Beerbohm Tree, found "Hamlet" an unsurpassed occasion for awesome scenery. The Ghost appeared on a promontory, Hamlet scribbled on his tablets crouched by firelight, the churchyard was on a hillside and Hamlet plucked daisies from Ophelia's grave. Someone said of his performance, "It was funny without being vulgar."

Many contemporary playgoers, including your reporter, cherish memories of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and E. H. Sothern in the role. Forbes-Robertson, with a voice of liquid charm, gave an abiding impression of the beauty, gentility and chivalrous courtesy that could be read into the part. Sothern held to Goethe's theory of a poetically sensitive hero to whom the world was "a rank garden grown to seed" and largely devoid of the beauty Forbes-Robertson was able to perceive in it.

Walter Hampden's Dane was a sonorous visionary with a high mission to perform, with many pauses for meditation.

In November, 1922, a full quarter-century ago, John Barrymore essayed the incomparably challenging role, before his defection to Hollywood. Into the production went what were then looked upon as "modernities," the subtleties of expressionistic scenery and eerie lighting by Robert Edmond Jones.

At some omissions from the text George Bernard Shaw rebelled, but, for the record, in both this country and in England, Barrymore made a memorable impression—a triumph we once had the temerity to forecast on the strength of his richly poetic and dramatically forceful performance in "Peter Ibbetson," in association with his brother Lionel and Constance Collier.

As Maurice Evans once again fills theaters, holding up the mirror in which all men and women see something of themselves, today's playgoers may rest assured that one of the finest, most perfectly clarified and most engrossing performances of any era is being offered to their gaze.

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J. ARTHUR RANK presents
NOEL COWARD'S
"Brief Encounter"
starring
CELIA JOHNSON
"Best Actress of the Year." —N. Y. Film Critics
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Special Engagement!
Fredric MARCH
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The Picture Beautiful!
THE MIRACLES OF FRANCES CABRINI
CITIZEN SAINT It's a Must!
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CARLA DARE
JULIE HAYDON • JUNE HARRISON
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SAT., SUN., MON., APRIL 12-13-14
SEATS—SNOW CONCERT BUREAU
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Two Performances Daily—2:30-8:30
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See Them First at Warner Bros.
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For Reservations and information, call your travel agent or District 0600
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TO be sure of desirable seats, get your tickets in advance. SEND MAIL ORDERS NOW and enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.
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TODAY . . . Doors Open 12:15
DEANNA DURBIN
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"I'll Be Yours"
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PAUL REGAN
America's Foremost Soloist
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The Singing Golfer
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EDWARD G. ROBINSON
"THE RED HOUSE"
On Stage EDDIE PEABODY
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TODAY . . . Doors Open 12:30
FRANK SINATRA
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"IT HAPPENED IN BROOKLYN"
MGM's Successor to "Anchors Aweigh"
THURSDAY
M.G.M.'s Technicolor Prize Picture
"THE YEARLING"
Gregory Peck • Jane Wyman
Claude Jarman, Jr. as "Jody"

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TODAY . . . Doors Open 12:30
James CAGNEY
13 RUE MADELEINE
Annabella Richard Conte

Peck's pic
"I want to say to Gregory Peck that 'THE YEARLING' is the best thing he has ever done, and I believe that the audiences of this nation will share my opinion," writes well-known author MacKinlay Kantor
1947 is the year of "The Yearling", starring Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman. A Clarence Brown Production, with Claude Jarman, Jr., as "Jody". Based on Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' novel. Photographed in Technicolor. Directed by Clarence Brown. Produced by Sidney Franklin.
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NATIONAL • 1 WEEK ONLY
Beg. Tomorrow—8:30
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Tickets sold by this Theatre are not transferable, and are sold subject to compliance with the known policy of the Theatre as to persons entitled to admission. If presented by any person not conforming to that policy, admission will be refused and no refund made.
"A WALLOPING GOOD SHOW" —Hellinger
MICHAEL TODD presents
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NO SEATING DURING FIRST SCENE

2 - WEEKS - 2 BEG. MONDAY, APRIL 14th
Matinees Wed. & Sat.
"Will Have Them Laughing 30 Years!"—WALTER WINCHELL
Dear Ruth
by NORMAN KRASNA
Original Production and
A Brilliant Cast of Broadway Artists
POPULAR PRICES $2.40
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BARGAIN MATS. WED. & SAT. ..... 60¢ $1.20 $1.80
—SEAT SALE THURSDAY—

Week's Music Will Be Varied, Gay as Ladies' Easter Bonnets

MUSIC this week is as gay and varied as the ladies' chapeaux in the Easter parade. Today, at 4 p. m., Percy Grainger will make his eighteenth appearance as piano soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra. He will present the Carpenter "Concertino" and Liszt "Hungarian Fantasy." Associate Conductor Howard Mitchell will bring the final concert of the series to a close with "Overture, Iphigenia in Aulis" by Gluck, "Fanfare for the Common Man" by Copland and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Overture, The Russian Easter."

The Randolph singers of New York City will make their local debut at the National Gallery of Art at 8 p. m. today. Included on their program will be Easter music and English and Italian madrigals by Thomas Morley, Monteverdi and others.

On Monday afternoon at 4, there will be a concert by the California String Quartet at the Phillips Memorial Gallery. The Quartet, which is appearing through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, will play Schubert's Quartet, G major, op. 161; George Barati's String Quartet (1944) and Beethoven's String Quartet, B flat major op. 18 No. 6.

Tomorrow night at 8:30 the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will be heard in Constitution Hall on its first Nation-wide tour, under local management of C. C. Cappel. Under the baton of its distinguished conductor, Pierre Monteux, the orchestra will play Brahms First Symphony, the Washington premiere of "L'Ascension"—Four Meditations Symphoniques — by Messiaen, Strauss' "Don Juan" and "Passacaglia, C minor" by Bach-Respighi.

Tagliavinis to Sing

FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI, Italian tenor and his wife, Mme. Pia Tassinari, neither of whom need introduction to discriminating music lovers, will make their Washington debut at Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, as the fourth presentation of Hayes Concert Bureau. The two artists who have starred together in the opera houses of Italy and South America will sing several duets, including "Adieu notre petite table" from "Manon" and "Delle ciliege" from "L'Amico Fritz" by Mascagni.

The Army Air Forces Band Symphony Orchestra under direction of Maj. George S. Howard, will present the third in a series of seven spring concerts at the Department of Interior Auditorium on Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. The program, a salute to our neighbors across the border, includes compositions by Santos, Rameau, Delgadillo, Stubbs and Lecuona.

Howard Mitchell, 'cellist and associate conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, will give a recital at Howard University at 8:30 p. m. Thursday. Programmed will be Concerto in G major by Porpora, Shostakovich's Sonata in D minor, op 40, Beethoven's Sonata in C major, "Barn Dance" by Emerson Myers, Pequena Suite by Villa-Lobos, and Pliaska by Liadov-Piatigorsky.

Columbia Light Opera

ON Thursday and Friday the Columbia Light Opera Company will present Rudolf Friml's "Katinka" at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall. A cast of 100 and full symphony orchestra will be under direction of Ethel Manning. Julie Curtis, pretty, 19-year-old Washingtonian, will have the lead with Lewis Rose cast as Ivan. Erica Thimey has arranged the Russian and Viennese dance[s]. One of the highlights of the [Cher]ry Blossom Festival, "Katinka" will be attended by the [Q]ueen and her Court and high [G]overnment officials.

Eva De Luca, Baltimore mezzo-soprano who will star in "I Pagliacci" part of double bill of Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company on April 15

Percy Grainger, Australian pianist, closes the National Symphony Orchestra's season today

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation of the Library of Congress will present chamber music concerts by Budapest String Quartet Thursday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Programmed will be Haydn String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 6; Van Vactor Sinfonietta; Quartet No. 1; and Debussy Quartet, Op. 10.

Friday Morning Music Club will present the second annual program of its student membership at 11:30 a. m. in Ballet Hall, YWCA.

The U. S. Navy Band features a cornet entitled "The Three Bluejacks" by Ernest Williams in its concert of the season at the Instrumental Auditorium at 8:30 p. m. Friday. Lieut. Comdr. Charles Brendler, conductor, has also selected works by Morton Gould, Saint-Saens, Ippolitov-Ivanov, Strauss and Franz Liszt.

Concerts by U. S. Soldiers' Home Symphonette are scheduled for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.

Original Carmen Jones

The original Carmen of the Broadway opera, "Carmen Jones," Muriel Rahn will be heard in concert at the Asbury Methodist Church on Monday April 14 at 8:15 p. m.

A DOUBLE bill of the operatic inseparables, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," will be presented by the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Co. at Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 15 at 8:15 p. m. Though individual, the operas have fundamental qualities which make them an effective team. Featured will be Antonio Vela, Eva De Luca, Andrew McKinley, and Herve Nelli. Gabriele Simeoni will conduct, and staging will be under the direction of Benjamin Altieri.

Eunice Alberts, 22-year-old Boston contralto, will be presented by Felicia Rybier Music Club, Saturday, April 19, 8:30 p. m. Miss Alberts was chosen recently by Koussevitsky to sing the solo part in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. She is now touring with the New York Opera Company.

No tickets will be sold at the door, but may be obtained at Talbot Ticket Office, Willard Hotel.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Opening with the Cesar Franck Symphony, closing with the tuneful waltzes from "Der Rosenkavlier," and sandwiching 230-pound, jolly Salvatore Baccaloni, great basso buffo of the Metropolitan, in between, Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra bring their Washington season to a rousing close on Tuesday, April 22.

Oscar Levant, pianist, author, wit and raconteur, will appear in Constitution Hall, Friday, April 25, at 8:30 p. m., in a program of piano music with characteristic Levant comments as a presentation of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey.

A fifty-piece symphony orchestra and four-well-known soloists will accompany the 250 singers for the Washington Choral Society's first presentation of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" at Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 29. The guest artists, all versed in opera and oratorio, are Agnes Davis, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; Burton Cornwall, basso-cantante, and Irwin Dillon, tenor. Lyman McCrary will be accompanist and Louis A. Potter will conduct.

Movie Making Innovation

Hollywood.—Director Rouben Mamoulien is not only preparing the film, "Summer Holiday," as he would produce a Broadway stage show, but he will also film it in that manner.

For the first time in screen history a film will be shot entirely in continuity, presented just as the various acts in a stage presentation.

The Record Player

Bach's Easter Catata Sung With Fine Tone and Fervor

By Paul Hume

BACH: Christ Lay in Bonds of Death (Cantata No. 4). Victor Chorale, with Orchestra, under Robert Shaw. Victor 1096. $4.20.

Great Easter music is reborn in a brilliant recording. Many years ago it was issued in a Spanish version, and its admirers have long cherished that performance, despite the language hurdle. Now the Victor gives us a well-nigh perfect rief adagio sings passionately, reading under the hands of Ame[r]ica's rising choral conductor, Robert Shaw.

In excellent German, the [Vic]duced chorus sings with spl[en]did tone and Bachian fer[vor]. The duets occurring in the c[an]tata are sung by the chorus, [a] notable effect for the fine u[se] of tone and phrasing achie[ved]. An orchestra of proper pro[por]tions accompanies the wor[k] and the total result is all that could be asked.

Musically, the cantata gives us Bach at the beginning of [his] enormous Leiptig career. It [was] written for performance on Easter Sunday, 1724, and moves from the darkness of Good Friday and Holy Saturday to the glory of Easter morning with reassurance and faith. Recordings such as this are the finest contributions Victor can make to the art of recorded music. The engineering, balance between singers and orchestra and clarity of tone are fine. The places, alas, could be far freer from defects.

PROKOFIEFF: Symphony No. 5—Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitsky. Victor 1095. $8.05. Comparison is inevitable. Once again Victor and Columbia have heightened a healthy rivalry by releasing, within a month of each other, recordings of the same music.

It was Koussevitsky who first introduced the Prokofieff Fifth to American audiences, and I shall long remember the impact he made with the score in Washington in January, 1946. His reading is intensely dramatic, building the movement as surely as though it were working in steel and stone. In lesser hands the first movement becomes so powerful that succeeding movements simply cannot approach it.

With Koussevitsky, the second movement is so complete a change of mood that he conquers by leading into new directions, leaving the impact of the opening movement in temporary abeyance. The [s]lo adagio sings passionately, and then we have the finale.

Here one is reminded again that the overwhelming force of the first movement has not yet been fully utilized. It is as if the symphony were cyclic, which it is not, and that the psychological stimulus of the opening movement were finally given new vigor at the close of the whole. The symphony is a direct work in that its themes are clear, its rhythms easily marked, even as they are strongly syncopated. It is full of peerless writing in orchestral vein, with stunning virtuosity in the treatment of its original material.

The comparison arises between this recording and that of Columbia last month by Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic. Now this music is what we can call a "natural" for Rodzinski, even as it is for Koussevitsky. The two conductors approach the work somewhat differently, with Koussevitsky more successful in building the long line of the first movement. He has the benefit of the tone of the Boston orchestra for the adagio, which is no small edge.

Rodzinski has made the New York Philharmonic a precision instrument of keen abilities, and his reading possesses enormous rhythmic vitality, but it lacks the total drive of the Boston job. Altogether, I should have to pick Koussevitsky-Boston without much question. But had I received only the Columbia recording I should have been perfectly happy with it. Take your choice.

Hayes Lists Beecham in '48 Concert

HEADLINERS among special concert events scheduled for presentation by Patrick Hayes during his 1947-48 season will be an April concert next year by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra from London with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting.

Opening the season on September 25 and 26 will be two performances of the original Ballet Theater which made such a stupendous success in London at Convent Garden last summer and throughout the United States this past season. John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, has described it as "not only the best ballet company, but the best-looking within memory."

Ballet Theater Stars

Such luminaries as Igor Youskevitch, Nora Kaye, Hugh Laing, Alicia Alonso, Lucia Chase, John Kriza and Michael Kidd will appear with Ballet Theater. Their repertory includes such famous ballets as "Fancy Free," "Pillars of Fire," "Gala Performance," besides such standard classics as "Le Cid," "Swan Lake" and "Princess Aurora."

On October 23, Miklos Gafni, 23-year-old Hungarian tenor, makes his first Washington appearance. On February 12, Christopher Lynch, popular Irish tenor of the Firestone Hour is scheduled for his first local appearance, and on March 16, John Charles Thomas will appear in recital jointly with the Washington Choral Society, Louis A. Potter, director.

Appearing in the National Symphony Orchestra Sunday series next season will be Dame Myra Hess, British pianist; Alec Templeton, blind pianist; Paul Makovsky, young Russian violinist who has appeared with the symphony at the Watergate; Sascha Gorodnitzki, noted pianist; Menahem Pressler, Palestinian pianist, and Arnold Eidus, sensational American violinist. Other soloists will be announced later. Sunday subscribers have till June 1 to renew their subscriptions; Wednesday subscribers must renew by April 25.

Chamber Music Audition

Approximately 100 young artists ranging from 9 to 25 years, have already entered the Chamber Music Guild's annual audition to be held April 8, 9 and 10 in the Toutorsky Studios, 1720 16th st nw. Frances Nash Watson, chairman of the audition, will be assisted by Marcel Ancher, and a panel of distinguished musicians and artists. Application forms may be obtained from guild headquarters, 1410 17th st. nw.

The twenty-fourth biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs will be held in Detroit, April 20-27, featuring a parade of federation-made stars, including Margaret Harshaw, Martha Lipton, Met contraltos, and Robert Weede, baritone, all of the Met, and Anne Kullmer, famous woman conductor, whose career also began with the federation.

In addition to its own winners, the federation also will present Ramon Vinay, Chilean tenor, recently selected by Toscanini to sing "Otello" at the opening of the new La Scala Opera House; Raya Garbousova, Russian 'cellist; Whittemore and Lowe, duo-pianists; Joanna Harris, pianist; the Wayne University Band, Orchestra and Chorus, and the Detroit Symphony.

Margaret Montgomery, native Washingtonian, made her debut at Town Hall, Wednesday, April 5. The gifted contralto, a pupil of Franck Bibb, won first prize in a Nation-wide contest sponsored by National Association of Negro Musicians while a student at Howard University. At present, she teaches at Randall Junior High School.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation
The Coolidge Auditorium
THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET
Thursday evening, April 10, at 8:30 P.M.
Friday evening, April 11, at 8:30 P.M.
Tickets distributed by Cappel Concert Bureau from Ratner's Music Store 736 13th Street N.W. beginning Monday, April 7, at 8:30 a. m.
For telephone reservations call REpublic 3473. Tickets so reserved must be picked up at Cappel box office in Hecht's Department Store, Record Dept.
No more than two tickets to one concert to each person.
Service charge for each ticket, 25 cents (tax included.)

Cherry Blossom Highlight!
CONSTITUTION HALL
Thurs., Fri., April 10-11, 8:30
Columbia Light Opera Co.
in
KATINKA
(Rudolf Friml's Famous Operetta)
Gorgeous Symphony Melodies you'll Cashmere Orchestra never forgot
Pretty Girls. Cast of 100.
Tickets: Snow Concert Bureau 1108 G St. N.W.
$1.50, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, $3.60

NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
Final Concert of Season
TODAY, APRIL 6—4 P.M.
PERCY GRAINGER,
Pianist
HOWARD MITCHELL, Conducting
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (tax incl.)
Constitution Hall Box Office
Opens 1 P. M.

Constitution Hall, Friday Eve., Apr. 25, 8:30
Pianist-Star of "Humoresque" and "Rhapsody in Blue" and radio's "Information Please."
OSCAR LEVANT
IN PERSON
In a Program of Piano Music with Comments
Seats: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60
Mrs. Dorsey's, 1108 G (Campbell's) NA.7151

Constitution Hall, Tomorrow, 8:30 p. m.
San Francisco Symphony Orchestra
MONTEUX • Conductor
Tickets $1.80 to $3.60
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In The Hecht Co. Record Shop RE. 3803

OPERA
PHILADELPHIA LA SCALA
Presents
PAGLIACCI
and
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Conducted by
Gabriele Simeoni
One Night Only
CONSTITUTION HALL, APRIL 15
Tickets $2.40, $3, $3.60, $4.20, $4.80 (Tax incl.)
SNOW CONCERT BUREAU (Campbell's) 1108 G St. N.W. RE. 4433

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

Jane Uses Little Air, Lot of Accent

NEW YORK, April 5.—Woody Herman and Jane Russell each made their highly publicized vocal debuts last week—Woody as a singing "single" and Jane, heretofore known for a couple of other talents, as chirper for the Kay Kyser orchestra.

Since so much was expected of Woody and so little of Jane, the Russell gal seems to have fared the better. On "As Long as I Live," Jane sounds slightly nasal, out of breath and flat; but, so help me, she keeps a fine beat, has nice "hot" inflections and otherwise behaves like more than a mere musical freak.

Topping the package is the Kyser ork—really a studio outfit that has none of the old Kyser mickey-mouse mannerisms. Dig the piano solos!

Woody, long accepted as a top singer as a result of work with his big band, opens up the strictly vocal phase of his varied career with poor material. "Across the Alley from the Alamo," which is supposed to be cute, isn't. Herman sounds like he knows it. He's a little tired, too, on "No Greater Love," the plattermate.

VOICE-CHOICE: Getting down to real vocal raves, I award my current superlatives to Frankie Laine (Mercury) who handles the lyrics on "Who Cares What People Say" and "Sunday Kind of Love" with the phrasing of a subtle, hot trombone . . . Then there's this Pearl Bailey! Last week I discreetly plugged her humorous job on "That's Good Enough for Me" (Columbia). An injustice! The superb timing of her slothful delivery, plus her fine voice quality, deserves all-out praise.

UNBEATEN TRACKS: Keynote, a rare firm that takes listeners out of conventional grooves, has produced three unusual and widely varied albums. One is "New Songs of Palestine," exuberant songs sung in Hebrew by pioneering Palestinians. There are some sad dirges carried over from concentration camps; but mostly these are hopeful songs about the earth and the future. . . . Another album presents Sabicas, famed Flamencan guitarist. Flamenco is the "jazz" of Spanish gypsies: fiery, free-swinging rhythmical music. Sabicas handles it dramatically . . . Third Keynoter is Earl Robinson's "Americana": folk songs about liberty by the balladeer who also wrote "The House I Live In" and "Ballad for Americans."

BRIEFS: Top instrumental sides this week are the Columbia pairing of "Nat Meets June" and "Sweet Lorraine" by the Metronome All-Stars. June Christy, Nat Cole and Frank Sinatra handle the vocals. The other magazine award winners playing the date are Safransky, Rich, Ahearn, L. Brown, Hodges, C. Hawkins and Carney. Murder! . . . Above-mentioned Sinatra has more conventional fare in "Brooklyn Bridge" and "It's the Same Old Dream" (Columbia) . . . Jimmy Witherspoon, a robust blues shouter in the Joe Turner tradition, compliments leader Jay McShann's eight-beat piano on "Gone With the Blues" (Mercury).

Connie Haines and Harry Babbitt make it a duo on "The Egg and I" and "When Am I Gonna Kiss You Good Morning" (Mercury). . . . Last-named tune, a sure commercial hit, is also sung by Dinah Shore's honeyed voice (Columbia) . . . Paul Whiteman has re-recorded Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," this time for Signature (two 12-inch sides) with Earl Wild at the piano.

Sonora's 39c label, which has proved to be made of materials equal to those of standard priced discs, features this week several sides by Ted Straeter ("You'll Know When It Happens," etc.) and, on the jazz side, Snub Mosley's "Blues at High Noon" . . . Bob Chester and Ginny Simms are the newest artists with the Sonora price-cutter.

JANE RUSSELL CHIRPS FOR KAY KYSER
. . . Woody Herman (inset) does a singing "single"

Dime Novels Tell Gene Autry's Exploits

Hollywood, April 5 (INS).—Gene Autry is going to be immortalized along with Frank Merriwell, Nick Carter, and the other boys who got themselves between the paper covers of the dime novels years ago.

AUTRY

Gene, it seems, has made a deal with the Whitman Publishing Co. to bring our 5,000,000 copies of dime novels, written around the Autry exploits. They'll be printed one a month and he will collect three cents on each copy sold.

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Leading Soprano, La Scala Milan
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Mr. Tagliavini: "Una Furtiva Lagrima" "L'Elisir d'Amore"; "Le Reve," Mason; "Prendi L'Anel Ti Dono," La Sonnambula; "O Paridiso," L' Africana; groups of songs.
Mme. Tassinari: "Deh Vieni Non Tardr," Marriage of Figaro; "Mi Chiamano Mimi," La Boheme; "Adieu Notre Petite Table," Manon.
Duet: "Delle Ciliege," L'Amico Fritz.
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Radio Etiquette

Continued from Page 5

moody little jobs, quivering with psychology, which prove invariably that crime doesn't pay. They are not whodunits in the ordinary sense; for one thing, the story is told from the point of view of the criminal. The plots are tricked up with baggage checks torn in half ("You take one half and I'll take the other"), cases of mistaken identity and quite a lot of sultry love.

If the actors wouldn't step so heavily on the dialogue, the Whistler would be a brilliant production job. The show is full of small, authentic details—police whistles, street noises, honking taxis and, of course, footsteps of all description. (Radio, it sometimes seems, has progressed further in the art of footsteps than in any other direction.)

Incidentally, the authors introduce dozens of small bit parts—bellboys, room clerks, taxi drivers, passersby—each with a certain amount of personality. This is the sort of thing Frank Capra does so well in the movies—the brief introduction of a character who speaks three lines and then disappears forever, leaving a sharp, pointed mark on the picture. I wish they'd do it oftener on the radio.

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TODAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIES

WARNER BROS.' THEATERS

All Time Schedules Given in Warner Bros. Ads Indicate Time Feature is Presented.
For Additional Information Phone Theaters Direct Or Call REpublic 6800

MATINEES AT ALL THEATERS

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. N.W. CO. 5595. Mat. 1 P.M.
Teresa Wright, Robert Mitchum in "Pursued," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Cartoon.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Ida Lupino, Robert Alda, Bruce Bennett, Andrea King in "The Man I Love," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25. Warner Bros. Pen-ture. "Minstrel Days," with Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2600
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Cartoon.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400
Matinee 1 P. M.
Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake in "Blondie's Big Moment," at 1:10, 2:55, 4:40, 6:25, 8:05, 9:50. Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th & E N.E. LI. 2200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Cartoon.

CALVERT 2324 Wis. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "Humoresque" at 1:30, 4:10, 6:45, 9:25. Cartoon.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841.
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walt Disney's "Song of the South," (in Tech.) at 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Dennis O'Keefe, Marguerite Chapman in "Mr. District Attorney," at 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

COLONY 4835 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500
Matinee 1 P. M.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "Shocking Miss Pilgrim," (in Tech.) at 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. March of Time. Cartoon.

HOME 1230 C St. N.E. TR. 8188
Matinee 1 P. M.
Eddie Dean, Shirley Patterson in "Drifting River," at 1, 3:30, 6 and 8:30. Jeannie Crain, Glenn Langan in "Margie," (in Tech.), at 2, 4:30, 6:55 and 9:25.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 6600. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "Cross My Heart," at 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. N.W. OR. 4800
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Matinee 1 P. M.
Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Bugs Bunny Cartoon.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "Humoresque" at 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15. Cartoon.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. CO. 4963
Matinee 1 P. M.
Roy Rogers, Dale Evans in "Apache Rose," at 1, 2:40, 4:25, 6:05, 7:45, 9:45. Cartoon.

SECO 8264 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2540. Parking Space
Matinee 1 P. M.
Rudy Vallee, Barbara Britton in "Fabulous Suzanne," at 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake in "Blondie's Big Moment," at 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:50.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35. Cartoon.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P. M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. Cartoon.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4312. Parking Space
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walt Disney's "Song of the South," (in Tech.) at 1, 3:10, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Cartoon.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. CO. 1800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Cartoon.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. March of Time.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 1400
Matinee 1 P. M.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies," (in Tech.) at 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Cartoon.

HIPPODROME N. Y. Ave. at 9th N W ME. 9694
Doors open 1:45—Third Week
Frederick March, Charles Laughton in Victor Hugo's "LES MISERABLES"

CHEVERLY Defense Highway at Landover Rd., Md.
Today, Tomorrow, Tuesday—3 Days
James Stewart, Donna Reed "IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
At 1:20, 3:55, 6:43 and 9:30

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md.
Today, Tomorrow—2 Days
Mickey Rooney "LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY"
At 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15 and 9:20

KAYWOOD Eastern Ave. Nat. R. I. & Mich Aves. WA. 5899
Free Parking. Across from Theater
Today, Tomorrow, Tuesday—3 Days
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon "SECRET HEART"
At 1:25, 3:27, 5:29, 7:31 and 9:33

CAMEO Mt. Rainier, Md. WA. 9746
Today, Tomorrow—Double Feature
Last Complete Show 7:36
Margaret O'Brien "MUSIC FOR MILLIONS"
Also "BLACK BEAUTY"

BETHESDA Out Wisconsin Ave. just past East-West Hwy.
Free Parking. WI. 2868.
Today, Tomorrow, Tuesday—3 Days
Mickey Rooney, Anne Jeffreys "LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY"
At 2, 3:59, 5:59, 7:59 and 9:59
Enjoy our Refiscope screen—the finest in America

MILO Rockville, Md.
Free Parking Rockv. 2434
Today, Tomorrow—2 Days
Gary Cooper "THE WESTERNER"
At 2, 3:48, 5:44, 7:40 and 9:36

HISER-BETHESDA 7414 Wis. Ave Wisconsin 4848
James Stewart, "IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE." Feature at 1:30, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:30.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 9184
Matinee 1 P. M. Cont.
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore. At 1:25, 4:10, 6:55 and 9:45.

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
Joanne Craine, Alan Young "MARGIE"
In Tech., at 1:23, 3:28, 5:28, 7:28, 9:28.

LIDO Hearing Aids Mi. 9580
3227 M Street N.W
Today and Tomorrow—Two Hits "THE GUNMAN'S LAW" Plus "SHE WROTE THE BOOK"

DUMBARTON 1349 Wis. Ave. N.W Mich. 1184
Special attractions for Easter, Dorothy McGuire, Guy Madison in "TILL THE END OF TIME." Plus "RIDING THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL," with the Sisco Kid, beautiful outdoor.

Fairlawn Amusement Co. Theatres

ANACOSTIA Good Hope Rd. at Minn. Ave. S.E.
Last Day
Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone "LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY" At 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:35

ATLANTIC LE. 7662. Atlantic St. & So. Capitol St. S.W.
James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore "IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE" At 1:20, 3:55, 6:25 and 9

CONGRESS 2931 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 8700
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon, June Allyson "THE SECRET HEART" At 1:30, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:20

FAIRLAWN 1342 Good Hope Rd. LI. 9193
Double Feature
Paul Kelly "DEADLINE FOR MURDER" At 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40,
Bruce Cabot "AVALANCHE" At 2:15, 4:45, 7:15 and 9:48

HIGHLAND 2533 Pa. Ave. SE. AT. 7317
Joan Crawford, John Garfield "HUMORESQUE" At 1:20, 3:50, 6:20 and 8:55

LAUREL LAUREL, MD. LAUREL 113
Larry Parks, Evelyn Keyes "THE JOLSON STORY" (In Technicolor)

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HOWARD 620 T ST. NW. Open 12:30 P. M.
In Person
COUNT BASIE & ORCHESTRA

LINCOLN 1215 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
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REPUBLIC 1343 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
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BOOKER T 1433 U St. NW. Opens 12:30 P. M.
James Mason, Margaret Lockwood "WICKED LADY"

LANGSTON 25th Benning Rd. NE. Opens 12:45 P.M.
Olivia de Havilland, Lew Ayres "THE DARK MIRROR"

Arlington Theaters

STATE Falls Church, Va.
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE" James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore

LEE A Treat for the Entire Family East Falls Church, Va.
"THE MIGHTY McGURK" Wallace Beery, Dean Stockwell

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"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE" James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore

ASHTON 3108 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1139
"THE MIGHTY McGURK" Wallace Beery, Dean Stockwell

ARLINGTON Col. Fillmore St. OX. 2998
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon "THE SECRET HEART"

BUCKINGHAM Glebe-Peach. Rd. Phone OX. 6444
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VILLAGE 1307 Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone Mich. 9227
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE" James Stewart, Donna Reed Matinee at 1 P. M.

NEWTON 12th & Newton Sts. N.E. Phone Mich. 1539
"THE SECRET HEART" Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon Matinee at 1 P. M.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone DUpont 9861
Double Feature
"THE VERDICT" Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre
"LAST FRONTIER UPRISING" Monte Hale, Adrian Booth Matinee at 1 P. M.

SYLVAN First & R. I. Ave. N.W. Phone NOrth 9688
Double Feature
"THE SHOW-OFF" Red Skelton, Marilyn Maxwell
"SANTE FE UPRISING" Allan Lane Matinee at 1 P. M.

Bernheimer's Theatres

ACADEMY 535 8th St. S.E. LI. 9618
Double Feature
"THE STRANGER" Edward G. Robinson, Loretta Young
"RAIDERS OF THE SOUTH" Johnny Mack Brown Matinee at 1 P. M.

STANTON 513 C St. N.E. Phone LI. 5347
Double Feature
"THE VERDICT" Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre
"GENIUS AT WORK" Alan Carney, Anne Jeffreys Matinee at 1 P. M.

VERNON 1707 Mount Vernon Ave. Alexandria, Va. AL. 2424
"HUMORESQUE" Joan Crawford, John Garfield Matinee at 2 P. M.

K-B Theatres

APEX 4813

She's a 'Big Girl Now'

Elfin Paulette Goddard Plans a Joyous Future

By Ralph Dighton

HOLLYWOOD, April 5 (AP)—Paulette Goddard is a creature of the moment—at the moment.

PAULETTE

A few years ago nothing mattered but her future. Every waking hour was consumed by her ambition.

A few years from now, she may find her past the more intriguing.

But today, nothing matters—she says—but today.

At 36, with 22 pictures behind her, Paulette is "just suddenly beginning to realize something."

"I'm a big girl now," Paulette said on the eve of her current trip abroad. "From here on, nobody makes me do anything."

For more years than she cares to remember, Paulette was a protege of perfectionist Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin was more than a mentor, he was her husband.

Knowing this, you can understand Paulett's earnestness when she says, "I'm starting out on a little new era for myself."

The man who has opened the door to the "new era" is her third husband, thrice-wed Burgess Meredith, whom she married in 1944. Three years her senior, Burgess has a calmer temperament. His reputation as an actor was established years ago, so ambition needn't drive him so hard. He has time for other things than his career.

Sudden Metamorphosis

In the years since they were married Paulette has changed from an elfin creature who attracted great personages, into a personage herself. Although possessing no great beauty, she exerts a powerful and peculiar fascination over men. Women her own age seldom interest her. She is almost—but not quite—the type described in French (which she is learning) as the "femme fatale."

The hand of Burgess Meredith is evident in much of Paulette's new philosophy.

"I'm going to do a stage play in Ireland this summer," she says. "It will improve my life if not my acting." (The play was written for her and Meredith by his close friend, John Steinbeck).

"I will never do anything that bores me again," she declares, and adds by way of proof: "I'm on suspension now for six months."

"The one thing I want to do for the rest of my life is just to have fun," Paulette says. "If it isn't fun, why bother with it? I have no more time to spend being bored. The pictures I've been offered here have no characterization. I just walk in and out of doors—I can't make that interesting. So I'm going to do a movie in England for Alexander Korda." (The movie will be adapted from Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband.")

Has Turned Collector

Another bit of Meredith influence may be seen in her current passion for collecting ancient Aztec and Latin American Indian museum pieces.

"I'm catching a lot of culture these days," says Paulette. And when you're catching a lot of culture in a hurry, Mexican artifacts are handy to have around. You don't have to be an expert. No one expects an old Indian necklace to be good—all it has to be is old.

Paulette also is collecting modern paintings—by Renoir, Picasso, Modgliani, and others, and neither do modern paintings have to be good—all they have to be is modern.

There's a funny story connected with one of Paulette's paintings.

She installed Constance Collier, a once famous stage actress who now tutors Hollywood stars, as supervisor of Meredith's Nyack farm when Meredith went to work for Uncle Sam during the war.

One winter Miss Collier wired Paulette: "Somebody painting outside of house. What shall I do?" Paulette had paid $400 the previous summer to have the house painted, so she wired back: "Throw him off the place."

The painter was Waldo Pierce, whom Meredith had commissioned to do a landscape of the farm house as a surprise Christmas gift for Paulette. Pierce must have had a sense of humor. The completed landscape now hangs in the library-bar of the Goddard-Meredith menage.

Past Coaching

Miss Collier has known Paulette intimately for 12 years. They were introduced by Chaplin, who had hired her to coach Paulette.

"I still work with her," says Miss Collier, "but she's past coaching now. I merely suggest and advise." Miss Collier also has "advised" Betty Hutton, Gene Tierney, Linda Darnell, Anabella, Norma Shearer and Mary Pickford.

Professionally, she believes Paulette "hasn't begun to develop."

Personally, she finds Paulette "very illogical and irresponsible, but behind all that is a sound sense of what she wants in life."

And what does Paulette herself—this strange combination of sex, charm, ambition and brains—really want?

"I don't want a thing out of life," says Paulette, "but the moment."

Bob Mitchum Confounds His Interviewers

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood, April 5. — Bob Mitchum, who claims he has nothing to say to the press, is a publicity natural, second only to Vic Mature. He may lack Vic's talents for getting himself into newsworthy situations, but makes up for it in imagination and a language unrestrained.

MITCHUM

With all the coyness of a barrel of T.N.T. he speaks in an offhanded manner, sometimes ripping into sacred Hollywood institutions, again telling lurid tales of his past, or blithely denying yarns his publicity department has dreamed up on him.

Studio press agents, who are supposed to see that he says nothing that would damage his—or their—career, often wince visibly when Mitchum opens up. Members of the press, on the other hand, gurgle with glee. Bob is hot and colorful copy, and his language matches his stories.

Not a Tar Heel

His studio lists Durham, N. C., as his home town. Recently a scribe wrote that Mitchum planned to visit the place.

An official, no doubt, startled and confused to discover his city had spawned a movie star, had plans cooking for a big welcome, when Bob, who says that gentleman's surprise was nothing compared to his own on learning of the impending trip, promptly denied that he had any home town at all.

He also emphatically states that he never attended Duke University, although information to the contrary is right there in his biography. Such discrepancies he shrugs off with: "I didn't write the darned thing."

He is usually so shockingly frank that the interviewer is hard put to know whether he is ribbing or on the level.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"Hamlet," tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

RKO-Keith's—"The Best Years of Our Lives," at 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 and 9:35 p. m.

Palace—"It Happened in Brooklyn," at 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

Earle—"Pursued," at 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Capitol—"I'll Be Yours," at 2, 4:40, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1:05, 3:55, 6:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Guilt of Janet Ames," at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"13 Rue Madeleine," at 1, 2:50, 3:45, 5:50, 7:25 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"Henry V," at 3 and 8:30 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Les Miserables," at 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.

Pix—"The Stork Club" at 1:10, 4:05, 7 and 9:50 p. m. "Live Wires" at 2:50, 5:45 and 8:40 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Short subjects and newsreels, continuous, 10:15 a. m. to midnight.

Ambassador—"Pursued," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

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The Washington Post
Book & Author Luncheon
presents
- HAROLD LAMB
  "A Garden to the Eastward"
  "Alexander of Macedon"
- NANCY WILSON ROSS
  "The Left Hand Is the Dreamer"
- WILLIAM L. LANGER
  "Our Vichy Gamble," to be published April 7.
- ERIC HODGINS
  "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House"

Tuesday, April 8, 1 P.M.
Hotel Statler
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Or Phone NAtional 4200
For Reservations

A NOVEL TOUCH in costuming and settings is lent Maurice Evans' "Hamlet," which Michael Todd is returning to the Capital for a single week's engagement at the National Theater, beginning tomorrow night. Miles Malleson, Doris Lloyd and Pamela Conroy are new to the cast since the play's last visit a year ago

Wartime Hit On Way Back To National

It is the original production with a competent Broadway cast that patrons of the National Theater will be seeing when Norman Krasna's comedy hit, "Dear Ruth," opens on Monday night, April 14, for a two-week engagement. All members of the cast have played their respective parts either in the New York or Chicago companies of "Dear Ruth."

Krasna's comedy, skillfully produced under the direction of Moss Hart, emerges as one of the few outstanding footlight offerings dealing with wartime situations that have survived during the last five years.

Not that "Dear Ruth" is somber war fare. On the contrary it's a gay and infectious farce, whose only connection with World War II is that it uses a situation that could only come up during a time of armed strife.

"Dear Ruth," too, is proud of the fact that it was selected for the command performance in celebration of President Roosevelt's Birthday at the National on Sunday night, January 28, 1945.

Covered the Globe

The producers have organized eight companies of this distinguished comedy in all. Six of them were sent out to entertain troops in Army camps from Berlin to Tokyo.

The story concerns a typical American family living in Long Island. The placid tenor of its way is rudely disturbed because the youngest daughter—a bobbysoxer—has had the happy idea of writing morale-lifting love letters to an airman overseas. The fact that she happens to sign her older sister's name and inclose the latter's photograph results in a complicated state of affairs when the flyer returns home and wants to see his beloved "Ruth," who has just become engaged to a respectable but stuffy 4-F.

The title role is played by Anne Anderson with Anthony Carr, the returned flier.

'Citizen Saint' To Premiere Here Saturday

The future history of American movies will have several reasons for placing special emphasis on "Citizen Saint," a film biography of Mother Frances Cabrini, which will have its world premiere in Constitution Hall on Saturday night, April 12, to be followed by performances on April 13-14.

It is the first feature-length screen drama to be made at the new RKO-Pathe Studio on Park ave. in New York, now designated as the Nation's Eastern motion picture center.

"Citizen Saint" is one of the few American films that have given an "unknown" starring title role. She is Carla Dare, 22-year-old Chicago girl, who begins the characterization when Francesca Cabrini, serving her novitiate in Italy, is already 24. She portrays the "Little Nun" until the latter's death at 67.

"Citizen Saint" had to be made in New York, according to Producer Clyde Elliott, because it was the scene of many of Mother Cabrini's greatest religious triumphs. In that city, monuments to her magnificent endeavors are Mother Cabrini Hospital, Mother Cabrini High School and Mother Cabrini blvd.

It is in the high school chapel that her body, still perfectly preserved 30 years after her death, now lies on public view.

Fittingly enough, Miss Dare's grandmother, Consiglia Bartolomei, was a coworker of Mother Cabrini in the founding of Columbus Hospital, Chicago, where the sainted nun died.

Also featured in the cast are Julie Haydon, star of the Broadway hit, "The Glass Menagerie," who plays the role of Sister Delfini; June Harrison of Hollywood; William Harrigan and many others.

Evans, the 'Modernist'

Continued from Page 5

ideas, Garrick held his audiences spellbound, but solemn Shakespeareans of this or any other age would take violent exception to his deletion of Hamlet's voyage to England, the funeral of Ophelia, the Elizabethan humors of the grave diggers and many soliloquies.

It remained for the greatest of English actresses, Mrs. Sarah Siddons, to show audiences what Hamlet was like when played by a woman, a "stunt" later duplicated by the Divine Sarah Bernhardt.

The thrill of another "new" Hamlet was offered by John Phillip Kemble, who affirmed, with a dig at Garrick, that the play would be acted as originally written. Yet on opening night he omitted the advice to the players. Kimble moved with stately dignity, and laid on melancholy thick with poesy.

Coming down to the nineteenth century and more recent chronicles, Edmund Kean became utterly "different" by sweeping into the role with intense emotional and romantic fervors. Further innovations were a marked tenderness toward Ophelia and Hamlet's mother. Our own Edwin Forrest, on the contrary, startled audiences by his violence in the scene with Hamlet's mother, nightly bruising her neck as he seized the necklace.

Tree Spread Himself

EDWIN BOOTH's was a grave and beautiful interpretation of the character. With intense eyes, long black hair and slender figure, he endowed the Prince of Denmark with a tragic burden.

Henry Irving, who generously welcomed Edwin Booth to London, broke all records there with 200 performances in the part. He envisioned Hamlet as a man much distracted. His contemporary, Beerbohm Tree, found "Hamlet" an unsurpassed occasion for awesome scenery. The Ghost appeared on a promontory, Hamlet scribbled on his tablets crouched by firelight, the churchyard was on a hillside and Hamlet plucked daisies from Ophelia's grave. Someone said of his performance, "It was funny without being vulgar."

Many contemporary playgoers, including your reporter, cherish memories of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and E. H. Sothern in the role. Forbes-Robertson, with a voice of liquid charm, gave an abiding impression of the beauty, gentility and chivalrous courtesy that could be read into the part. Sothern held to Goethe's theory of a poetically sensitive hero to whom the world was "a rank garden grown to seed" and largely devoid of the beauty Forbes-Robertson was able to perceive in it.

Walter Hampden's Dane was a sonorous visionary with a high mission to perform, with many pauses for meditation.

In November, 1922, a full quarter-century ago, John Barrymore essayed the incomparably challenging role, before his defection to Hollywood. Into the production went what were then looked upon as "modernities," the subtleties of expressionistic scenery and eerie lighting by Robert Edmond Jones.

At some omissions from the text George Bernard Shaw rebelled, but, for the record, in both this country and in England, Barrymore made a memorable impression—a triumph we once had the temerity to forecast on the strength of his richly poetic and dramatically forceful performance in "Peter Ibbetson," in association with his brother Lionel and Constance Collier.

As Maurice Evans once again fills theaters, holding up the mirror in which all men and women see something of themselves, today's playgoers may rest assured that one of the finest, most perfectly clarified and most engrossing performances of any era is being offered to their gaze.

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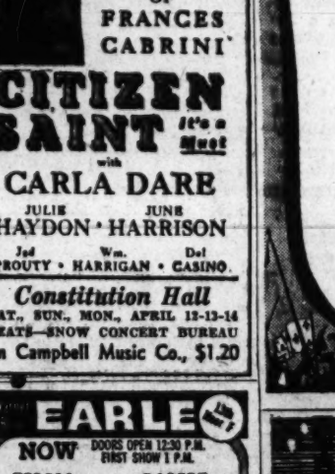

Peck's pic
"I want to say to Gregory Peck that 'THE YEARLING' is the best thing he has ever done, and I believe that the audiences of this nation will share my opinion," writes well-known author MacKinlay Kantor
1947 is the year of "The Yearling", starring Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman. A Clarence Brown Production, with Claude Jarman, Jr., as "Jody". Based on Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' novel. Photographed in Technicolor. Directed by Clarence Brown. Produced by Sidney Franklin.
M-G-M's PRIZE PICTURE STARTS THURSDAY AT LOEW'S PALACE

Week's Music Will Be Varied, Gay as Ladies' Easter Bonnets

MUSIC this week is as gay and varied as the ladies' chapeaux in the Easter parade. Today, at 4 p. m., Percy Grainger will make his eighteenth appearance as piano soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra. He will present the Carpenter "Concertino" and Liszt "Hungarian Fantasy." Associate Conductor Howard Mitchell will bring the final concert of the series to a close with "Overture, Iphigenia in Aulis" by Gluck, "Fanfare for the Common Man" by Copland and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Overture, The Russian Easter."

The Randolph singers of New York City will make their local debut at the National Gallery of Art at 8 p. m. today. Included on their program will be Easter music and English and Italian madrigals by Thomas Morley, Monteverdi and others.

On Monday afternoon at 4, there will be a concert by the California String Quartet at the Phillips Memorial Gallery. The Quartet, which is appearing through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, will play Schubert's Quartet, G major, op. 161; George Barati's String Quartet (1944) and Beethoven's String Quartet, B flat major op. 18 No. 6.

Tomorrow night at 8:30 the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will be heard in Constitution Hall on its first Nation-wide tour, under local management of C. C. Cappel. Under the baton of its distinguished conductor, Pierre Monteux, the orchestra will play Brahms First Symphony, the Washington premiere of "L'Ascension"—Four Meditations Symphoniques — by Messiaen, Strauss' "Don Juan" and "Passacaglia, C minor" by Bach-Respighi.

Eva De Luca, Baltimore nightingale who will star in "I Pagliacci" part of double bill of Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company on April 15

Percy Grainger, Australian pianist, closes the National Symphony Orchestra's season today

Tagliavinis to Sing

FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI, Italian tenor and his wife, Mme. Pia Tassinari, neither of whom need introduction to discriminating music lovers, will make their Washington debut at Constitution Hall at 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, as the fourth presentation of Hayes Concert Bureau. The two artists who have starred together in the opera houses of Italy and South America will sing several duets, including "Adieu notre petite table" from "Manon" and "Delle cilege" from "L'Amico Fritz" by Mascagni.

The Army Air Forces Band Symphony Orchestra under direction of Maj. George S. Howard, will present the third in a series of seven spring concerts at the Department of Interior Auditorium on Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. The program, a salute to our neighbors across the border, includes compositions by Santos, Rameau, Delgadillo, Stubbs and Lecuona.

Howard Mitchell, 'cellist and associate conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, will give a recital at Howard University at 8:30 p. m. Thursday. Programmed will be Concerto in G major by Porpora, Shostakovich's Sonata in D minor, op 40, Beethoven's Sonata in C major, "Barn Dance" by Emerson Myers, Pequena Suite by Villa-Lobos, and Pliaska by Liadov-Piatigorsky.

Columbia Light Opera

ON Thursday and Friday the Columbia Light Opera Company will present Rudolf Friml's "Katinka" at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall. A cast of 100 and full symphony orchestra will be under direction of Ethel Manning. Julie Curtis, pretty, 19-year-old Washingtonian, will have the lead with Lewis Rose cast as Ivan. Erica Thimey has arranged the Russian and Viennese dances. One of the highlights of the Cherry Blossom Festival, "Katinka" will be attended by the Queen and her Court and high Government officials.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will present chamber music concerts by Budapest String Quartet on Thursday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Programmed will be Haydn String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 6; Van Vactor String Quartet No. 1; and Debussey Quartet, Op. 10.

Friday Morning Music Club will present the second annual program of its student membership at 11:30 a. m. in Barker Hall, YWCA.

The U. S. Navy Band features a cornet trio entitled "The Three Bluejackets" by Ernest Williams in its final concert of the season at the Departmental Auditorium at 8:30 p. m. Friday. Lieut. Comdr. Charles Brendler, conductor, has also selected works by Morton Gould, Saint-Saens, Ippolitov-Ivanov, Strauss and Franz Liszt.

Concerts by U. S. Soldiers' Home Symphonette are scheduled for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.

Original Carmen Jones

The original Carmen of the Broadway opera, "Carmen Jones," Muriel Rahn will be heard in concert at the Asbury Methodist Church on Monday April 14 at 8:15 p. m.

A DOUBLE bill of the operatic inseparables, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," will be presented by the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Co. at Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 15 at 8:15 p. m. Though individual, the operas have fundamental qualities which make them an effective team. Featured will be Antonio Vela, Eva De Luca, Andrew McKinley, and Herve Nelli. Gabriele Simeoni will conduct, and staging will be under the direction of Benjamin Altieri.

Eunice Alberta, 22-year-old Boston contralto, will be presented by Felicia Rybler Music Club, Saturday, April 19, 8:30 p. m. Miss Alberta was chosen recently by Koussevitsky to sing the solo part in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. She is now touring with the New York Opera Company.

No tickets will be sold at the door, but may be obtained at Talbot Ticket Office, Willard Hotel.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Opening with the Cesar Franck Symphony, closing with the tuneful waltzes from "Der Rosenkavlier," and sandwiching 230-pound, jolly Salvatore Baccaloni, great basso buffo of the Metropolitan, in between, Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra bring their Washington season to a rousing close on Tuesday, April 22.

Oscar Levant, pianist, author, wit and raconteur, will appear in Constitution Hall, Friday, April 25, at 8:30 p. m., in a program of piano music with characteristic Levant comments as a presentation of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey.

A fifty-piece symphony orchestra and four-well-known soloists will accompany the 250 singers for the Washington Choral Society's first presentation of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" at Constitution Hall, Tuesday, April 29. The guest artists, all versed in opera and oratorio, are Agnes Davis, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; Burton Cornwall, basso-cantante, and Irwin Dillon, tenor. Lyman McCrary will be accompanist and Louis A. Potter will conduct.

Movie Making Innovation

Hollywood.—Director Reuben Mamoulien is not only preparing the film, "Summer Holiday," as he would produce a Broadway stage show, but he will also film it in that manner.

For the first time in screen history a film will be shot entirely in continuity, presented just as the various acts in a stage presentation.

Hayes Lists Beecham in '48 Concert

HEADLINERS among special concert events scheduled for presentation by Patrick Hayes during his 1947-48 season will be an April concert next year by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra from London with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting.

Opening the season on September 25 and 26 will be two performances of the original Ballet Theater which made such a stupendous success in London at Convent Garden last summer and throughout the United States this past season. John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, has described it as "not only the best ballet company, but the best-looking within memory."

Ballet Theater Stars

Such luminaries as Igor Youskevitch, Nora Kaye, Hugh Laing, Alicia Alonso, Lucia Chase, John Kriza and Michael Kidd will appear with Ballet Theater. Their repertory includes such famous ballets as "Fancy Free," "Pillars of Fire," "Gala Performance," besides such standard classics as "Le Cid," "Swan Lake" and "Princess Aurora."

On October 22, Miklos Gafni, 23-year-old Hungarian tenor, makes his first Washington appearance. On February 12, Christopher Lynch, popular Irish tenor of the Firestone Hour is scheduled for his first local appearance, and on March 16, John Charles Thomas will appear in recital jointly with the Washington Choral Society, Louis A. Potter, director.

Appearing in the National Symphony Orchestra Sunday series next season will be Dame Myra Hess, British pianist, Alec Templeton, blind pianist; Paul Makovsky, young Russian violinist who has appeared with the symphony at the Watergate; Sascha Gorodnitzki, noted pianist; Menahem Pressler, Palestinian pianist, and Arnold Eidus, sensational American violinist. Other soloists will be announced later. Sunday subscribers have till June 1 to renew their subscriptions; Wednesday subscribers must renew by April 25.

Chamber Music Audition

Approximately 100 young artists ranging from 9 to 25 years, have already entered the Chamber Music Guild's annual audition to be held April 8, 9 and 10 in the Toutorsky Studios, 1720 16th st nw. Frances Nash Watson, chairman of the audition, will be assisted by Marcel Ancher, and a panel of distinguished musicians and artists. Application forms may be obtained from guild headquarters, 1410 17th st. nw.

The twenty-fourth biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs will be held in Detroit, April 20-27, featuring a parade of federation-made stars, including Margaret Harshaw, Martha Lipton, Met contraltos, and Robert Weede, baritone, all of the Met, and Anne Kullmer, famous woman conductor, whose career also began with the federation.

In addition to its own winners, the federation also will present Ramon Vinay, Chilean tenor, recently selected by Toscanini to sing "Otello" at the opening of the new La Scala Opera House; Raya Garbousova, Russian 'cellist; Whittemore and Lowe, duo-pianists; Joanna Harris, pianist; the Wayne University Band, Orchestra and Chorus, and the Detroit Symphony.

Margaret Montgomery, native Washingtonian, made her debut at Town Hall, Wednesday, April 5. The gifted contralto, a pupil of Franck Bibb, won first prize in a Nation-wide contest sponsored by National Association of Negro Musicians while a student at Howard University. At present, she teaches at Randall Junior High School.

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

Jane Uses Little Air, Lot of Accent

NEW YORK, April 5.—Woody Herman and Jane Russell each made their highly publicized vocal debuts last week—Woody as a singing "single" and Jane, heretofore known for a couple of other talents, as chirper for the Kay Kyser orchestra.

Since so much was expected of Woody and so little of Jane, the Russell gal seems to have fared the better. On "As Long as I Live," Jane sounds slightly nasal, out of breath and flat; but, so help me, she keeps a fine beat, has nice "hot" inflections and otherwise behaves like more than a mere musical freak.

Topping the package is the Kyser ork—really a studio outfit that has none of the old Kyser mickey-mouse mannerisms. Dig the piano solos!

Woody, long accepted as a top singer as a result of work with his big band, opens up the strictly vocal phase of his varied career with poor material. "Across the Alley from the Alamo," which is supposed to be cute, isn't. Herman sounds like he knows it. He's a little tired, too, on "No Greater Love," the plattermate.

VOICE-CHOICE: Getting down to real vocal raves, I award my current superlatives to Frankie Laine (Mercury) who handles the lyrics on "Who Cares What People Say" and "Sunday Kind of Love" with the phrasing of a subtle, hot trombone . . . Then there's this Pearl Bailey! Last week I discreetly plugged her humorous job on "That's Good Enough for Me" (Columbia). An injustice! The superb timing of her slothful delivery, plus her fine voice quality, deserves all-out praise.

UNBEATEN TRACKS: Keynote, a rare firm that takes listeners out of conventional grooves, has produced three unusual and widely varied albums. One is "New Songs of Palestine," exuberant songs sung in Hebrew by pioneering Palestinians. There are some sad dirges carried over from concentration camps; but mostly these are hopeful songs about the earth and the future. . . . Another album presents Sabicas, famed Flamencan guitarist. Flamenco is the "Jazz" of Spanish gypsies: fiery, free-swinging rhythmical music. Sabicas handles it dramatically . . . Third Keynoter is Earl Robinson's "Americana": folk songs about liberty by the balladeer who also wrote "The House I Live In" and "Ballad for Americans."

JANE RUSSELL CHIRPS FOR KAY KYSER
. . . Woody Herman (inset) does a singing "single"

BRIEFS: Top instrumental sides this week are the Columbia pairing of "Nat Meets June" and "Sweet Lorraine" by the Metronome All-Stars. June Christy, Nat Cole and Frank Sinatra handle the vocals. The other magazine award winners playing the date are Safransky, Rich, Ahearn, L. Brown, Hodges, C. Hawkins and Carney. Murder! . . . Above-mentioned Sinatra has more conventional fare in "Brooklyn Bridge" and "It's the Same Old Dream" (Columbia) . . . Jimmy Witherspoon, a robust blues shouter in the Joe Turner tradition, compliments leader Jay McShann's eight-beat piano on "Gone With the Blues" (Mercury).

Connie Haines and Harry Babbitt make it a duo on "The Egg and I" and "When Am I Gonna Kiss You Good Morning" (Mercury). . . . Last-named tune, a sure commercial hit, is also sung by Dinah Shore's honeyed voice (Columbia) . . . Paul Whiteman has re-recorded Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," this time for Signature (two 12-inch sides) with Earl Wild at the piano.

Sonora's 39c label, which has proved to be made of materials equal to those of standard priced discs, features this week several sides by Ted Straeter ("You'll Know When It Happens," etc.) and, on the jazz side, Snub Mosley's "Blues at High Noon" . . . Bob Chester and Ginny Simms are the newest artists with the Sonora price-cutter.

Dime Novels Tell Gene Autry's Exploits

Hollywood, April 5 (INS).—Gene Autry is going to be immortalized along with Frank Merriwell, Nick Carter, and the other boys who got themselves between the paper covers of the dime novels years ago.

AUTRY

Gene, it seems, has made a deal with the Whitman Publishing Co. to bring our 5,000,000 copies of dime novels, written around the Autry exploits. They'll be printed one a month and he will collect three cents on each copy sold.

Radio Etiquette

Continued from Page 5

moody little jobs, quivering with psychology, which prove invariably that crime doesn't pay. They are not whodunits in the ordinary sense; for one thing, the story is told from the point of view of the criminal. The plots are tricked up with baggage checks torn in half ("You take one half and I'll take the other"), cases of mistaken identity and quite a lot of sultry love.

If the actors wouldn't step so heavily on the dialogue, the Whistler would be a brilliant production job. The show is full of small, authentic details—police whistles, street noises, honking taxis and, of course, footsteps of all description. (Radio, it sometimes seems, has progressed further in the art of footsteps than in any other direction.)

Incidentally, the authors introduce dozens of small bit parts—bellboys, room clerks, taxi drivers, passersby—each with a certain amount of personality. This is the sort of thing Frank Capra does so well in the movies—the brief introduction of a character who speaks three lines and then disappears forever, leaving a sharp, pointed mark on the picture. I wish they'd do it oftener on the radio.

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The Record Player

Bach's Easter Cantata Sung With Fine Tone and Fervor

By Paul Hume

BACH: Christ Lay in Bonds of Death (Cantata No. 4). Victor Chorale, with Orchestra, under Robert Shaw. Victor 1496. $4.20. Great Easter music is reborn in a brilliant recording. Many years ago it was issued in a Spanish version, and its admirers have long cherished that performance, despite the language hurdle. Now Victor gives us a well-nigh perfect reading under the hands of America's rising choral conductor, Robert Shaw.

In excellent German, the reduced chorus sings with splendid tone and Bachian fervor. The duets occurring in the cantata are sung by the chorus, with notable effect for the fine unity of tone and phrasing achieved. An orchestra of proper proportions accompanies the work and the total result is all that could be asked.

Musically, the cantata shows us Bach at the beginning of his enormous Leipzig career. It was written for performance on Easter Sunday, 1724, and moves from the darkness of Good Friday and Holy Saturday to the glory of Easter morning with reassuring faith. Recordings such as this are the finest contributions Victor can make to the art of recorded music. The engineering, balance between singers and orchestra and clarity of tone are fine. The surfaces, alas, could be far freer from defects.

PROKOFIEFF: Symphony No. 5—Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitsky. Victor 1095. $8.05. Comparison is inevitable. Once again Victor and Columbia have heightened a healthy rivalry by releasing, within a month of each other, recordings of the same music.

It was Koussevitsky who first introduced the Prokofieff Fifth to American audiences, and I shall long remember the impact he made with the score in Washington in January, 1946. His reading is intensely dramatic, building the first movement as surely as though he were working in steel and stone. In lesser hands the first movement becomes so powerful that succeeding movements simply cannot approach it.

With Koussevitsky, the second movement is so complete a change of mood that he conquers by leading into new directions, leaving the impact of the opening movement in temporary abeyance. The brief adagio sings passionately, and then we have the finale.

Here one is reminded again that the overwhelming force of the first movement has not yet been fully utilized. It is as if the symphony were cyclic, which it is not, and that the psychological stimulus of the opening movement were finally given new vigor at the close of the whole. The symphony is a direct work in that its themes are clear, its rhythms easily marked, even as they are strongly syncopated. It is full of peerless writing in orchestral vein, with stunning virtuosity in the treatment of its original material.

The comparison arises between this recording and that of Columbia last month by Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic. Now this music is what we can call a "natural" for Rodzinski, even as it is for Koussevitsky. The two conductors approach the work somewhat differently, with Koussevitsky more successful in building the long line of the first movement. He has the benefit of the tone of the Boston orchestra for the adagio, which is no small edge.

Rodzinski has made the New York Philharmonic a precision instrument of keen abilities, and his reading possesses enormous rhythmic vitality, but it lacks the total drive of the Boston job. Altogether, I should have to pick Koussevitsky-Boston without much question. But had I received only the Columbia recording I should have been perfectly happy with it. Take your choice.

TODAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIES

WARNER BROS.' THEATERS
All Time Schedules Given in Warner Bros.' Ads Indicate Time Feature Is Presented.
For Additional Information Phone Theaters Direct Or Call REpublic 0800
MATINEES AT ALL THEATERS

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. N.W. CO. 5595. Mat. 1 P.M.
Teresa Wright, Robert Mitchum in "Pursued," at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Cartoon.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Ida Lupino, Robert Alda, Bruce Bennett, Andrea King in "The Man I Love," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. Warner Bros. Pentarette, "Minstrel Days," with Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2000
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:20. Cartoon.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400
Matinee 1 P. M.
Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake in "Blondie's Big Moment," at 1:10, 2:55, 4:40, 6:25, 8:05, 9:50. Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th & E N.E. LI. 2300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Cartoon.

CALVERT 2324 Wis. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "Humoresque" at 1:20, 4:10, 6:45, 9:25. Cartoon.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841.
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walt Disney's "Song of the South," (in Tech.) at 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Dennis O'Keefe, Marguerite Chapman in "Mr. District Attorney," at 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

COLONY 4935 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500
Matinee 1 P. M.
Betty Grable, Dick Haymes in "Shocking Miss Pilgrim," (in Tech.) at 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. March of Time. Cartoon.

HOME 1230 C St. N.E. TR. 8188
Matinee 1 P. M.
Eddie Dean, Shirley Patterson in "Drifting Silver," at 1, 3:30, 6 and 8:30. Jeanne Crain, Glenn Langan in "Margie," (in Tech.), at 2, 4:30, 6:55 and 9:25.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 6600. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Betty Hutton, Sonny Tufts in "Cross My Heart," at 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. N.W. OR. 4600
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Matinee 1 P. M.
Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Bugs Bunny Cartoon.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Joan Crawford, John Garfield in "Humoresque" at 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15. Cartoon.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. CO. 4965
Matinee 1 P. M.
Roy Rogers, Dale Evans in "Apache Rose," at 1, 2:40, 4:25, 6:05, 7:45, 9:45. Cartoon.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2540. Parking Space
Matinee 1 P. M.
Rudy Vallee, Barbara Britton in "Fabulous Suzanne," at 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake in "Blondie's Big Moment," at 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:50.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35. Cartoon.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P. M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Walter Pidgeon, Claudette Colbert, June Allyson in "Secret Heart," at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. Cartoon.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4312. Parking Space
Matinee 1 P. M.
Walt Disney's "Song of the South," (in Tech.) at 1, 3:10, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Cartoon.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. CO. 1800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Cartoon.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Mickey Rooney, Bonita Granville in "Love Laughs at Andy Hardy," at 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. March of Time.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400
Matinee 1 P. M.
Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Joan Caulfield in "Blue Skies," (in Tech.) at 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Cartoon.

HIPPODROME N. Y. Ave. at 9th N W ME. 9694
Doors open 1:45—Third Week
Frederick March, Charles Laughton in Victor Hugo's
"LES MISERABLES"

CHEVERLY Defense Highway at Landover Rd., Md.
Today, Tomorrow, Tuesday—3 Days
James Stewart, Donna Reed
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
At 1:20, 3:55, 6:43 and 9:30

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md.
Today, Tomorrow—2 Days
Mickey Rooney
"LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY"
At 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15 and 9:20

KAYWOOD Eastern Ave. Nat. R. I. & Mich Aves. WA. 8899
Free Parking, Across from Theater
Today, Tomorrow, Tuesday—3 Days
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon
"SECRET HEART"
At 1:25, 3:27, 5:29, 7:31 and 9:33

CAMEO Mt. Rainier, Md. WA. 9746
Today, Tomorrow—Double Feature
Last Complete Show 7:36
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"MUSIC FOR MILLIONS"
Also "BLACK BEAUTY"

BETHESDA Out Wisconsin Ave. just past East-West Hwy.
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Enjoy our Restscope screen—the finest in America

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Today, Tomorrow—2 Days
Gary Cooper
"THE WESTERNER"
At 2, 3:48, 5:44, 7:40 and 9:36

HISER-BETHESDA 7414 Wisc. Ave. Wisconsin 4848
James Stewart, "IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE."
Feature at 1:30, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:30.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 0184
Matinee 1 P. M. Cont.
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore. At 1:25, 4:10, 6:55 and 9:45.

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
Jeanne Crains, Alan Young
"MARGIE"
In Tech., at 1:38, 3:38, 5:38, 7:38, 9:38.

LIDO Hearing Aids MI. 9580
3227 M Street N.W
Today and Tomorrow—Two Hits
"THE GUILTY LAW"
Plus
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ANACOSTIA Good Hope Rd. at Minn. Ave. S.E.
Last Day
Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone
"LOVE LAUGHS AT ANDY HARDY"
At 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:25

ATLANTIC LU. 7662. Atlantic St. & So. Capitol St. S.W.
James Stewart, Donna Reed
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
At 1:20, 3:55, 6:25 and 9

CONGRESS 2931 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 3700
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon
June Allyson
"THE SECRET HEART"
At 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:20

FAIRLAWN 1342 Good Hope Rd. LI. 9197
Double Feature
Paul Kelly
"DEADLINE FOR MURDER"
At 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40,
Bruce Cabot
"AVALANCHE"
At 2:15, 4:45, 7:15 and 9:48

HIGHLAND 2533 Pa. Ave. S.E. AT. 7317
Joan Crawford, John Garfield
"HUMORESQUE"
At 1:20, 3:50, 6:20 and 8:55

LAUREL LAUREL, MD. LAUREL 113
Larry Parks, Evelyn Keyes
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ASHTON 3186 Wilson Blvd. Phone OX. 1139
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ARLINGTON Col. Pike & S. Fillmore St. OX. 2999
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"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
James Stewart, Donna Reed
Matinee at 1 P. M.

NEWTON 17th & Newton Sts. N.E. Phone Mich. 1839
"THE SECRET HEART"
Claudette Colbert, Walter Pidgeon
Matinee at 1 P. M.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone DUpont 9861
Double Feature
"THE VERDICT"
Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre
"LAST FRONTIER UPRISING"
Monte Hale, Adrian Booth
Matinee at 1 P. M.

SYLVAN First & R. I. Ave. N.W. Phone NOrth 9689
Double Feature
"THE SHOW-OFF"
Red Skelton, Marilyn Maxwell
"SANTE FE UPRISING"
Allan Lane
Matinee at 1 P. M.

ACADEMY 635 8th St. S.E. LI. 9616
Double Feature
"THE STRANGER"
Edward G. Robinson, Loretta Young
"RAIDERS OF THE SOUTH"
Johnny Mack Brown
Matinee at 1 P. M.

STANTON 513 C St. N.E. Phone LI. 9347
Double Feature
"THE VERDICT"
Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre
"GENIUS AT WORK"
Alan Carney, Anne Jeffreys
Matinee at 1 P. M.

VERNON 1707 Mount Vernon Ave. Alexandria, Va. AL. 2424
"HUMORESQUE"
Joan Crawford, John Garfield
Matinee at 2 P. M.

APEX 4813 Mass. Ave. N.W. WOodley 4600.
James Stewart, Donna Reed
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
At 1:35, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:30

ATLAS 1331 H St. N.E. ATlantic 8300.
Wallace Beery
"THE MIGHTY McGURK"
Gene Autry
"SIOUX CITY SUE"

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"THREE LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"
In tech., with June Haver, Vivian Blaine and Red Ryder, Bobby Blake in
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James Stewart, Donna Reed
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At 1:30, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:30
Plus Two Cartoons and News

NAYLOR 28th & Alabama Ave. S.E. ATlantic 7270
James Stewart, Donna Reed
"IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE"
At 1:30, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:35

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PATRICK HAYES Presents
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FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI
". . . the critics called him the greatest Italian tenor since Gigli." —*Life Magazine*,
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Leading Soprano, La Scala Milan
Program includes:
NEXT WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9—8:30 P. M., CONSTITUTION HALL
Mr. Tagliavini: "Una Furtiva Lagrima" "L'Elisir d'Amore"; "Le Reve," Manon; "Prendi L'Anel Ti Dono," La Sonnambula; "O Paridiso," L' Africana; groups of songs.
Mme. Tassinari: "Deh Vieni Non Tardr," Marriage of Figaro; "Mi Chiamano Mimi," La Boheme; "Adieu Notre Petite Table," Manon.
Duet: "Delle Cilege," L'Amico Fritz.
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January 28 Orchestral Program
February 25 Benno Moiseiwitsch Pianist
March 10 Orchestral Program
March 24 Artur Rubinstein Pianist
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Thursday evening, April 10, at 8:30 P.M.
Friday evening, April 11, at 8:30 P.M.
Tickets distributed by Cappel Concert Bureau from Ratner's Music Store 736 13th Street, N.W. beginning Monday, April 7, at 8:30 a. m.
For telephone reservations call REpublic 9473. Tickets so reserved must be picked up at Cappel box office in Ratner's Department Store, Record Dept.
No more than two tickets to one concert to each person.
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Cherry Blossom Highlight!
CONSTITUTION HALL
Thurs., Fri., April 10-11, 8:30
Columbia Light Opera Co.
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KATINKA
(Rudolf Friml's Famous Operetta)
Gorgeous Symphony Melodies you'll Continue Orchestra never forget
Pretty Girls. Cast of 100.
Tickets: Snow Concert Bureau 1108 G St. N.W.
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NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER, Conductor
Final Concert of Season
TODAY, APRIL 6—4 P.M.
PERCY GRAINGER,
Pianist
HOWARD MITCHELL, Conducting
CONSTITUTION HALL
Prices $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (tax incl.)
Constitution Hall Box Office Opens 1 P. M.

Constitution Hall, Friday Eve., Apr. 25, 8:30
Pianist-Star of "Rumoresque" and "Rhapsody in Blue" and radio's "Information Please."
OSCAR LEVANT
IN PERSON
In a Program of Piano Music with Comments
Seats: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.60
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San Francisco Symphony Orchestra
MONTEUX - Conductor
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Presents
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and
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Conducted by
Gabriele Simeoni
One Night Only
CONSTITUTION HALL, APRIL

Radio's Easter Basket Filled With Beauty

EASTER, falling on radio's most bountiful day of the week, finds everything geared for handsome musical and dramatic presentations on regular shows, and some special programs as well.

A passion play, "The Son of Man," has been prepared by Archibald MacLeish from dramatic passages in the Gospels. The music, which "has an actor's part," has been adapted from the Passions of St. Matthew and St. John, and the B minor Mass. WTOP will carry the hour-long production at 1:30 p. m.

The third of the Easter dramas on "Greatest Story Ever Told" will be presented on WMAL tonight at 7:30. "Resurrection of the Man of Nazareth" completes the trilogy.

Drama

Eva LeGallienne, Margaret Webster and **Bambi Linn** reenact "Alice in Wonderland," which opened last night on Broadway. WOL—4 p. m.

Paul Lukas stars in "Exploring the Unknown." WOL—9 p. m.

"Corliss Archer" returns to the air with Janet Waldo as Corliss. WTOP—9 p. m.

Ingrid Bergman and Sam Wanamaker appear in Noel Coward's "Still Life. WMAL—10 p. m.

Religion

Moravian Sunrise Services. WTOP—6 a. m.

Washington Cathedral Services. WMAL—7:30 a. m.

Sunrise Service at Walter Reed. WRC—7:30 a. m.

Knights Templar Service at Arlington Cemetery. WTOP—7:30 a. m.

Sunrise Services in Hollywood Bowl. WMAL—8:30 a. m.

Sunrise Services at Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs. WTOP—8:30 a. m.

Elder Albert Bowen, Latter Day Saints Church, in Easter Service. WTOP—10 a. m.

Dr. Peter Marshall, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, speaks on "Whom Seek Ye." WPIK (730 KC)—11 a. m.

The Meaning of Passover — Cantor Jacob Berkin and Rabbi Solomen Metz of Adas Israel Congregation. WQQW—5:30 p. m.

Music

Sixth Century Gregorian Chant broadcast from St. Meinrad's Abbey, St. Meinrad, Indiana. WTOP—7 a. m.

Pianist Percy Grainger plays several of his compositions on behalf of National Symphony's current drive for funds. WTOP—9:30 a. m.

"Russian Easter" overture by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Philadelphia Orchestra under Ormandy. WQQW—11 a. m. WINX—2:05 p. m.

Naval Academy Choir from Annapolis. WRC—11:30 a. m.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, Good Friday music from "Parsifal" and "Russian Easter" overture.

JANET "CORLISS" WALDO
. . . back for another stay

New York Philharmonic under Stokowski. WTOP—3 p. m.

Early American Music, featuring works of William Billings who wrote "The New England Psalm-Singer" in 1770. WMAL—4 p. m.

All-Wagner Program with Rose Bampton and Set Svanholm as soloists. Toscanini and the NBC Symphony. WRC—5 p. m.

Lauritz Melchoir joins Rise Stevens. WTOP—5 p. m.

Cantata of Easter Music by Oklahoma Orchestra and 60-voice choir. WOL—7:30 p. m.

Easter Portion of Handel's "Messiah." Huddersfield Choral Society and Liverpool Philharmonic with Baillie, Ripley, Johnson and Walker. Two-hour broadcast. WINX—8:05 p. m.

Discussions

Our Policy Toward China—Profs. David Rowe, Harold Lasswell and John Fairbank. WTOP—1 p. m.

The Chronic Alcoholic — Dr. James Gannon. WOL—3:20 p. m.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney suggests ways to lower cost of living. WPIK (730 KC)—4:30 p. m.

Joseph C. Harsch replaces William Shirer in news analysis program. WTOP—5:45 p. m.

Variety

Carl Green tells an Easter story for children. WQQW—9 a. m.

Sam Goldwyn and **Hoagy Carmichael** visit Jack Benny. WRC—7 p. m.

Gregory Ratoff is guest of Fred Allen. WRC—8 p. m.

Frank Fay and Harvey Stone emcee presentation of Antoinette Perry awards for contribution to the theater. WOL—12 midnight.

Sign of Times: NBC Has Night Spot for Sale

Business Week magazine, in an article about the high cost of radio shows and the consequent falling off of sponsors, states, "For the first time in years the National Broadcasting Co. has a half hour of evening time for sale and 'available' signs are out at the other networks.

NBC, in a press department release within the week, answers "Renewals and new shows show the way to a continued intensified use of radio by advertisers". . . and proceeds to name five renewals and three new shows.

On the Air at 6 Tomorrow

WEAM 'Positively' Will Stifle a Rumor

By Sonia Stein

BY the grace of the FCC and some midnight tower-climbing, Station WEAM will go on the air tomorrow morning at 6—positively, or probably.

"Positively," says Charles Zurhorst, station manager. "Probably," say the rumors which have hovered around this station ever since it loomed on the Arlington horizon.

This particular rumor began to fly when WINX murmured a protest that WEAM's transmitter tower was to be constructed so close to the WINX-FM tower that a distortion of signal pattern would result. But after a bit of sparring WEAM moved its tower site another 600 feet away and began work.

The engineers have been laboring in sunlight, moonlight and rain this past week to be sure the station gets on the air on time. Tuesday night, a steeplejack risked his neck to climb the tower at the witching hour of midnight "to adjust the sliding tuning bar of the shunt-excited antenna." He risked it again Wednesday by repeating the job in pouring rain while the engineers worked in a 20-foot tent at the base of the tower.

However, nothing but happy noises on 1390 KC tomorrow morning will settle that rumor.

Star-Studded Staff

SURROUNDED by "news stations, music stations and community stations," WEAM is determined to be the "talent station." It has already made a good start in that direction, having hired quite a roster of "names."

Jerry Strong, who was WINX' morning man for almost six years, is moving himself lock, stock and format to WEAM with a daily 6:30 to 9:30 a. m. show. Even his daily feud with Newscaster Lou Aiken will continue, since that big handsome bear has also joined the Arlington station.

Billy Repaid, former Mutual newsman, is now WEAM's property and will broadcast daily at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. "Voice of Experience," who went off the networks for a while, will air his opinions on matters marital, delinquent and emotional, every day at noon. His identity is a carefully guarded secret but there is one clew; he has a regular job as a professor of psychology with a local educational institution.

Russ Hodges, a regular Mutual sports announcer, will transcribe special 5-minute daily platters to be presented at 5:45 p. m.

The old "Mr. Moneybags" show is being revived with $5 bills for the 11 a. m. spot. Same procedure: telephone call, easy question, right answer, $5.

Well Sugared

BUT the big attraction is Little Jack Little, who was synonymous with radio when the listening was done on crystal sets. His "whispering style" skyrocketed him still further during the 30's. He turned to night clubs in the 40s. Now he's coming back to radio as a "keyboard jockey." From 1 to 5 p. m. he'll sing, play the piano and chat on WEAM, with records tossed in when he wants to catch his breath.

Rumor No. 2 is that Little will be the highest paid radio entertainer in this area.

Which leads straight into Rumor No. 3—that WEAM's financial backing is heavier than that of any other suburban station hereabouts.

Other than its "talent" policy, WEAM has some ideas up its sleeve. Currently it has a petition before the FCC asking for full-time operation with 5 kilowatts power (with a directional antenna so it won't interfere with any other stations). Meantime it will operate sunrise to sunset on 1 kilowatt.

Socially Conscious

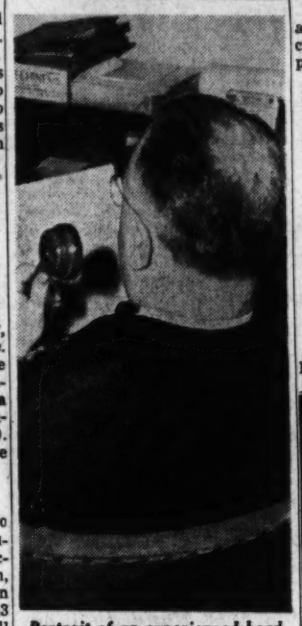
THE station is also planning to do something to help with the juvenile delinquency problem, according to W. Wallace Robinson, assistant to the manager. Robinson laid plans for the station in 1943 when his sight began to fail. All the necessary FCC rules and regulations were learned with the help of a reader.

The off-mike staff at WEAM is composed of "people who can't be stumped because they like radio and have plenty of experience," Zurhorst claims. After a year as a Maine hunting and fishing guide and fire warden, Zurhorst came back to civilization to join WOL. Within a few years he was "director of publicity, promotion, merchandising and public relations," with some special events and selling on the side.

He has also been producer of the American Forum and public relations man for Fulton Lewis, jr., the United States Recording Co. and "Double or Nothing." For four years he made money hand over fist as a $1 a year radio adviser to the Treasury Department (87 cents after tax deductions).

Mrs. Lillian Roper Ruppert, who handles station operations, was with WOL for five years and WOV in New York for a year.

A steeplejack clambered up WEAM's tower by the light of the moon (and a floodlight) when the anxious manager vowed he'd climb it himself if necessary to get the station on the air



Portrait of an experienced head. Willing to expose his thoughts every day, "The Voice of Experience" keeps his face and name a dark secret

You, Too, Can Be a Juror

Greek Policy 'On Trial' at WOL Bar

COMBINING the drama of a courtroom with the news quality of its "Meet the Press" show, WOL-Mutual will try out "Opinionaire" beginning Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.

Each week some Government policy or matter of current interest will be on trial. The proposed aid to Greece will stand trial this week with Paul Porter as witness for the defense and Senator Ed Johnson as witness for the prosecution. Arthur Gaeth and Henry LaCossit will be prosecuting and defense attorneys. Bill Slater is judge.

And you can be part of the jury if you hie yourself to WOL sometime before air time. Twelve good men and true will be chosen each week to pass judgment. The "court" is open to spectators.

'Jurists' Rewarded

Along similar lines but of a lighter nature is the Thursday night show, "Lawyer Q," which WOL-Mutual began last week. Unusual legal cases collected by Malcolm Easterlin, local attorney, are dramatized. Contestants from the audience get prizes if they make the same decisions actually handed down by the real courts.

A mock trial with judge, jury and attorneys from the audience closes the program with more prizes.

Radio's persistence in asking to broadcast congressional hearings bore further fruit last week. A committee chairman called a radio station and *invited* it to broadcast proceedings. The situation is progressing so nicely that WWDC has filed a letter with the Radio Correspondents Association asking that all stations be notified which hearings may be broadcast, just as they are now notified which ones are open for pencil and paper coverage.

The local radio basbeball league had its first warmup games of the season yesterday. Joining the stations this year will be a team from Broadcasting Magazine and one from the advertising agencies.

Pertinent to '48

"America's Town Meeting of the Air" will originate from the Interior Department's auditorium again this Thursday at 8:30, when Senators John Sparkman and George Aiken join Elmer Davis and Roscoe Drummond in a discussion, "Do We Really Elect Our Own President?" Tickets are available through WMAL, which will originate the program for the ABC network. The March 20 broadcast also originated here.

Taking cognizance of the fact that women are addicted to the weed, a cigarette company has bought advertising on two daytime shows, "Queen for a Day" and "Heart's Desire," which are beamed to a housewife audience. Both are give-away shows on Mutual. Up to this point, cigarette advertising has been directed at men alone, or men and women in one fell swoop.

LISTEN
to Popular Classics tonight between 11:15 p.m. and midnight over WINX and hear Le Chasseur Maudit, and The Three Elizabeths, as recorded for the first time on Decca full frequency range records.
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SYMPHONIC MASTERPIECES
2:05-3 P.M., WINX
Rimsky Korsakoff: Russian Easter Overture. Phila. Orchestra under Ormandy.
Scheherazade, San Francisco Orchestra under Monteux.
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and his orchestra
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TONIGHT!

Ingrid BERGMAN
in
"STILL LIFE"
by NOEL COWARD
The play from which the motion picture success "Brief Encounter" was made.
with SAM WANAMAKER and ROMNEY BRENT
Theatre Guild On The Air
SUNDAY • WMAL • 10 P. M.
UNITED STATES STEEL

TOPS IN SUNDAY NIGHT LISTENING
9:30 TONIGHT OVER WTOP
TUNE IN
THE TEXACO STAR THEATER
PRESENTING
TONY MARTIN
AND
EDDIE CANTOR
ON TONY MARTIN'S STAR-STUDDED SHOW
with
EVELYN KNIGHT
Cinderella of the Night Clubs
VICTOR YOUNG and his Orchestra
JIMMY WALLINGTON
Announcer

Handsome Tony with the man-some voice leads a parade of your favorite stars.

Eager Eddie with a laugh in every line—Tony's guest star this week.
The trend's to Tony Martin on Sunday nights now. Learn why this fast-stepping, fun-filled show hits a new high in Sunday evening listening — tune in at Texaco Star Theater time over the Columbia Broadcasting System.
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Feen-a-mint presents
"DOUBLE OR NOTHING"
starring
TODD RUSSELL
in a radio salute to
Claudette COLBERT
Fred MacMURRAY
"The EGG and I"
A Universal-International Picture
From the Best-Selling Book by BETTY MacDONALD
TONIGHT
WOL
9:30 P. M.

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TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, April 6, 1947 — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunrise Service, 5:15. News, 6:30. Cathedral Service, 7:30. The "Messiah," 8.	News, 7. Music, 7:01. Services from Walter Reed, 7:30, and Radio City, 8:05. Air Castles, 8:30.	Serenade, 7:30. Christian Science, 8:15. Sermons in Song, 8:30. News, 8, 8:45.	News, 7, 8 Tune Up Time, 7:15 Family Album, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Voice of Army, 6:45. Easter Program, 7. Singers, 7:15. Bibleway, 7:30	Moravians, 6. Easter Music, 7. Knights Templar, 7:30. Michaux, 8. Garden of Gods, 8:30.
9	:00 The "Messiah" :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	News Story to Order Child Craft Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Park Street Church (Boston)	News; Songs of Faith Easter Music " " " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope Bible School	CBS World News Garden Gate D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 Organ Reveries :30 Southernaires :45 "	National Radio Pulpit " " " Circle Arrow Show " " "	Bible Class " " " Voice of Prophecy " " "	News; Smoke Rings " " " Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " " " " "	Church of the Air " " " Invitation to Learning
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Design for Listening Naval Academy Choir Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " " " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service Covenant-First Presbyterian	Good Gardening Do You Remember? News; Gospel Gospel Wings	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan.. Salt Lake Tabernacle " " "
12	:00 News Summary :15 " " :30 Modern Manners :45 Raymond Swing	News Easter Parade Our Foreign Policy	Pilgrim Hour " " " Lutheran Hour	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947 " " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody As Others See Us (Larry Lesueur)
1	:00 J. Thompson Show :15 Melodies to Remem. :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " "	America United " " " Chicago Round Table	News, Lou Brott Drama of Medicine Juvenile Jury	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites	" " " " " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " " " "Son of Man" Passion Play
2	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 " " " :30 National Vespers :45 " "	Robert Merrill Show " " " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " " " Bill Cunningham Story of a Bell	News; Symphony Russian Easter Overture (Rimsky-Korsakoff)	Meet the Composer " " " News; Musical Quiz " "	Prepared by Archibald MacLeish Here's to You " "
3	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " " :30 Bits o' Hits :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " " " One Man's Family " " "	U. S. Navy Band News; Dr. J. Gannon Crimes of Carelessness " " "	News; Memorable Music " " " " " "	New Scores and Encores " " " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 Early American Music :15 " " " :30 This Week Around the World :45 " "	Quiz Kids " " " World's Most Honored Music	Alice in Wonderland (Eva LeGallienne) True Detective " "	News; Memorable Music " " " " " "	Music of Manhattan " " " News; Folk Music Friendly Melodies	" " " Hour of Charm " "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " " :30 Counterspy :45 " "	NBC Symphony (Toscanini) " " " " " "	The Shadow " " " Quick as a Flash " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " " " "	Confidentially Yours Salute to States Symphony of Melody Songs and Spirituals	Family Hour " " " Hoagy Carmichael News; Joseph Harsch
6	:00 Murder at Midnight :15 " " " :30 Wayne King :45 " "	Catholic Hour " " " Bob Burns " "	Those Websters " " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by M. Parras Z. Francescatti	Gospel Tabernacle Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 Monday Headlines :30 The Greatest Story :45 Ever Told	Jack Benny Show " " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " " "	Mysterious Traveler " " " Strange As It Seems William Hillman	News; The Philharmonic Hour Holst's Hymn of Jesus	Ave Maria Hour " " " D. C. Catholic Hour " "	Gene Autry Show " " " Blondie
8	:00 Detroit Symphony :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show	Mediation Board " " ; News Voices of Strings Official Detective	News; "Messiah" Handel's "Messiah" " "	Metropolitan Baptist Church " "	Sam Spade " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album " "	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing " "	" " " " " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " "	Meet Corliss Archer " " " Tony Martin Show " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 Ingrid Bergmam :30 Sam Wanamaker :45 Romney Brent	Don Ameche Show " " " Meet Me at Parky's	Brighter Tomorrow (Gabriel Heatter) Art Brown	News; Music by Dick Jergens Fireside Melodies	My Prayer Answered Songs You Love News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We, The People " "
11	:00 Round the Clock :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sports Light Music by Dark Henry Russell's Music	Reflections Radio Bible Edition Dance Music Sports; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics " "	" " Americans All " " Sunday Vespers	Headlines, Bylines Report from U. N. Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail

WQQW 570

7:00 a. m. Good Morning
8:45 a. m. Meaning of Religion
9:00 a. m. Children's Hour.
9:30 a. m. Organ Music
10:00 a. m. "I Shall Not Die"
11:00 a. m. "Russian Easter" Over.
12:00 a. m. Telemann's Suite
1:00 p. m. Collectors' Corner
1:30 p. m. Theater, Alan Schneider
1:45 p. m. Folk Music
1:55 p. m. News
2:00 p. m. Music for Sunday
2:30 p m. Accent on Melody
3:00 p. m. Classics in Jazz, Parker
4:00 p. m. Wagner Music
5:00 p. m. Michel, violinist
5:30 p. m. Meaning of Passover
6:00 p. m. News; Dinner Music
6:30 p. m. Program Preview

FM

WINX-FM 92.9 and 44.7
WINX-FM duplicates WINX programs between 9 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.
See WINX hourly schedule listed above.

WASH-FM 98.9
WASH-FM—Operates from 2:55 to 11 p. m. Weather at 2:55, 7:45, 11. "La Traviata," 3. Music, 6, 7:48, 8, 9, 9:40. British news, 7:30, 9:30.

Famed Negro's Life to Be Air Documentary

A SPECIAL half-hour documentary program, "The Second Mr. Washington," will be presented tomorrow night at 10:30 over WTOP with Gordon Heath, star of "Deep Are the Roots," in the leading role of Booker T. Washington.

With Heath in the biographical drama about the famous Negro educator, will be Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington's secretary for 18 years, who will play himself.

Scott has also been consulted about the script, which was written by Harold Azine, new WTOP staff producer, after a month of research.

The production will be directed by Azine and will include music by the Howard University Choir under Dean Warner Lawson.

The radio program is part of the birthday celebration being staged by the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association.

Washington is the only Negro in the Nation's Hall of Fame at New York University. He founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881, an educational institution which has since become famous for its scientific and industrial training of the Negro, the basic theories and principles of which have become the foundation of all modern vocational training.

The Booker T. Washington Memorial was founded last year for the establishment of a Negro industrial training school at Washington's birthplace in Franklin County, Va.

WWDC's Les Sands Pays Compliment To His New Bevy

Les Sands, who now is host to 100 women on WWDC's "Open House" each morning at 10, used to juggle 600 of them back in Knoxville, Tenn., where he did a similar show. But he says these 100 equal any 600 he ever met before, because Washington women are "brighter and more articulate."

Sands will also take on the all-night "Dawn Patrol" platter show beginning tomorrow night (Tuesday morning?) at 1 a. m. A similar show which he handled for a Knoxville station during the war was piped directly into one of the defense plants there at the request and the expense of the plant management. The other two shifts were so jealous, the management cut transcriptions of the show and played them back at appropriate times.

Craftsmanship Marks Corcoran Art Exhibits

GEORGE PICKEN'S "LOWER MANHATTAN"
. . . at the Corcoran show

Biennial Offerings Stress Imagination

By Jane Watson Crane

THE CORCORAN Biennial has gotten off to a good start, with an attendance of around 4400 during the opening weekend. It is too soon for data on sales, but artists may take heart from the number of inquiries by prospective purchasers.

If this year's jury gives evidence of bias, it is against showmanship. The sensational has been avoided altogether. Almost the same can be said of the studied museum display piece. There are a few paintings which seem remarkably devoid of originality or interest. The odds are overwhelmingly in favor of intelligence, craftsmanship, and imagination.

What does a jury look for, Three of the artist jurors expressed their views in articles published in the Magazine of Art a few years ago. Let's take a look at what they have to say about the role of the artist.

Form of Communication

SUMMING up, Harold Weston remarks: "Add to sincerity that attunement of purpose and method, and you may produce something worth looking at. If it happens to have a significance bigger than yourself it may be of some importance to others." And Julian Levi: "I try to remember that painting at its best is a form of communication, that it is constantly reaching out to find an ideal and sympathetic audience. This I know is not accomplished by pictorial rhetoric nor by the manipulation of seductive paint surfaces. Nor is a good picture concocted out of theatrical props, beautiful subjects, or memories of other paintings. The artist's task is comunication of the emotional content or exaltation of life."

And the chairman, Henry Varnum Poor: "In proportion as we can think clearly, feel deeply and continue to use our eyes freshly, finding some continuity and sustenance for the spirit in our soil and air and people, will we produce a rich national art. We must love and understand not only the life around us, but the formal elements that control the essential nature of a work of art."

By this time, the Corcoran Biennial has a big alumni list—former jurors, prize-winners, veterans of at least a dozen shows. Many of these continue to be represented—Franklin Watkins, Edward Hopper, Guy Pene du Bois, Alexander Brook, Eugene Speicher, Max Weber, Morris Kantor, to name a few. Inclusion this year of a lovely still life by John Heliker recalls the time when this gifted young artist emerged to take first prize just before the war.

To understand the rather complicated system of awards, the following should be kept in mind: Only paintings completed within the last two years are eligible; no artist may receive the same prize more than once. So, in addition to the work of jury members, there are always a certain number of paintings hung which are not in competition.

New Names in Group

IT IS GOOD to see new names in the group. This includes several recent European emigres, as well as younger generation Americans.

Some of the real pioneers in experimental painting are included, Karl Knaths being one outstanding example. There is more non-representational painting than usual, but it is still very much in the minority. It is interesting to see what uses have been made of the surrealist approach, and how often the results look more Victorian than contemporary.

There are many realistic paintings, but virtually none that are purely literal and photographic. The fantastic and grotesque are present, but tempered for the most part. One of the strongest characteristics is the prevalence of painting which strikes a balance between the real and the imaginative.

Hans Burkhardt's "No Injunctions" comes closest to the type of social comment so much in evidence in the thirties. Robert Gwathmey's striking, poster-like "Poll Tax Country" is effective social satire. The most strident American scene paintings have given way to such quietly competent transcriptions as those of the Martino brothers. There are warmly human street scenes by Frank Kleinholz, Edmund Yaghjian, Lena Gurr, and many others. In "Hot Trumpet," the jazz age is effectively conveyed by Byron Browne.

Landscapes Good

THERE are a few paintings of religious themes, the most conspicuous being a dark canvas with dramatic illumination by Raymond Breinin. Of sterner stuff is Romare Bearden's "Your Silent Memory," an interesting and unusual painting.

Landscapes seem particularly good this year. It would be hard to find a more satisfying lyric canvas than Lamar Dodd's "Skyward." Works by Robert and Margaret Gates of Washington are welcome inclusions. Maurice Sterne's "Before the Storm" brings an expert's touch to a familiar theme.

Portraits range from Willard Cummings' fresh and vigorously painted "Millie" to Samuel Rosenberg's cleverly contrived "Family Portrait." There are many still lifes, thoughtful studies conveying more than mere decorative arrangement.

Among the nonrepresentational, Stamos' large and simply composed "Sacrifice" hangs in the gallery with the prize winners. Works in this category are widely varied, from Abraham Rattner's brilliant color design to the flowing lines of Stanley William Hayter.

War themes for the most part are contributed by former artist-correspondents or those directly assigned to the armed forces. They include paintings by Barse Miller, Sidney Simon, Michell Jamieson, David Fredenthal, Aaron Bohrod, and others. Many in this category have entries other than war subjects, and the show, of course, is full of work by former GIs now returned to civilian life.

Big and Ambitious

ONE PAINTING that interested us particularly was a rather complicated study by Irving Marantz, "Is This My World." painted in somewhat the same manner as the brilliant prize winner by Jack Levine. The artist depicts two figures, one an old, the other a young man, looking into the window of a surgical supply shop. Something big and ambitious was attempted here. It does not altogether come off, but it hits close to where we live.

Reviewing this show, we become aware of the number of painters whose work is not included. This raises the question whether it is any longer possible or practical to hold a big national exhibition in this country. Take this area, for example. There are a number of excellent inclusions by Washington artists, but also there are some very surprising omissions. This is equally true of other parts of the country. Preliminary local and regional jury arrangements are elaborate and difficult, but neither is the present system entirely satisfactory.

"EDNA DORNE" BY JULIAN LEVI
. . . the sensational has been avoided

Portraits, Still Lifes, Landscapes

Frank Kirk Paintings Show Realistic Touch

THE ARTS CLUB is showing until April 12 an exhibition of paintings by Frank C. Kirk, a member of the National Academy, who formerly exhibited here at the Smithsonian. An accomplished craftsman, the artist brings a realistic, straightforward approach to his subject matter, which includes portraits, still lifes and landscapes. In the last, he has set down his observations in many countries. Chosen for this show are mainly small canvases.

Mr. Kirk came to the United States from Russia many years ago. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in Paris, and for a number of years has made New York his headquarters.

* * *

SIXTEEN WORKS by outstanding Latin American artists will be on view at the Pan American through May 6. The exhibit, specially arranged in commemoration of Pan American Day, will include work by Horacio Butler of Argentina, Antonio Sotomayor of Bolivia, Candido Portinari of Brazil, Israel Roa of Colombia, Luis Alberto Acuna of Colombia and Francisco Amighetti of Costa Rica. Also represented are the Cuban artist, Mario Carreno, Carlos Merida of Guatemala and Philome Obin of Haiti. Over 16 countries are represented in works lent by galleries and private collectors and the artists themselves.

The Landscape Club of Washington is exhibiting paintings in the windows of the Longfellow Building, through April 18.

* * *

OPENING THIS WEEK at the National Gallery of Art is an exhibition of woodcuts, lithographs, and etchings by Paul Gauguin and Edvard Munch, which will continue until June 2. Material is from the gallery's Rosenwald Collection and from anonymous donors.

* * *

COMMUNITY Education Gallery on G pl. has a new one-man show by Judson Briggs, self-taught Philadelphia painter.

Frame Can Make or Mar The Picture

By Jack Kearney
Post Reporter

WHEN framing a painting, the aim is to accentuate the positive.

In doing so, the negative qualities of the painting aren't eliminated but subdued.

The word subdued also is descriptive of what should be the desired effect of the frame.

This is part of what you'll learn in discussing problems of framing with Lewis L. Newkirk, director of the National Gallery of Art's publications and information division.

And if you believe that making a proper frame is easy, the chances are you never have made one.

Newkirk lists 13 steps in fashioning a comparatively plain frame. And he should know.

Somewhat of an artist himself, Newkirk a few years ago set about framing a painting of his own. He learned that the task involves much more than simply fitting lengths of wood around a picture or portrait.

Gets Up Own Shop

Then, after making a few frames for friends, he saw the lucrative possibilities of his hobby and set up a shop in the basement of his home, 2803 Longfellow st., Hyattsville, Md.

Today, his wife, Mary Alice; his sister, Mrs. Corinne Poolas, and he normally turn out 50 frames a week.

The fact that the National Gallery now handles his frames is evidence enough of their quality.

Part of the answer underlying that quality is Newkirk's early ambition to become a recognized painter. This led to a serious study of the schools of painting. Now, when he makes a frame, he tries to adapt the frame to the school of painting.

For instance, when framing a product of the Italian Renaissance, he finishes the frame in antique gold. For the French impressionist school he simulates a painted frame.

Wants to Expand

Another reason for 32-year-old Newkirk's success is the way he dignifies even inexpensive reproductions.

A process to which Newkirk subjects the ink and paper reproductions ends up with the finished product's giving the illusion of oil on canvas.

Newkirk says the more orthodox method of handling a reproduction is simply to superimpose cardboard as a mat over the painting and frame that under glass.

The way Newkirk frames prints, he not only complements them—he compliments them.

In the not-too-distant future, he hopes to open a shop in downtown Washington. As a step in that direction, he has ordered prints of the great French masters from Paris.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Prints by Gauguin and Munch. Permanent collection painting and sculpture, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Fifty-first annual exhibition Washington Water Color Club. Fourteenth annual Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers Society. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Graphic Division. Prints, by Eleanor Parker Custis.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th and New York ave. Twentieth Biennial exhibit of American painting. Mondays, 12 to 4:30; Tuesdays through Fridays, 10 to 4:30; Saturdays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Friday evenings, 8 to 10.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and Indian. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Drawings and pastels by Degas, John Marin. Open weekdays, 11 to 6; Monday, 11 to 10; Saturdays and holidays, 3 to 7.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Philip Typpermas. Open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 6.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Paintings by Frank C. Kirk.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. Latin American group show.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Massachusetts and Nebraska aves. Prints by Doris Hartpence. Paintings by Doris Hirning.

BARNETT ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. American water colors. Weekdays, 9 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY.

DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, 1703 32d st. nw. Byzantine, Roman and early Christian art. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

ARTISTS COOPERATIVE, 1520 M st. nw. First exhibition of paintings, sculpture, prints. 10-6 daily, Sunday 1-6.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION, 935 G pl. nw. Paintings by Judson Briggs.

Reclaimed Paintings Go on Exhibition

At the Metropolitan Museum in New York, 60 British paintings by Hogarth, Turner and Constable, from national and private collections, are now on exhibition. During the war the paintings were kept in specially lighted and air-conditioned caves in the Welsh mountains. On loan for display outside of England for the first time, the group's initial showing was at the Art Institute of Chicago.

The Bridge Table

Mrs. Bennett 'Bridges' D. C. And Berlin

DURING Easter week local bridge clubs will run on schedule, but with no special events in progress, the Capital City Chess Club's monthly tourney Saturday evening being the sole master-point game in the city.

Nor have the tourney troupers anywhere to go. Their next objective is the Southeastern regionals at Hollywood, Fla., April 14.

Bridge classes under the auspices of the D. C. Recreation Department will not be held this vacation week. On April 14 new duplicate practice series will begin at Thomson School, 12th and L sts. nw. Prizes for the series completed in March will be awarded to top-ranking students.

Overseas Kibitzer

In the annual championship of the Washington Bridge League's Women's Auxiliary on March 29 at Euclid Studios, the Bennett Trophy fell to Mrs. E. R. Shepard and Mrs. Leo Crane. The new champs had a 4½-point lead over the tied partnerships of Mrs. P. E. Henninger-Mrs. George Kathan, Mrs. Frederick Eberson-Mrs. Howard Campbell.

Defending Champion Mrs. Dora Schwartz finished in the next position, one board off top. She played with a substitute partner, as Codefender Mrs. Rose Robins was not present. Thirty-nine pairs competed.

The match had a long-distance kibitzer in Berlin, Mrs. Jackson Bennett, donor of the trophy; new interests have not severd her ties with the auxiliary, of which she is a past president.

Mrs. Bennett is credited with reestablishing tourney bridge in Berlin. Elected chairman of the bridge committee the American Women's Club, she started a matinee duplicate, using home-made boards. It was a popular move; the men wanted to join in the fun, so a night game was inaugurated. In this later venture Mrs. Bennett is assisted by Sam Rose, another Washingtonian.

Held to benefit the Red Cross, the Federal Bridge League's March open pair monthly was played in three sections, producing the following master-point winners:

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Langley; J. D. Boyd-David Murray; Col. J. Haas-Edgar Eaton; W. S. Benedict-John Moore; Mrs. M. Boschan-J. D. Stone; Colonel Willes-Leo Kershenbaum; second-place awards going to: A. Hime-Colonel Vandersluis; Mrs. George Kathan-Mrs. H. Campbell; S. Grossman-Capt. Russ McGhee; Mrs. L. L. Gibson-Mrs. Harold Young; Mrs. T. M. Boyle-Mrs. Maurice Reddy; Mrs. F. Eberson-C. Davis.

This list shows that many new players can buck the experts.

Press Champions

The Ely Culbertson Cup for team championship in the National Press Club was won by Mr. and Mrs. Newton Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. This foursome defeated the defending line-up of Mr. and Mrs. David Sentner-Mr. and Mrs. George Kathan, by half a board, the match taking place on March 27 in the club auditorium. Next trophy in competition is the Marvin McIntyre Cup for men's pairs, now held by Sentner and Snyder. It will be in play after the monthly master point game.

A change in the local schedule came about when members of the Women's Auxiliary at their last business meeting voted to limit their open events to bi-monthly games, instead of every fourth Saturday as heretofore. On the alternate months the ladies will hold closed sessions for members only. All auxiliary matches will carry national master points.

Annual election of officers of the Washington Bridge League rolls around next month. The league functions without a nominating committee, hence each member feels a personal responsibility in the selection of candidates.

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The Washington Philatelist

Canada Sets Example; Halts Imperforates

By William M. Stuart

THE ISSUE of imperforate sheets of Canadian postage stamps by Dominion postal authorities has always ostensibly been for official records. Just here it might be pertinent to remind collectors of the consternation caused a few years ago, not only to United States postal officials, but to philately in general, by the so-called Farley imperforate issues.

The Postmaster General of Canada, heeding repeated warnings against continued printing of imperforate sheets, has, at the request of Canadian stamp dealers, issued the following statement:

"I have come to the conclusion that the sheets in question are not necessary for official purposes and have instructed that they are not to be prepared in future. You will no doubt appreciate that imperforate sheets of Canadian postage stamps do occur as genuine errors in the regular issues—that the greatest possible care will be taken to prevent wholly imperforate or part perforate sheets from getting out in this way."

This is a wise move and philatelists will undoubtedly approve the Dominion's action, which prevents circulation of stamps not regularly issued. It is hoped the United States will handle the question of stamp die proofs as has Canada.

Stamp Club Notes

THE Woodridge Stamp Club will meet tomorrow evening at the Woodridge Public Library, 2206 Rhode Island ave. ne. Wes M. Tryon will talk on "Famous Americans" and exhibit portions of his collection.

The Washington Numismatic Society will meet at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the National Museum, Constitution ave. and 10th st. nw.

An auction featured the meeting of the Collectors Club, Branch S. P. A., Tuesday evening at Pythian Temple. Messrs. Denison and Gabriel had some good lots and they brought fair prices. At the meeting next Tuesday Col. M. H. Zwicker will exhibit a portion of his coin collection. All collectors of coins, stamps and other items are invited.

"Air mail letter" service to all foreign countries will be inaugurated by the Post Office Department April 29. The letter sheet, printed in red, will be the 10-cent denomination and will be first day in Washington. The limit is five to a person. Requests for first day cancellations should be addressed to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., endorsed "First Day Covers, Air Letter." Each letter must contain the name and address to which the air letters are to be sent.

Catalogues of the dead letter sale of stamps, covers and coins will be issued this week. The sale will be held at 7 p. m., April 23, at the City Postoffice, Massachusetts ave. and North Capitol st., room 3083. The material will be on exhibition Tuesday, April 22, from 7 to 10 p. m., and on the day of the sale from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Use the G st. entrance.

Air mail service will be inaugurated over a new portion of route AM-48 between Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa, on April 15. A special cachet will be provided at Des Moines to all first flight covers. Covers will be backstamped.

The 5-cent air mail stamp was released first day on March 26 at the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler, who presented the first sheet to L. B. Gatchell of New York, chairman of the advisory board of the American Air Mail Society. Postal officials were presented with Volume 1 of the 1947 air mail catalogue issued by the society.

Pulitzer Tribute

THERE will be an interesting program at Columbia University, New York City, April 10, when the 3-cent commemorative stamp honoring Joseph Pulitzer will be released. Dean Carl Ackerman of Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism, established by Joseph Pulitzer, selected the inscription on the stamp, "Our Republic and Its Press Will Rise or Fall Together."

Addressing the House Appropriations Committee, Robert E. Fellers, superintendent of the Division of Stamps, said that "with eight million or 10 million stamp collectors in the country, about 85 per cent of commemorative stamps sold are held by philatelists and are not definitely put into circulation."

It also was reported to the committee that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, 1,450,775,200 commemorative postage stamps were printed at the Bureau of Engraving at a cost of $192,721.94.

J. H. Davis Reynolds of Flint, Mich., has issued the fifth edition of the United States Guide Line Catalogue. It illustrates and describes the strait edges of the various issues of flat printings from the Bureau of Engraving. It lists over 350 stamps and nearly 4000 net price quotations for all used stamps since 1895 and the unused commemoratives since 1920 in the flat plate issues.

Austria Notes Fair

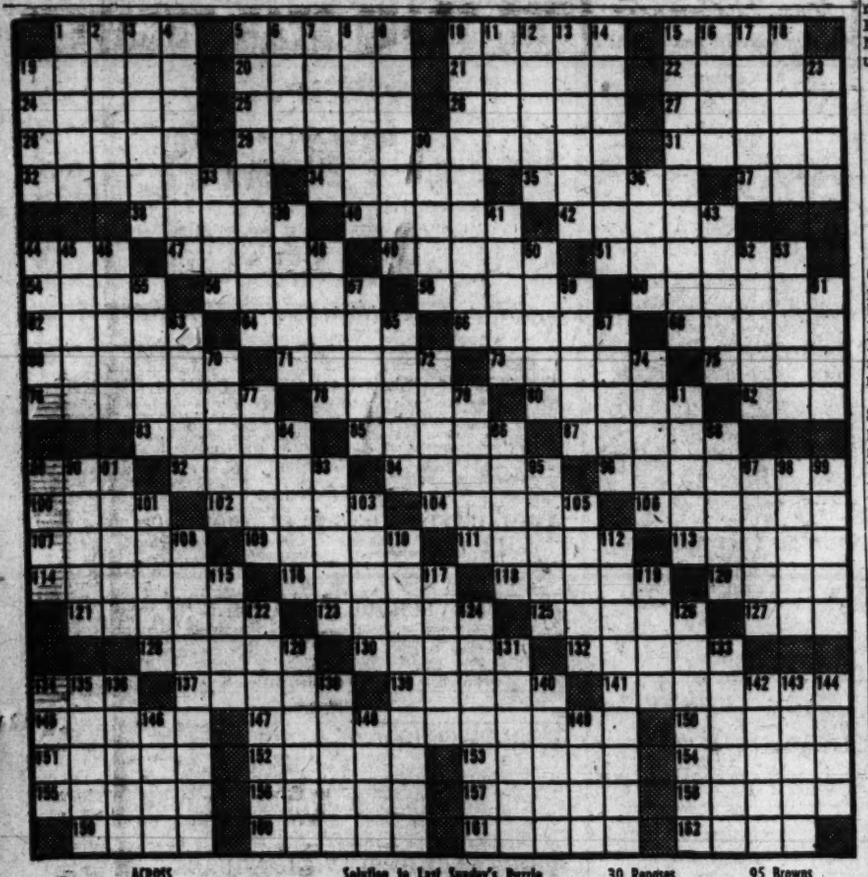
The Austrian Postal Administration has issued a series of eight semi-postal stamps for the 1947

Vienna Fair. Die proofs in black have been received in Washington but colors have not yet been announced. Values and designs: 3-pfg. agriculture by G. Wimmer; 8-gr. plus 2-gr. lumbering, by H. T. Schimek; 10-gr. plus 5 gr. building material by H. T. Schimek; 12-gr. plus 8-gr. coal mining, by R. Franke; 18-gr. plus 12-gr. petroleum by R. Franke; 30-gr. plus 10-gr. textile, by R. Franke; 35-gr. plus 15-gr. steel, by R. Franke and 60-gr. plus 20-gr. electricity, by H. T. Schimek. Design for the series was done by Heinrich Blechner, Viennese painter, and stamps printed by the Austrian State Printing Works.

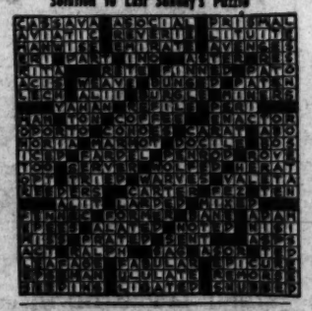
Bulgaria has added several new sets, including air mail in 13 denominations. Each stamp has a different design. Values and colors: 1 leva, purple; 2-1, gray; 4-1, slate; 6-1, light blue; 10-1, green; 12-1, brown; 16-1, red purple; 19-1, carmine; 30-1, orange; 45-1, dark green; 75-1, brown violet; 100-1, gray green, and 1000-1, rose red. An agricultural set of eight consists of the following designs, colors and values: 10 stotinki, orange, grazing cattle; 50-s, green, grazing cattle; 50-s, purple, grazing cattle; 3 leva, red brown, grazing sheep; 5-1, black brown, cattle; 10-1, blue, horses trampling on wheat; 15-s, black brown, plowing; 15-s, blue green, plowing. franc.

Collectors' Classic

M. M. Wiggins, of the Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., has added a few choice stamps to his collection. One item is a classic, a block of six with wide gutter between the strips of three of Cape of Good Hope, No. 6, 1858, one shilling, yellow green. Other items are a No. 12, carmine, 1 pence, and a single No. 13a, 4 pence, slate blue with wide margins. Two Falkland Islands are also among classics, No. 20, 2 shillings, 6 pence, bright blue, 1898, and No. 21, 5 shillings, brown red, so bright it would pass for a die proof if it were not perforated. Monserrat No. 21, 5 shillings, carmine and black, 1903, with Edward VI, is another item worthy of mention.



Solution to Last Sunday's Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Epic poem
5 The beginning
10 Divine beings: Hindu
15 Scheme
19 Incline
20 Inmost parts
21 Glorify
22 Wanders
24 Analyze grammatically
25 Plait in regular undulations
26 Pretentious suburban residence
27 Turn outward
28 Say
29 Breathing
31 Species of cassia
32 Renovate
34 Boundaries
35 Units of force
37 Weight of India
38 Avalanche
40 Sang refrain
42 Moro tribesmen
44 Bloat
47 Petty malice
48 Condition
51 Raid
52 Excess of chances
54 Musical study
58 Endure
60 Hunting dog
62 Warm fabrics
64 Outer portions
66 River duck
68 Large fishing net
69 Printers' errors
71 Hindu women's garments
73 Cut off from entrance
75 Cut lengthwise
76 Oral surgeon
78 Vision
80 Plunger
82 Printers' measures
83 Follow
85 Variety of corundum
87 Lukewarm
89 Howl
92 Category
94 Assumed
96 Dedicated
100 Work
102 Ornamental headdress
104 Intertwined
106 Layer
107 Regions
109 Leaf opening
111 Portion
113 Nocturnal tree animal
114 To be niggardly
116 Opprobrium
118 Secret meeting
120 Tender
121 Cut to a steep slope
123 Prohibit legally
125 Glossy fabric
127 Primary color
128 Rage
130 Evade an obligation
132 Great fear
134 Excavate
137 Low chirping noise
139 Mountain nymph

DOWN

1 Exalt
2 Pieces
3 Beginnings
4 Solid alcohols
5 Sanctions
6 Learning
7 Light refractor
8 Made of a fibrous plant
9 Soaks a high goat
10 Ruin
11 Egress
12 True
13 Debasing elements
14 Tin
15 Constraining forces
16 Deep affection
17 Baking chambers
18 Coats with tin and lead alloy
19 Goad
23 Asterisk
30 Reposes
33 Mature
36 Highest hyperboles
39 Cases for small articles
41 Decorous
43 Satisfies
44 Curved
45 Worship
46 Ornament
48 Norse mythological works
50 Concluded
52 Useful
53 Coarse cotton cloth
55 List of candidates
57 Weird
59 Charge
61 Soaks
63 Smart
65 Greek letter
67 Ranted
70 Item of value
72 Hard outer covering
74 Drive back
77 North African seaport
79 The Trinity: theol.
81 Competitor
84 Muse of lyric poetry
86 Pleasure vessel
88 Cupolas
89 Greek letters
90 Power
91 Rows
93 Wear away
95 Browns
97 East Indian island
98 Harden: var.
99 Challenged
101 Seculars
103 Wrong
105 Tree nymph
108 Spoke with superficial knowledge
110 Feminine writer
112 Alienates
115 Bow of vessel
117 Watered silk
119 Fastened
122 Make ready
124 Ironed
126 Southwestern Indians
129 Consolidation
131 Masculine name: var.
133 Affectedly modest
134 Makes less bright
135 Smoothes
136 Lively dance
138 Japanese gateway
140 Song of grief
142 Variety of E. Indian tree
143 Ink stains
144 Withered
146 Biblical wood
148 Factor
149 Lubricates
141 Parts of speech
145 Angry
147 Sequence
150 Plant possessing cleansing properties
151 Grinding tooth
152 Consent
153 Small shoot
154 Wit
155 Breathe noisily in sleep
156 Checks
157 Bird of prey
158 Harangue
159 Hurried
160 Iroquoian tribesmen
161 Garb
162 French department

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'Greatest Highway' Will Span Empire State

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5 (AP).—Five years from now, New York State expects to have completed "the greatest highway in the world" stretching 486 miles from the State's southeastern tip, through the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, to the Pennsylvania border at Lake Erie.

The 202-million-dollar high-speed toll-free throughway, now under construction, is designed to serve 90 per cent of the Empire State's 13,500,000 residents.

Six lanes, three on each side of a mall, will span the State, with no traffic lights, no grade intersections and no urban hindrances.

Arterial routes will link cities with speed-up and slow-down lanes merging with the throughway, which will be open to both commercial and passenger vehicles. Exits and entrances will be spaced an average of 4 miles apart.

Repeats Canal Idea

The steel and concrete throughway, described as the twentieth century counterpart of the trade-promoting Erie Barge Canal system, will connect the Empire State's two chief ports, New York City and Buffalo, and will touch the borders of four States and Canada.

One contractor foresees a total payroll of 60 million dollars for work directly connected with the project.

There will be seven Throughway sections:

The Catskill will start at the Rockland County-New Jersey line at a point above the George Washington Bridge and swing along the Hudson River to a point just west of Albany, where it will meet the Berkshire and Mohawk sections.

The Berkshire will extend eastward from the Catskill to the Massachusetts border, near the hamlet of state line.

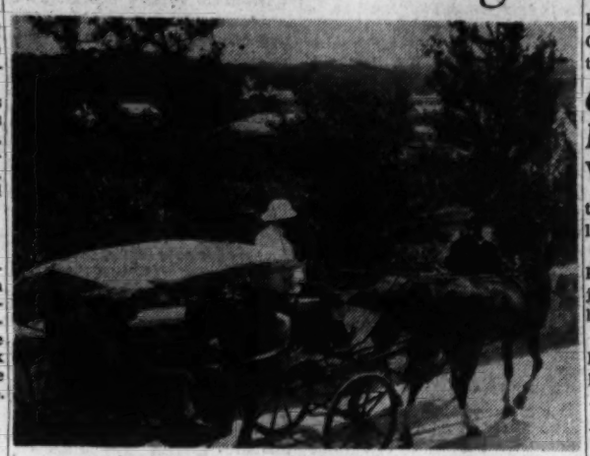
The Mohawk will cover the westward region to a point north of Liverpool and Syracuse, where it will join the Ontario section.

The Ontario will run through the Finger Lake region, past Rochester, around Buffalo and into the Erie section at Cazenovia Creek.

The Erie, skirting Lake Erie, will stretch to the Pennsylvania border, while the Niagara section will connect the Erie with the Rainbow Bridge leading into Canada.

A short section, called the New England, will cross Westchester County from the Bronx to touch the Connecticut line.

BermudaBeckonsAgain



Bermuda is open again and you can reach it by plane and a few ships. Yes, the old victorias are there, even if the auto did make inroads during the war

Covered Bridges Invite Cameras

WEST VIRGINIA'S 84 covered bridges open a lush field to the student of Americana who collects with pen, brush or camera.

Most famous is the structure at Philippi, where U. S. 119 and 250 join. Built in 1852, it was used by both sides during the Civil War.

Four other covered bridges are located on primary Federal or State highways.

Cook's 'Grand Tours' Return

Thomas Cook & Son and Wagons/Lits Cook—names which conjure up visions of European Grand Tours complete with Baedecker—have been refurbished on office doors in every country in Europe except Poland, Finland and the Soviet Union.

Open for business and looking expectantly to the State Department for relaxation of its currently strict visa policy, Cook's has set up inclusive-cost tours covering most of the prewar routes.

One tour covers Paris, Geneva, Montreux, Interlaken, Lucerne, Luxembourg, Brussels, Amsterdam, London and the Shakespeare Country. The same tour can be taken with Denmark, Sweden and Norway added.

Another tour, with or without the three Scandinavian countries, also includes Route des Alpes, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Nice, Avignon and Lyons.

The Grand Tour with the three Scandinavian countries, takes in Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Venice, Stress, Interlaken, Lucerne, Luxembourg, Brussels, Amsterdam, London and the Shakespeare country.

Special tours of Great Britain include London, the Cathedral Route, Edinburgh, the Trossachs, Glasgow, the English Lake Region and the Shakespeare country.

Specific conditions as reported by Horace G. Craddock, who has just returned from a year's survey, are these:

In Switzerland conditions are approximately normal, during the last summer Cook's offices in Great Britain sent thousands of English tourists to Swiss resorts.

In France, Most leading Paris hotels have already been refurbished, and along the Riviera and in most leading resort areas of France, hotels are in good condition.

In Italy conditions are favorable for tourist travel as far south as Rome. Essential tourist facilities sustained little war damage.

Scandinavian Countries. Sweden is rapidly returning to normal, hotels are in good shape and food supplies adequate. Conditions affecting travel are quite good in Denmark. Norway is staging a rapid recovery. This year winter sports tours to many leading resorts were arranged.

Belgium and The Netherlands. A reasonable number of tourists can be received next summer. Hotels in Brussels and Amsterdam are in good condition.

Great Britain has enjoyed a post-war travel boom similar to ours. Resorts were taxed to capacity last summer. It is even more difficult to find hotel accommodations in London than in New York.

Transportation in Europe is returning to normal. Many of the famous Wagons/Lits International Express trains are operating again with excellent sleeping car and dining accommodations. Passenger air lines are now operating also between almost all important European cities. Motor coach services also are being resumed over many famous scenic routes.

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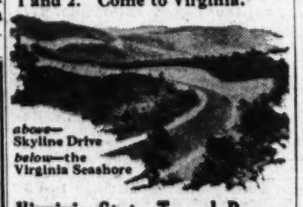

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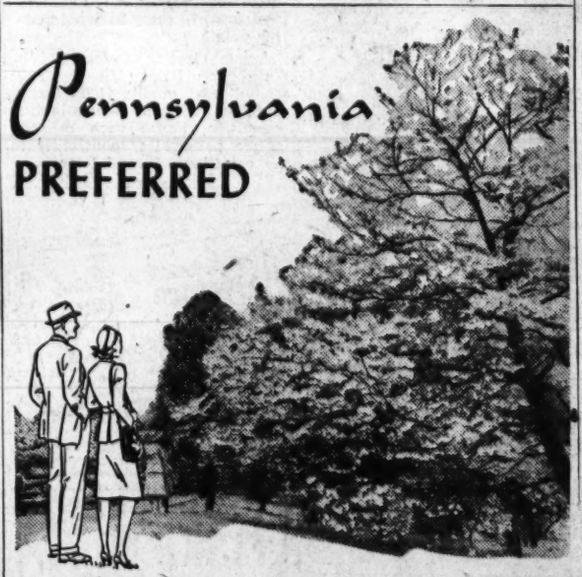

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Save Lives—And Money

Know State Speed Laws, Too, AAA Head Warns Travelers

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYHT).—Although a majority of States have speed limits posted within boundary lanes, vacationists planning a motor trip will be on the safe side if they know in advance speed regulations in various States, Alfred J. Starger, manager of the travel service department of the Automobile Club of New York, points out.

Starger warns motorists that in addition to being familiar with open highway speed regulations, they should know other State rules.

Open highway speed limits are established by the State and may differ from those made by local governments.

Many States qualify speed laws by adding a "prima facie" limit, Starger adds, explaining that this means top speed should be governed by weather, road, traffic and other conditions.

The following chart, prepared by the Automobile Club of New York, lists the open highway speed limits in nearby States:

Delaware—50 miles per hour on two-lane roads; 55 miles per hour on four-lane roads, dual or undivided.
Florida—Reasonable and prudent; 60 miles per hour prima facie daytime limit; 50 miles per hour prima facie after dark limit.
Maryland—50 miles per hour on any ordinary highway; 55 miles per hour on dual-lane through highway.
New York—50 miles per hour.
North Carolina—50 miles per hour.
Pennsylvania—50 miles per hour.
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THE POST'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

A Book Full of Surprises

Browder Grinds an Ax, But His Stone Strikes Sparks of Sound Logic

By Sterling North

War or Peace With Russia. By Earl Browder. A. A. Wyn. 190 pp. $2.50.

EARL BROWDER'S book is full of surprises. Here is a thoroughgoing Marxist, saying:

That the United States is anticolonial, and is imperialistic only in the sense that she must export capital (i.e., loan money to bolster her own foreign trade).

That there is no reason why socialistic Russia and capitalistic America cannot live happily on the same planet, testing their own economic systems and enforcing through the United Nations an enduring peace.

That Russia is our greatest potential customer and can pay in gold, goods or deferred credit for billions of dollars of American exports; that Russia, unlike England, has no desire to compete with us for foreign markets.

That peace between the two great powers is not only possible but absolutely essential since there can be no victor in an atomic war.

Like most Americans, I picked up this book with misgivings and prejudice. I expected at least a trace of the belligerent caterwauling we get regularly from the Communist press. Instead, here is a quiet, obviously sincere statement by a Wichita-born American whose views coincide time and again with those of Willkie and Roosevelt, and differ frequently with those of the party which ousted him.

There are flaws in Browder's thinking, and his argument seems to me to have at least one ulterior motive.

The principal flaw is oversimplification; a tendency to whitewash Russian obstructionism and an unwillingness to admit that what Russians call "democracy" is a far cry from what we call "democracy."

The ulterior motive is a seeming desire to drive a wedge into the Anglo-American front.

I must also add that Browder's statements as to the part Russia played in defeating Japan are sheer nonsense, and his picture of Russia's beneficence in Europe's overrun nations has no basis in reality.

But granting Browder a few mild hallucinations concerning the virtues of a system he has been backing for many years, his analysis of the present world situation has many sound points:

Russia can only be dislodged from her hard-won territory by force of arms; a war which no one can win and in which there might be few survivors.

We have no alternative but to treat Russia as an equal and a great power.

If we wanted a different peace we would have had to fight a different war.

America's support of the least democratic elements in a general anti-Red campaign is almost certainly doomed to failure, because we anger millions of desperate underdogs while bribing questionable kings and dictators and erstwhile quislings who can continue to rule only if we support them with billions of dollars and even arms.

It is ironical to discover Browder fearing civil war in Europe and explaining the great stake Russia has in maintaining the status quo. Actually, however, like Stalin and Molotov, he sounds less like Marx or Lenin every year. But like all Marxists he still tries valiantly to quote his twin messiahs to bolster his increasingly conservative viewpoint.

This book is a passionate defense of One World, of the United Nations, of generations of peace with Russia. That it was written by a man distrusted by both the Left and Right should not prejudice us to its content. Earl Browder's motives are undoubtedly mixed, his loyalty divided, but his logic is often unassailable.

The Chequer Board. By Nevil Shute. Morrow. 380 pp. $2.75.

IF ENGLAND'S worst ambassadors are her empire-minded politicians, her best are her writers. In fact a cabinet made up of Shaw, Priestly, Shute and their sort would have wide sympathy in America.

SHUTE

Nevil Shute's latest is not a great novel, but it is a bouyant and readable one. It is also humane, warm-blooded, generous and hopeful; an attack on racial prejudice; a tribute to the English lower middle class; and a somewhat romanticized version of miscegenation.

Starting with a misquotation from the Rubaiyat and a "Cheerioh" from the doomed Jackie Turner (who has shell fragments in his brain), it gives us the lives of four veterans who by chance found themselves in adjoining hospital beds some years before.

Turner himself during the last six months of his life traces down these erstwhile buddies and discovers:

That Phil Morgan, RAF pilot (formerly a caste-ridden snob) has finally married a cultured Burmese girl and now represents all that is best in British tolerance out in Burma. (The character change is utterly unbelievable).

That Dave Lesurier, the American Negro boy who was almost court-martialed for kissing an English girl, has come back to marry her and live happily in an English village where there is no race prejudice.

That Duggie Brent, young parachuter who knew too much about Commando tactics and too little about lawful conduct, is out of jail and running a butcher's truck.

And that although Cereal Salesman Turner himself has little longer to live, he knows that there will always be an England, with courage and good companions at the pubs and a sense of democracy in some ways unequaled elsewhere in the world.

Who was it who said that England is froth at the top, dregs at the bottom, but good clear ale in the middle? Despite a few salty tears in that ale, it's still on tap.

Behind the Silken Curtain. By Bartley C. Crum. Simon and Schuster. 297 pp. $3.

IT IS NOW fairly well established that fear of Russia, and the mad scramble for oil in the Middle East, explain at least part of the tragedy of Palestine. But even the case-hardened reader will be shocked by some of the revelations in this book.

CRUM

Bartley C. Crum, a Willkie Republican and Catholic, whose career of disinterested public service puts his motives above reproach, was appointed by President Truman as one of the six American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

He began his task with the assumption that the entire board of 12 members were open minded men, and that Bevin would keep his promise to implement their advisory report with action. His disillusionment began almost immediately.

A resume of the State Department secret file on Palestine was shown to the members and revealed the astonishing fact that, according to Crum, "Each time a promise was made to American Jewry regarding Palestine, the State Department promptly sent messages to Arab rulers discounting it and reassuring them, in effect, that regardless of what was promised publicly to the Jews, nothing would be done to change the situation in Palestine."

In London, Crum's wires were tapped, and it soon became evident that British operatives not only opened all the mail that came to the American members, but as time went on didn't even bother to reseal it.

To speed the inquiry the members scattered over Europe to interview the men, women and children who had escaped the crematoria. Some of the British remained icy-blooded when confronted with the terrifying evidence. But not Crum, and not one of the British delegates, Richard H. S. Crossman, Labor Member of Parliament and Crum's active collaborator in fighting for a fair decision.

Crum does very little speculating. And he seems to have kept a wide-open mind even when interviewing Arabs working hand-in-glove with the Grand Mufti. But he was unprepared for the obvious prejudice against Jews among the Britishers ruling Palestine with guns.

Mr. Crum was also surprised to see how well the Jews were bearing up under virtual martial law; how bronzed, healthy, optimistic and unneurotic these pioneers were.

It is impossible in a short review even to summarize the findings of the committee, its differences and how those differences were reconciled under the diplomatic guidance of Judge Hutcheson. But the world knows its reasonable recommendation, and the short shrift it was given by Bevin.

As Bartley Crum wisely concludes, "We cannot have peace . . . with the Middle East divided, half fascist, half democratic. Palestine symbolizes the crossroads, not only of our foreign policy, but for the world."

A wise, fair, dispassionate report upon the bit of land where Christ once said, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

An Official Record of Fumbling—and Finesse

War Record Explodes a Totalitarian Myth

By Merlo Pusey

TO ALL the criticism of our war effort in the years when we were struggling for maximum achievement has now been added a good deal more from an official source. It is contained in a thick volume entitled, "The United States at War," submitted to the Budget Bureau by the Committee on Records of War Administration, of which Pendleton Herring was chairman.

If we ever have another major war, the generation then in power will explore this record with great interest and profit to see how our unprecedented production of weapons was attained and how the mistakes of World War II on the home front can be avoided.

At the moment, however, the volume serves quite a different purpose. It helps to give the generation which has just passed through the arduous experience of war a better perspective on its accomplishment. For, while it points to many weak points in the organization of our country for total war, it also details the gradual correction of mistakes and the unfolding of stupendous national power. The authors leave no doubt that our bungling, cumbersome and unwieldy democratic processes in the end proved to be a source of strength that the dictators could not match.

Early Errors Conceded

OUR record is not too impressive when matched against an efficiency chart or against established principles of sound organization. Long after it seemed obvious that we were to be involved in the war we faltered through preliminary defense efforts with a two-headed OPM and a powerless SPAB. The report recommending unified direction of the war effort was suppressed and a series of independent units under "czars" was set up to handle special problems, with no means of making them work together toward a common goal.

Even after the WPB was created, it relinquished a good deal of its power. It tended to become a referee between contending governmental agencies. None of the agencies organized in the defense period and the early years of the war, these authors point out, "gave general satisfaction or was entirely adequate." And it was not until May, 1943, that general supervisory power over the war effort on the home front was centralized in the Office of War Mobilization.

In the survey of the war effort presented in this volume, however, these organizational shortcomings can be seen against the background of more serious shortcomings elsewhere. The authors remind us that much of the criticism voiced at the time was extreme and that the net result of our war effort was the complete and utter defeat of our enemies. What is even more significant is the comparison of what we did with what the dictator countries did in their efforts to subdue us.

They Underestimated

MOST of us are accustomed to assume that dictatorial government has great advantages so far as the actual execution of national policies is concerned. Certainly Hitler and the Japanese war lords made that assumption. They took it for granted that the democracies were too decadent to fight and consequently did not bother to outline any comprehensive war plans beyond their initial thrusts. Through 1939, 1940 and 1941 Germany's war production was surprisingly low.

The Nazis had no agency to coordinate military procurement and prevent their three military branches from competing for limited supplies and materials. Their armaments ministry was not set up until 1943 and even it failed to develop a comprehensive, over-all program for control of short military supplies. Labor and production controls were never integrated.

"Germany failed to see the necessity of maximum mobilization until early in 1943," this study shows. "When she did undertake to secure all-out production, her plans were inadequate, and bomb damage proved a major handicap in carrying out her program." The real victim of the "too little and too late" policy was Germany. Japan showed even less flexibility in the hour of her need.

Delays Compensated

"THE record dispels the notion that government in a time of stress is best conducted by autocrats," the authors of this composite study conclude. "Our superiority in resources would have been of little significance without a parallel superiority in the ability to organize our efforts for the exploitation of these resources. . . ."

"In the determination of our goals, free discussion occasionally brought delays—even dangerous delays—yet open debate operated to bring error into the open where it could be seen and corrected. . . . Finally, freedom of expression and the absence of severe restraints on civil liberties aided mightily in enlisting the energies and loyalties of the people in the creation and supplying of a great war machine."

The dictators, in other words, were deluded by their own propaganda. This study suggests that, despite Hitler's unlimited power, our own Nation was actually more disciplined than Nazi Germany—disciplined by the powers of publicity and free criticism, the play of the public conscience upon the individual and upon the Government. Herein, of course, lies the great strength of democracy. It is heartening that we did not forget it under the stress of total war.

21 Reporters Swap Yarns of World 'Beat'

DEADLINE DELAYED, by Overseas Press club members (Dutton; $3.50).

When 21 world-traveled reporters get together and start swapping stories you're liable to be until daylight geting home. Some of them are frequently indignant, as Gretta Palmer, who found the Atlantic Charter died before it got to Indo-China, and Bob Considine, who didn't like press arrangements at Bikini. Some are just plain serious, like Stanley Ross over the Fascists in Latin America and John A. Parris, jr., over the progress of the United Nations. Some are funny, like Ruth Cowan trying to keep her dyed blonde locks dyed blonde on the war fronts.

PALMER

Really Cut Loose

Here are 22 such stories (W. W. Chaplin makes the grade twice, once with a memorable little essay on some of the more abstract meanings of the atom bomb) which members of the Overseas Press Club couldn't get through censors or just hadn't got around to writing.

Proceeds of the book go into the club's correspondents fund, established to assist men and women who have served the American press abroad and to aid families of correspondents who have given their lives in line of duty.

Every contributor is a master of narrative and some have really "cut loose" with some fine writing. It's too close a field to warrant comparisons, but anyone who fails to read Irene Kuhn's "Tea and Ashes," about how she brought back the ashes of an executed Doolittle flier from a Japanese prison camp, is missing a grand experience.

By the Associated Press

Baker Changes But He Never Will Bore You

Before I Go Hence, by Frank Baker. Coward-McCann. 248 pp. $2.75.

Of one thing you can be certain with Frank Baker—you are not going to be bored. And on the basis of the evidence now in, you can also be sure that the talented English author of "Miss Hargreaves," "Sweet Chariot," etc., is not going to repeat himself.

Whether you approve of his gradual substitution of a preoccupation with the relationship between God and man for the humor of his earlier works is another matter.

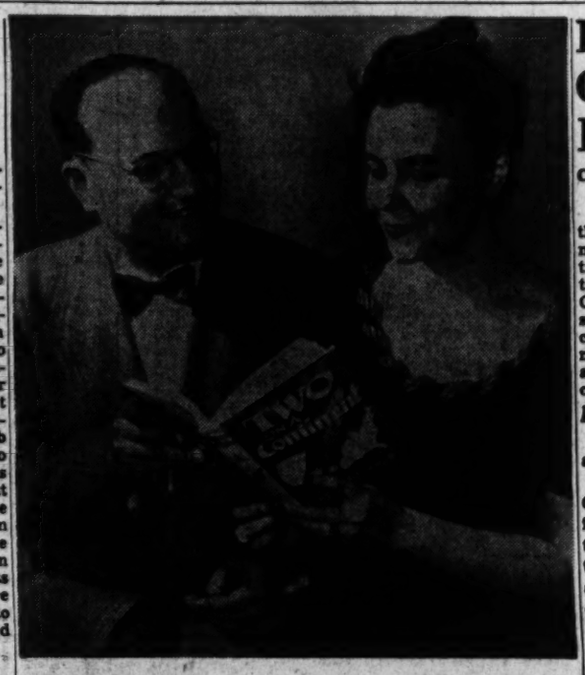
"Before I Go Hence" manages simultaneously to be several things, including a tour de force. It is a novel within a novel, with the novelist of Baker's imagining eventually destroying the manuscript of his version of the story you have just read. It is a story of bleak country living almost in the Hardy manner. It is a story of London during the blitz. And it is a sermon.

These elements, diverse as they are, depend on the proposition that the minds of two sensitive and religiously inquiring men can become tangent to each other over a span of years and despite the fact that one of the men is dead.

For Fenner Doble, the retired clergyman, it requires pushing ahead in time from 1930 to 1943 in the midst of the war in England he will never see. For Maurice Hilliar, the novelist, it requires a projection of his imagination back to the period in which the story he is recording actually took place.

Complicated? It is. But Baker is far too skillful a writer to miss the possibilities of his intricate formula. He has produced a polished, highly intellectual excursion.

By C. B.



TOURING AMERICA before they become citizens next year, Andor Foldes and his wife look over her new book, "Two on the Continent" (Dutton). He is a concert pianist, arrived here in 1940. She came in the late '30's as a correspondent for Hungarian newspapers. They met here, not in their native land

Now It Can Be Told

The Professor Knew N. Y. Was Bombproof

NEW YORK CITY wasn't bombed in World War II. The world's greatest living historian knew it wouldn't be.

It can now be revealed that Arnold J. Toynbee kept the manuscript of his three concluding volumes of "A Study of History" in the vaults of the Foreign Policy Association in New York during the war.

Silver-haired, slightly stooped, amiable, erudite Toynbee answered questions at the Oxford University Press cocktail party with brilliant brevity.

"What single important flaw do you find in Spengler's 'Decline of the West?'"

"His fatalism. But you can admire a man without agreeing with him."

"Do you blame Spengler for being utilized by the Nazis or Pareto and for furnishing a philosophical background for fascism?"

"Even m: works are used for ulterior purposes."

Concensus seems to be that despite his pessimism and some warping of material to fit his theory of "rise and decline," Prof. Toynbee is probably England's greatest historian since Gibbon. Principal difference in Toynbee's and Spengler's theories of the decline of Western civilization is the single avenue of hope offered by Toynbee: brilliant individual effort may save us yet . . .

Price's Pigeons

POLICING carrier pigeons was among the million and one duties of pink-cheeked, hard-driving Byron Price while chief of censorship during the war, according to Theodore Koop's "Weapon of Silence" (University of Chicago Press). Consistent check-up of pigeon loft owners was completely effective. Not one piece of secret information leaked by feathered carrier across our thousands of miles of border.

Redheads are proud women. At a cocktail party for Mary Colum to celebrate her new book, "Life and the Dream," an uncatty guest suggested that Mary's hair was like Elinor Wylie's.

"Elinor's hair was brown," said Mary, a trifle sharply. "Mine is red. Maybe she had a henna rinse the day you saw her."

The 400th anniversary of the birth of Miguel de Cervantes will be celebrated with a Random House modern library edition of "Don Quixote," illustrated by Salvador Dali . . . Alexander I of Russia was "buried" 29 years before his death, says L. I. Strakhovsky in "The Man Who Defeated Napoleon" (Norton). Alexander wanted to retire to mystic contemplation and expiation of his sins. So he had a royal stooge buried with great pomp in his place . . . Jim Farley's memoirs will appear in the spring of 1948 (Whittlesey House) . . . The late Cholly Knickerbocker, who sneered at "Cafe Society" (his coinage) for three decades, will be commemorated with a biography written by his secretary, Eve Brown. "Champagne Cholly" (Dutton) is vintage scandal, according to those who have read the manuscript.

Matter of Braid

BEFORE you join the slap-happy throng placing halos on the head of Martin Niemoeller, try to evaluate the following story:

Douglas M. Kelley, official United States psychiatrist at Nuernberg, says that not only was the good parson eager to fight in Hitler's navy, but that the only reason he didn't was a squabble over rank.

Karl Doenitz, one of Kelley's "patients," confided to Kelley that he was perfectly willing to give the fighting preacher a chance to fight. But Niemoeller was holding out for a captaincy.

Dr. Kelley, who has just published the highly disturbing "22 Cells in Nuernberg," scoffs at the idea that Goering was hiding poison on his person. Kelley stripped Goering and searched him from stem to stern. He also measured and pinched every one of Goering's scars.

"What was to prevent Goering's lawyer from slipping him poison any day of the week?" Kelley asks. "We never examined the great sheaves of paper carried in and out of the cells." STERLING NORTH.

British-Raised Cain Is Cruder In 'Collision'

Collision, by James Gordon (Farrar, Straus; $2.50).

Like many a good novel before, this swiftly paced yarn opens in a newspaper office, where a reporter tries to explain to the city editor that he has a new angle on the Cooper murder and the city editor says right back that as far as he's concerned there's no new angle to nothing if it isn't printable and asks him is it his job to speculate, or produce copy?

Prefers Speculation

The reporter prefers speculation and gives us the story.

A genial, hearty 6-footer named Cooper picks up Mabel wallflowering at a public dance. One good thing leads to another and in next to no time they are going to have a baby and then, after he comes out of the Army, get married.

But one bad thing leads to another just as easily.

After Cooper has entered the service and started hanging around with the fellows who seem to be about his speed, he gets sort of kidded or dared or inveigled into picking up a second girl just to prove he's got will power and won't forget his trusting Mabel. The new girl's name is Baby, but she's pure poison.

In the meantime we get, as the reporter promised, another story running parallel to this. It concerns Captain Price, the paying guest at the vicarage, and his shenanigans with the vicar's romantic wife, Barbara.

You Can Guess

While the old padre works on an encyclopedia they work on an affair. It begins with a handshake and goes on by slow stages to hands brushed together by accident, hands held for a fleeting moment, hands clasped affectionately, warmly, passionately and so on to you may guess what.

After holdups, outbursts of primitive fury, strangling, shooting, the two threads of the man whose record looks extremely reprehensible and the man whose record looks unblemished, are woven tight together.

You can be sure whose side the law is on, but you wonder where right is.

Laid and written in England, this story is one of those raw, tough, unpolished things like Gerald Kersh's "Night and the City." We have our James M. Cains . . . but nothing quite like these importations. They possess a specific crudity all their own. You don't exactly like it, but you can't put it down.

By A.P.

Bookbinding Exhibit Opens At the Folger

An exhibit of bookbinding, ranging from sixteenth century work to the modern, will open at the Folger Library at 1 p. m. today.

The first section of the exhibit, of materials and styles popular from 1500 to 1700, includes gift bindings and armorial bindings, silver, embroidered and velvet. One tiny volume bound in richly embroidered cloth-of-silver measures 2½ by 1¾ inches. There is also a vellum-bound volume presented to Lord Burleigh by King James VI of Scotland. It is curiously colored with some orange paint.

The second section exhibits the binding technique practiced by Edward McLean and Mrs. Hazel Dreis in the Folger Library's bindery. All steps are shown, from the sewing of the sheets to the gold tooling.

Best Sellers

FICTION

1. "Lydia Bailey." By Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday).
2. "The Wayward Bus." By John Steinbeck (Viking).
3. "B. F.'s Daughter." By John P. Marquand (Little Brown).
4. "Gentlemen's Agreement," by Laura Z. Hobson (Simon & Schuster).
5. "The Miracle of the Bells." By Russell Janney (Prentice Hall).
6. "Dulcimer Street." By Norman Collins (Duell, Sloan & Pearce).

NONFICTION

1. "Peace of Mind." By Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
2. "Information Please Almanac—1947." Edited by John Kieran (Garden City).
3. "The Lincoln Reader." Edited by Paul Angle (Rutgers).
4. "An Essay on Morals." By Philip Wylie. (Rinehart).
5. "Our Fair City." Edited by Robert Allen (Vanguard).
6. "Human Destiny." By Lecomte du Nouy (Longmans, Green).

(Compiled from current reports of Bloomingdale's, Doubleday Book Shops, Scribner's, and Brentano Book Stores).

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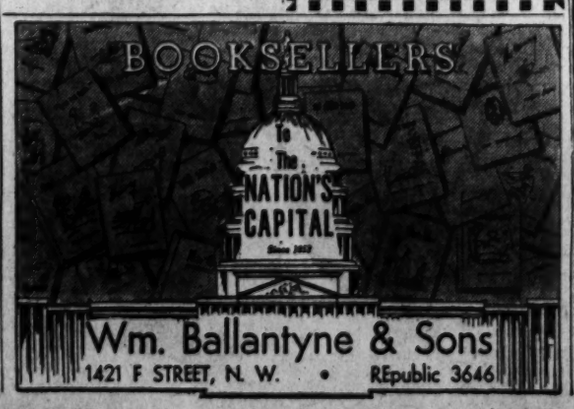
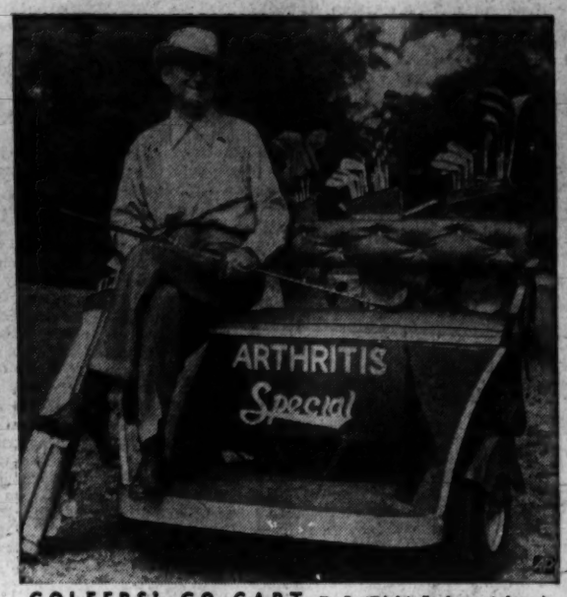


THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS IN PICTURES

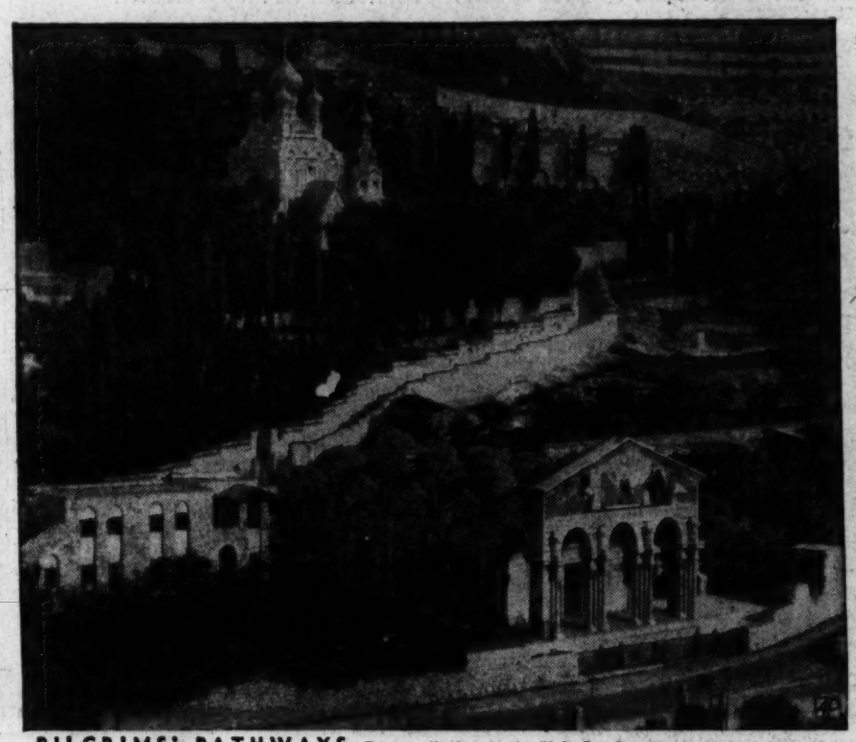
VIGIL IN GETHSEMANE—A Franciscan monk maintains a vigil over olive trees growing in the Garden of Gethsemane, Palestine, and supposedly dating from the time of Christ.



GOLFERS' GO-CART—R. J. (Dick) Jackson (above) of Houston, Tex., an ardent fan, declined to give up golf because of arthritis of the knee. He devised this motor scooter capable of carrying a foursome and their clubs.

VIEW FROM MOUNT—With the Russian Church of Gethsemane in the foreground, this view from the Mount of Olives looks toward the ancient walled city of Jerusalem.

FAVORITE BUNNY—Marlene Jensen, 7, hugs one of a number of black-and-white and blue-and-white Dutch rabbits being raised for pets and show purposes in Chicago.

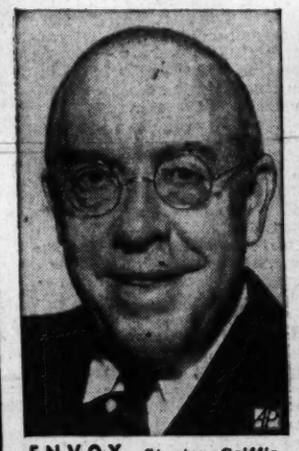


PILGRIMS' PATHWAYS—Easter pilgrims to the Holy Land traverse these rocky paths down the Mount of Olives. In foreground are Church of All Nations and Garden of Gethsemane.

FIGHTER—This guerrilla fighter of Western Macedonia is typical of hundreds encountered by U. N. investigators probing disorders in the northern section of Greece.

TOOTHPICK TOWER—Bruno Juodagalvis and Barbara Mudie admire a model of the Eiffel tower, built out of toothpicks, which was entered in the annual hobby show of Tilden High School, Chicago.

LOOKING PITCHER OVER—Comedian Bob Hope, (left) part owner of the Cleveland Indians, tests the biceps of his high-priced hurler, Bob Feller, on the latter's Hollywood visit.



ENVOY—Stanton Griffis, (above) New York investment banker and motion picture executive, was named to succeed Arthur Bliss Lane as United States ambassador to Poland.

ZOO'S PROUD PAPA—A keeper in the Vienna zoo gets an exceptionally broad smile from Georgie the hippopotamus, new father of baby Josef, who weighed 120 pounds.

LITTLE STRANGER—The father (right) in a family of Bactrian camels in Chicago's Brookfield zoo kneels to get a better look at his new-born offspring, weight about 45 pounds. Mother stands at the left.

ICELAND VOLCANO LETS GO—Dormant for many years, Hekla volcano on Iceland recently erupted, making this striking picture for an aerial photographer.

TOY JEEPS FOR JAPS—Japanese children visiting a Tokyo department store try out toy jeeps bearing slogans attesting that U. S. soldiers have been in the area.

'FLOATING BICYCLE'—Tony Frombola (left) and Bud Justice of Newport Beach, Calif., man their two-place "floating bicycle" in which they started for Santa Catalina Island, 40 miles away. They bogged down, and a Navy search craft picked them up.